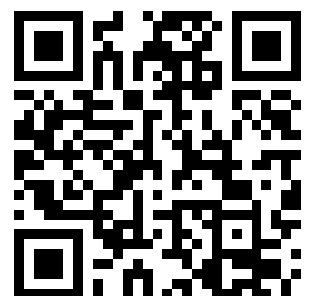


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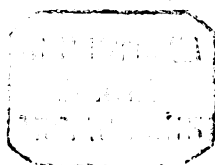
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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1886.

## Notes of the Week.

Our advices by the present Mail are, from Bombay, to the 18th Dec.; from Calcutta, Madras and Allahabad, to the 16th Dec.

As regards Burma, the *Times* Correspondent telegraphs from Calcutta, under date 3rd inst., that the annexation proclamation has been generally well received, that the arrangements for the internal administration (probably involving the division of the country into two commissionerships) are under consideration, to be decided by the Viceroy in person when he visits Burma about the end of this month. Though the Province is not likely to pay its way for some years (as the introduction of civilised Government and the keeping in order of the turbulent border tribes will involve some expense), the deficit is not expected to be heavy, and there is no reason to doubt that at some future date Upper Burma will be not only self-supporting, but highly prosperous.

We have received the following telegram from the India Office:—

"From Chief Commissioner, Mandalay, Jan. 4.

"Prendergast reached Bhamo. Cordially received by Burmese officials, who had kept place quiet, also by Chinese merchants. No opposition on river. Prendergast leaves garrison at Bhamo."

Satisfaction continues to be expressed at the removal from power of the Tynedah Mengyee.

THE Indian Budget was introduced by Sir A. Colvin on the 4th inst., and gave occasion for a speech from the Viceroy on Indian affairs generally, of which, on account of its unusual importance, we give a full abstract:—

Sir A. Colvin began by saying that the recent reductions of taxation were fully justified by events, as the last three years had shown an average surplus of £700,000 annually; but the period of plenty had now ended. The fall of one penny in the exchange and the increased military estimates would cause a heavy charge, of which, however, all but £700,000 would be forthcoming on the ordinary estimates, owing to the improved prospects in respect of Customs, railway receipts, and opium.

He proposed an extension of the license tax to meet the deficit. Of those now paying, 122,000 would remain untouched, the contributions of 100,000 would be slightly increased, and 80,000 new payers would be added, including the official and professional classes. He estimated that the tax would then fall upon 300,000 persons.

The Viceroy then spoke, and delivered one of the most eloquent and impressive speeches ever heard in the Indian Council. He publicly and solemnly assumed the responsibility for the financial measures now proposed. The deficit, he said, arose from causes over which the Financial Department had no control, they being due to the policy forced upon the Government by external events. The chief cause was to be found in the preparations necessary for a great possible conflict with Russia. At home war was considered so imminent that even that most pacific Ministry of Mr. Gladstone had called out the Reserves, and equipped the fleet, at a cost of £8,500,000. No one would dare to suggest that while the English taxpayers were subjected to so severe a strain to preserve the integrity of England's Eastern Empire, India should stand with folded hands and do nothing. Precautionary measures had been taken with the most rigid economy. In fact, they had been confined to the laying down of the commissariat and stores for a single *corps d'armée* on the frontier. Had any Indian Government done less it would have deserved impeachment.

The Viceroy then turned to the Burmese question. He said that the action of the Government had been approved by the Ministry, and, so far as was known, by English public opinion. It was true the Native Press had objected; but the special facts of the case were unknown to the Native Press. The annexed districts were for the present placed under the immediate direction of the Viceroy; but he hoped to elaborate a more regular administration after making personal inquiries at Mandalay.

Passing then to Sir A. Colvin's proposal, the Viceroy said that he was well aware of the objections to direct taxation of Asiatics. But it had now existed for some years in the form of a license or income tax. The only alternative was the salt duty, which was

a reserve that might fairly be drawn upon in case of war, famine, or great financial difficulty. But before drawing upon that reserve the license tax should be so extended as to reach the classes best able to pay, and profiting most by the security of British rule.

Lord Dufferin proceeded next to consider the new position of India with relation to the European political world. The area of our political influence and responsibilities had now brought India, he said, into direct contact with one of the greatest military Powers. He had confidence in the wisdom and pacific intentions of the Czar and his Government. He also believed that the Ameer desired to act fairly with us. But we had entered into engagements with the Ameer, which, while he acted faithfully, would compel us to resent any infringement of his territory. Collisions between nations depended upon accident as well as upon fixed policy. The presence of the Ameer in the Viceroy's camp at Rawul Pindi had alone prevented the Penjdeh incident from giving rise to the risk of a great war.

The Viceroy added:—

"We should be neglecting the teachings of the past, and be traitors to our obvious duty in the present, if we did not put the frontier in an adequate state of defence. We must bar the doors against all comers, and all danger of intrusion from without."

The precautionary measures, proceeded Lord Dufferin, consisted first in frontier and strategic railways; secondly, in frontier fortresses and strong places; thirdly, in additions to the British and Native forces—the additions sanctioned by the Indian Government being less than those urged by the late Commander-in-Chief.

With the view of supervising closely each branch of outlay, he proposed to issue a Financial Commission, so constituted as to leave no possible doubt that the Government was determined to perform thoroughly, conscientiously, and efficiently the task now before it.

THE *Pioneer* sounds the first note of the widespread dissatisfaction which, as the *Times* told us some time since, exists in India regarding the non-appointment to the Military Membership of the Viceroy's Council of an officer possessing such exceptional qualifications as General Chesney, whose nomination to the post has all along been regarded as a foregone conclusion:—

If ever (says our Allahabad contemporary) there was a case of the kind in which the absolutely unexpected has happened, this is emphatically one. Within the last few months rumour had designated half-a-dozen men for the post, but these were mere stray shots and regarded as such, so confident was the feeling abroad that General Chesney, the late Military Secretary, would be selected because, as it seemed, he must be. Not that General Chesney was ever altogether a *persona grata* in high places. He held unfashionable opinions too strongly; he pushed reforms, that he knew were pressing, with, from the view of his own interests, reckless persistency; he was impatient of sloth or stupidity—was apt at times to argue with a spice of almost "cussedness" in his official correspondence, and despised the arts by which men ingratiate themselves with men. But then his ability, his experience, his originality were so exceptional; he had done such splendid work as executive head of the Military Department in four or five campaigns; he was so distinctly indicated as the man to assist the councils of the Indian Government in its vast military business of the future, whilst his technical claim was so unassailable, that it was believed no selection made with any decent regard to the public interests could possibly go beyond him. That General Chesney, as it is known, neither sought, nor desired, nor indeed expected, the appointment, is beside the question. He longed for lettered ease. But the Republic grudges her veterans the laurels won in any battle-fields but her own.

Our latest news of the Afghan Commission consists of two items from St. Petersburg. On Jan. 1st a report from the Russian Afghan Boundary Commission, dated Maruchak, Dec. 24th, arrived at that capital. The English members of the Commission were about to proceed to Charsambe, where they will remain during the winter. At Maruchak the ground is covered with a great depth of snow, and the temperature during the morning hours falls four degrees below the zero of Fahrenheit.

On the 3rd, the *Times* is informed that:—

The correspondent of the *Moscow Gazette* with the Russian Afghan Frontier Commission sends an account to his newspaper of the cordial relations and good understanding prevailing between the members of the English and Russian Commissions. Describing the hospitality on both sides, he states that at the dinner return given by the English representatives large bonfires were lighted all along the route between the two camps, and he adds that the Cossacks have expressed their feelings in the usual way by tossing one of the English officers into the air. The Benga

Lancers returned the compliment upon a Cossack officer amid great amusement.

We hope our Foreign Office will not neglect such strong hints of the probability of future mischief in lands debateable as are conveyed in the following paragraph from the *Times*. Russia has her hands free, she wants to utilise Persian territory for more purposes than one, and she may consider the time opportune to pick the usual quarrel, and to extort her own terms as the price of peace:—

Official news has reached St. Petersburg to the effect that on the 26th of November last (O. S.) Persian nomad tribesmen to the number of 5,000 crossed the Russian frontier, and took possession of pasture land within Russian territory. On December 1 there occurred a collision between a body of mounted nomads and the frontier police.

By the way, it was announced the other day that the Russian Government are about to increase their Consular staff in British dominions. Calcutta, Liverpool, Hull have all been selected for the honour of receiving a Muscovite representative. Why is not a corresponding move made on our side? Why not insist on re-establishing the Consulate at Tiflis? Why not require a British Consul, or Consular Agent, or representative of some kind to be received at Tashkend? Now that Mozaffer-ed-din is gone, the Russians are going to lose no time in establishing a Political agency, dragoman, escort, and all, at Bokhara. The thin end of the wedge!

THE visit of the "Indian delegates" to England seems, if it benefited no one else, to have benefited them by opening their eyes to fact. We find with pleasure the subjoined in the *Indu Prakash*, the editor of which paper (as is well known) is, or was, a delegate:—

For India it does not much signify whichever party remains in power. The chance of having Lord Ripon as our Secretary of State had inspired a desire for the success of the Liberals, but even if the Conservatives continue in office we have no reason to fear any mal-administration from Lord Salisbury and Lord Randolph Churchill. If the present Secretary of State continues in office there is one cherished wish of all India which, we may be sure, will be fulfilled. There is, on the other hand, the danger of an increase in military expenditure, but against that we may trust our Liberal friends to help us.

It is natural to find the Native papers exercised about the annexation of Burma, which was expected by them, though as yet not announced. Some of their ideas are singularly crude. We have space for a few only:—

Lord Randolph Churchill has distinctly said that the British Government intends to annex Burma for the benefit of English capitalists and English merchants. But at the present moment the English ought to carefully consider the present and future of India. There can be no comparison between the North-Western and the North-Eastern frontiers, but there can be no doubt that a great deal of money will have to be spent for the defence of the latter. Our blood curdles when we see the amount of money spent in the Afghan war undertaken by Lord Lytton.—*The Nababibhakar*.

The British Government once publicly announced that it had given up the policy of annexation. But the same Government is now going to extend its territory by conquering Burma, by consolidating its influence in Nepal, by turning wistful eyes on Kashmir, and by effecting a change in the administration of Bhopal. We wish that the Government would make it publicly known whether it intends to pursue a simple policy of this nature. Surrounded as the Government is with enemies on many sides, we do not wish to say what will be the result of the policy it is now going to adopt. In times of danger people are generally influenced by their evil genius. Probably the Government of India has been so influenced.—*The Someprokash*.

We are unaware whence the *Saravi and Pataka* got the idea that India is in danger from China! However, this is what it says:—

Many shrewd politicians imagine that, on account of the complications with Burma, the English will very soon be involved in a quarrel with China. In our humble opinion India is in greater danger from China than from Russia. It is matter for deep regret that the English have adopted a suicidal policy towards both Afghanistan and Burma. The independence of the kingdoms west and east of India should be maintained, and the English Government should ally itself with them. The frontiers of India would then be safe.

FROM the first, the Camp of Exercise has been the reverse of popular with the Native Press. Expense is at present their bugbear. They see it in the annexation of Burma, oblivious of the fact that British Burma has for years relieved the taxation of British India by contributing its handsome surplus to the general exchequer; they see it, and nothing else, in the evolutions to be performed at the Camp of Exercise. Thus the *Someprokash*:—

It has been arranged that every European Power shall send representatives to the Camp of Exercise. Russia is going to send Professor Minaeff, who is a well-known Sanscrit scholar, and who came to this country some time ago. Although India is terrified with dangers from many sides, and the treasury is empty, the authorities cannot give up the habit of wasting money unnecessarily. They imagine that the prestige of the Indian Empire will be enhanced by the unnecessary waste of money. It has become a chronic disease with the Government of India to throw money away.

*Native Opinion* gives the following sensible advice to Native Rulers. In commenting upon the Viceroy's speech at Ajmere it says:—

It is now quite necessary, if the Native Princes wish to hold their own, that they should thoroughly understand what they are. They must forget that they are the descendants of powerful governors and great commanders, and as such have a privilege of remaining idle at the expense of others. They must realise their responsibilities, and be men of the nineteenth century, and not demigods of the war world. It is this truth that Lord Dufferin inculcates in his address with striking eloquence. He tells them to be good men and true, and to be careful how to be of use to others. He tells them also to learn and cultivate the English language, and there can be no two opinions as to the utility of this last advice. It is only with reference to certain dangers that are apt to meet one in his study of not only the English literature, but of western knowledge generally, that we wish to caution our princes. Persons in less unfavourable positions than themselves have, on account of their having picked up an imperfect education, become victims to vice from which our people were conspicuously free. There is, again, that contempt for everything old, and that senseless rage for indiscriminate imitation, which often has caught hold of a young reader of Milton and Scott. We should be much grieved to see the Princedom of India becoming, on account of western education, addicted to drink and similar other vices, or becoming the admirers of the outward habits of Europeans. We should like them to imitate the inward European. We should like to see them become as manly, as industrious, and as straightforward as he is. But we should deprecate that mere love of dress and drink, that empty show of foreign manners, which characterises the half-educated. Notwithstanding their English education our Princes will do well not to forget that they are the sons of India, and that it is their duty not to copy England, but to improve their country.

THE *Englishman* publishes the text of the agreement by which Scindia recovers the Gwalior fortress. We much regret to see that one of the details to be arranged after the conclusion of the treaty involves the payment by Scindia of the cost of the removal of the troops from Gwalior and Morar, and the increase of the allowance for the maintenance of the subsidiary force. As if fifteen lakhs for buildings which the Maharajah does not need were not enough to be mulct in for the privilege of re-entering on his own! The whole thing seems to have been done in the worst possible "form."

ON this point the *Indu Prakash* writes reasonably enough, at the same time advocating the undoubted claims to similar treatment of Holkar (of whom we have elsewhere spoken) and of the Nizam:—

The restoration (says the *Prakash*) has been made with a loud flourish of trumpets, but, with the conditions attached, it seems to be a doubtful gain. However, we must not scan too closely what must after all be deemed an act of generosity. While the Government is in this generous mood let us press the claims of their Highnesses the Nizam and the Holkar to similar treatment. The rendition of Berar to Hyderabad and of the promised provinces to Indore would be an act of greater generosity and justice than the one with which we have been greeted now. Let us hope Government will not be slow to deal justly with these other feudatories who stood as bravely and steadfastly by the side of the British in the hour of trial as his Highness of Gwalior, and remove the causes of their complaint and dissatisfaction.

We congratulate the *Calcutta Liberal* on having, it would seem independently, found out what we mentioned



some time since, that Conservatives have shown the truest sympathy with Indian rulers. We quoted, too, the very instance now given by our contemporary :—

It is (says the *Liberal*) interesting to observe that the two most signal instances of rendition of their States to Native Princes have been made under the auspices of the Conservatives. Mysore was restored to Native rule by Lord Cranborne, now Marquis of Salisbury, and the fortress of Gwalior returned to Scindia by Lord Randolph Churchill. On the other hand, the question of the Berars came to be considered by the Liberals and Conservatives both, and it is still dragging its slow length along.

We have received the following notice from the India Office :—

On and after 1st February 1886, Pay, Pensions, and Annuities will be issued at the India Office, without proof of existence being required, in those cases in which payment is made under Power of Attorney to Bankers who may have signed the guarantee required by the Secretary of State.

This concession does not extend to payment by means of Draft negotiated through a Banker, to Pensions to Widows and Children from the several Indian Provident Funds, including Lord Clive's Fund, nor to special Pensions granted to Widows and Children.

In future, Military Pay will be issued Quarterly on the 1st February, 1st May, 1st August, and 1st November, instead of the 8th of those months respectively. When the proposed date shall fall on a Sunday, payment will be made on the 2nd, and if the Bank Holiday should fall on the second August (as in the present year) payment will be deferred until the 3rd of that month.

THOS. W. KEITH, *Accountant-General*.

## Chit Chat.

CERVANTES laid down that an old mouth without teeth is the best for backbiting.

WHEN will someone write a book on the vagaries of English prepositions? We had a few the other day, here is another: French Visitor—"I call to see Monsieur Rollard." Maid—"You can't see him, sir; he's not up yet." French Visitor—"Vat you tell? I come yester, and you say can't see heem because he not down; now you say can't see heem because he not oop. Ven vill he be in ze middle, mademoiselle? I no compr'end!"

JUDGE, to a twenty-time convicted recidivist—"Your profession?" "State prisoner, *Mon juge*."

WE remember a clergyman at Happy Ryde who had three times adopted, and as often abandoned, the Roman Catholic creed. But it was not reported that he had tried a third form of religion. So Dhuleep Singh must have beaten him after all, for we read:—"The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, who has abandoned Christianity and turned Mahomedan, is coming to reside in Delhi after squandering a large fortune at home."

A CHANGE.—"What a change," says the novelist, "one little woman can make in a man's life?" "Exactly," says a victim; "and what a lot of 'change' she requires while doing it?"

A SHOEMAKER.—At a book sale a copy of Drew's "Essay on Souls" was knocked down to a shoemaker, who, to the great amusement of the assembly, innocently asked the auctioneer if he had "any more books on shoemaking to sell?"

L'ENFANT terrible again! "Johnny," said his father, as the boy took a biscuit from the plate, "don't you know that it is unpolite to help yourself before your elders?" "Why, pa, mother told me to help myself before you." "What do you mean?" asked his father; while his mother looked up with astonishment in every feature. "Why, I heard mother tell Aunt Hannah that she hoped I wouldn't take after you, and so I thought I'd take my biscuit first."

"You say he called you a donkey?" "Yes." "What did you do about it?" "Nothing." "Well, if a man should call me a donkey I'd kick him with both feet." "Certainly, any donkey would naturally do that."

THE Curate (to Mrs. Stubbs, who wishes to be thought well of by the new curate): "So you were born here, Mrs. Stubbs, married here, and have lived here all your life, and I suppose you hope to die here?"—Mrs. S.: "Yes, sir, please God if I live."

"WHAT IS MATRIMONY?"—A priest, who was examining a confirmation class in the South of Ireland, asked the question, "What is matrimony?"—A little girl at the head of the class answered, "Tis a state of torment into which souls enter to prepare them

for another and better world."—"Put her down to the fut of the class," counselled the curate.—"Lave her alone," said the priest; "for anything you or I know to the contrary, she may be pairfectly right."

"Is there any kind of coat that never has any buttons on it?" asked a mission teacher of a class of newsboys. "Yes, sir; a coat of paint!" was the instantaneous reply.

## NOTICES OF BOOKS.

### THE NATIONAL REVIEW.\*

The chord struck at the late elections still vibrates in more than one article in the present number. Mr. Traill's "Plague of Tongues" denounces an evil which, ever since the ill-omened days of Midlothian, has been growing in size and ponderosity—which Lord Beaconsfield aptly characterised as "irresponsible chatter." Irresponsible with a vengeance! For, as it is said in Yorkshire that an otherwise honest man will cheat his own father about a horse, so do we find men, blameless in all non-political relations of life, prepared on the platform absolutely to deny that they ever used words which they are well known to have uttered.

An "ex-Liberal M.P.," as though addressing an "Experienced meeting," lays bare his heart, and shows us the reasons which have led him to perceive that the interests of the Empire are superior to all other considerations, even to the administration of the Government by one party rather than by another, and *must* be paramount. This may be called Jingoism, or, as the writer sensibly enough styles it, Imperialism, as opposed to Gladstonianism, to which he gives its real name, Parochialism. Every reader should study this article, which deserves much more than a casual perusal. We suspect Mr. Keibel's series of Papers now collected, as a "History of Toryism," had not a little to do with our ex-M.P.'s conversion. He could not have had a better godfather.

Captain A. C. Yate's account of Persia, viewing that country as a possible ally of England, and showing the great value to us of preponderating influence there—which is precisely what we have not got—suggests many memories of opportunities cast to the winds, and many dubious anticipations for the future. Captain Yate points out the difficulties Russia would experience in Afghanistan with a hostile Persia on her flank. He shows, too, that, with Russia gradually undermining and disintegrating the Mahomedan world, our obvious policy is to unite with Islam in opposing the southern progress of the Northern Power, matters which might with great national advantage be perpended in Downing-street. Mr. Sibbald's account of the Turkish army "as it was" deals, perhaps, too much with the past, and is chiefly valuable as indicating by inference what can now be done to restore the tone and efficiency of the Ottoman forces.

Mr. Mallock's serial, "The Old Order Changes," sustains the interest of the opening chapters; Lady John Manners records in a pleasant style her late Electioneering campaign with Lord John; Mr. Swann gives us the "Land Problem" from an American point of view; and we revert to the irrepressible politician in a very well-written notice, with which this capital number closes, of "Mr. Gladstone's latest Manœuvre."

### A DICTIONARY OF ISLÁM†

The increased attention paid to Oriental matters is beyond doubt a sign of the times. Twenty years ago, interest in the East was confined to a few students and men of letters—now a "Dictionary of Islám" is produced as a commercial speculation—it may be hoped as a profitable commercial speculation. Few persons, perhaps, have a clear notion what the production of such a work involves. First of all as to the labour on the part of the author; it is not too much to say that the time spent in collecting the materials for such an elaborate "Catalogue raisonné" of every dogma, every measure, every ceremony, every belief, every doctrine in the Muslim world, must be reckoned rather by years than months. Admitting that the Rev. T. P. Hughes, whose name has for a lengthened period been a household word as regards all that concerns the religion founded by the Prophet of Arabia, started with the not inconsiderable advantage of deep, almost unsurpassed, knowledge of his subject, still his work abounds at every turn with quotations, involving boundless research and endless study. Over four thousand explanatory articles, many of them lengthy and intricate, while but few are simple and straightforward, cannot possibly be produced with ease and rapidity, and it seems astonishing that a Missionary in the East, with duties which are anything but a sinecure, could, in the midst of disputations, discussions, preaching, and teach-

\* "The National Review." January, 1886. London: W. H. Allen and Co.

† "A Dictionary of Islám." By T. P. Hughes, M.R.A.S. London: W. H. Allen and Co. 1885.

ing, find time to prepare a compilation so laborious, and produce a series of essays so toilsome. It is no fulsome adulation to express the conviction that, long after the worthy author has passed away from the scenes of his earthly toils and struggles, the "Dictionary of Islām" will remain a monument of his untiring zeal and unflagging energy, and many a follower in the path of research will mutter over his grave that blessing on the head of the master-mind which rendered simple and interesting a branch of study but little pursued, and threw light upon many a difficulty in the path of Oriental theology. What the appearance of so bulky a volume, abounding in prints and Oriental type, must have involved, as far as the publishers are concerned, it is impossible to estimate. The expense must have been enormous—we should have thought absolutely crushing. To criticise such a book is almost hopeless. To do so would involve a learned dissertation, wearisome alike to writer and reader. We will confine ourselves, therefore, to a brief exposition as to the use and value of the work. Take, for instance, the word "Husband." Few persons know that the evidence of a husband concerning his wife is not accepted by the Sunnis, but is allowed in Shi'ah law; fewer then, perhaps, are aware that a Muslim wife (one, that is, of four) may bestow her right as to residence with her spouse to another more fortunate charmer of the number. Again, to quote another instance, we venture to assert that not one educated person in a thousand, even amongst the few who have studied Orientalism, is alive to the fact that the name of Isrāfil, the angel of death, is not once mentioned in the Qur'ān, or the traditions which explain it. To quote further illustrations would be easy, but space precludes the attempt.

It is obvious that the value of such a task as the "Dictionary of Islām" is its accuracy. Upon this point Mr. Hughes's reputation is a sufficient guarantee that what is written is written accurately. We have examined a large portion of the work with critical care and attention, and but one error have we discovered—page 12. "Akhir-i Chabār-i Shambah"—that is, the last Wednesday of the month of Safar, is clearly inaccurate. At page 127, head "Feast days," it is correctly rendered Alchir i Chabār Shamba. The letter "i," or "izafat"—the sign of the genitive—should not be introduced between Chabār and Shamba, while, though admitting scholars differ as to the advisability or otherwise of transliterating the "little h" by the Roman "h," it is obviously inexpedient to render the same word on two different occasions by varying equivalents. Trifling as is the oversight in this case, it is the sole fault we can find. Welcome and praise are the only words at our command in criticising a book both profoundly learned and intensely interesting—the work of a scholar, as learned as he is unpretentious, as unbiassed as he is conscientious.

#### THE ILLUSTRATED NAVAL AND MILITARY MAGAZINE.\*

The present number of this very interesting magazine continues the Victoria Cross Series, on the present occasion narrating in simple and forcible language the gallant deeds of Admiral (then mate) C. D. Lucas, Lieutenant (now Colonel) G. D. Dowell, R.M., and Captain of the Mast George Ingouville. Of the two former portraits are given, as has been usual throughout the series so well selected by Major Elliott; and, while by no means holding an implicit belief in the doctrines of Lavater, we cannot help advising some believer to examine the faces of all who figure therein, and to find out—if he can—what common characteristic they may possess.

An article on the origin of the "Slav, Serv, and Slavonic Races," by Doctor Anton Tien, admirably illustrated and ethnologically instructive, but also very interesting from many points of view, betokens wide and deep research on the part of its author. It conveys a great deal of information in a pleasant style, and is, perhaps, the *pièce de résistance* of the number.

The magnificent vessels of the British Merchant Navy are further described and depicted by Major Cooper; yet, gaze on them with admiration as we may, it is difficult to avoid a kind of unpleasant fascination which induces us to turn our eyes to the French gunboat *Acheron* (p. 26), waspish-looking, with a "villainous sting" in the shape of a 10½-inch gun, mounted *en barbette* on a turret. The soldiers, as well as the Generals, of the Civil War are referred to in the valuable series of Papers contributed by Major Walford; and one cannot help contrasting with a period, when all soldiers were practically volunteers, the position, even now but quasi-military, occupied by Volunteers in the present day, and which it has cost such men as Lord Bury (whose life, with portrait, will be found at p. 27) and Lord Wantage—both, by the way, Conservatives—so much trouble to achieve for them.

We cordially endorse every word said by the Editor in praise of the invaluable United Service Institution, a really handsome Government grant to which would be money well laid out; and

have also to thank the same writer for bringing prominently to notice inventions applicable to the Services. Many of these, both in the present, and in previous, numbers, well deserve attention.

#### THE ARMY AND NAVY MAGAZINE.\*

In this number we, *duce* Colonel Malleson, accompany Prince Eugene of Savoy down to the period when, in 1712, he lost, owing to the change of Government in England, the companionship in arms of the Duke of Marlborough and thence onwards to the treaty of Rastadt in 1714.

The sneers about Sir C. Warren's bloodless campaign and "military promenade" are well refuted by one of Methuen's Irregular Horse, who, under the *nom de plume* of "One of the Force," conclusively shows that it was, on this occasion, not *l'audace* only, but commissariat arrangements, on the whole good, a well found army, and, above all, a very skilful and discreet leader, which made the Bechuanaland Expedition so brilliant a contrast, both as to its complete success, and as to the butcher's bill, with the operations in Egypt, in which an army of some 30,000 men achieved, at the cost of a fearful loss of life—nothing. We shall begin to think that we have one, besides the "only other, General."

"Wellington College," the subject of the next article, by Staff-Surgeon Dickinson, will interest it numerous *alumni*, who have added in the field to whatever reputation they may have acquired under Dr. Benson and his successors; while Mr. Marvin's paper on "England's Railway to India," strongly advocates the completion, even now, of the Euphrates Valley Route—a proposal respecting which, with the Russians at Kars, opinions may fairly be held on both sides. "On Leave" and the "Captain's Yarns," the latter unusually interesting, go to make the new year's number of the Magazine a particularly good one.

#### OBITUARY.

##### SIR WALTER MEDHURST.

Few are now left us. But of the old Consular service in China, to whom we owe, in so large a measure, our present footing in that country; and the death of Sir Walter Medhurst, which occurred at Torquay on Dec. 26th, diminishes the number of the survivors.

Sir Walter had retired from active service in January, 1877, after thirty-seven years of continuous labour in the trying climate of China, having begun as a mere youth in the Chinese Secretary's office in 1840, in the early days of our first struggle with the Celestial Empire, which only terminated on the Treaty of Nankin in August, 1842. Unappalled by the difficulty of the language, he had, in 1842, made such progress in it, that he was amongst the first Consular interpreters employed. It is difficult to overrate the responsibility attaching, in such exceptional circumstances, to such a post. After having been attached to Sir Henry Pottinger's mission, and having been also at different periods with our garrisons and troops in the field, he was appointed, in October, 1843, interpreter at Shanghai, where Captain (now Sir George) Balfour was the first Consul. From that date he was actively employed as Vice-Consul and Consul at several ports in succession, rendering valuable service in all, and from 1850 to 1853 he acted as Secretary and Registrar to the Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of Trade. Sir Walter Medhurst was specially distinguished by his fluency and command of the Chinese language, no less than by a natural suavity of manner and evenness of temper under the most trying circumstances, which won upon Chinese officials and subjects of all ranks to a degree that not only gave him great influence, but rendered him one of the most successful of interpreters. As Her Majesty's Consul at Shanghai, where the most numerous and important of the foreign communities reside and the largest interests are at stake, his services were so fully appreciated that, on his retiring, the whole foreign community joined in testifying their sense of his merits and their regret at his loss by presenting him with a service of plate. Her Majesty's Government were not less ready to acknowledge their approval and satisfaction, as testified by the honour of knighthood conferred upon him on his return to England.

As a contemporary justly remarks:—Few officers in this division of the Consular Service—which has been made special in view of the important functions they are called upon to exercise, a knowledge of Chinese being now considered indispensable—have rendered better service to their country, although three among the number have passed from the Consular to the Diplomatic Service and become Ministers Plenipotentiary at Peking.

\* "The Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine," January 1886. London: W. H. Allen & Co.

\* "The Army and Navy Magazine," January 1886. London: W. H. Allen and Co.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Dec. 28, Pelican (s), Calcutta; City of Khios (s), Calcutta; Capella (s), Calcutta.—29, Clan Drummond (s), Calcutta; Roumania (s), Calcutta; Lalpoora (s), Bombay.—30, Nedjed (s), Kurrachee; St. Magnus, Calcutta.—31, Bengore Head (s), Bombay; Northern (s), Calcutta; Marlborough Hill, Calcutta.—Jan. 2, Clan Monroe (s), Bombay; Manora (s), Calcutta; City of Canterbury (s), Bombay.—3, County of Caithness, Calcutta; International (s), Kurrachee; Benledi (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—Dec. 28, Assam (s), London; Sumatra (s), Colombo.—29, California (s), Liverpool; Inchborva (s), Liverpool.—Jan. 4, Thamcs (s), London; Henzada (s), London.

CALCUTTA.—Dec. 29, Vorwaerts (s), Trieste; Governor (s), Liverpool.—31, Clan Macpherson (s), Liverpool.—Jan. 1, Karamania (s), Liverpool; Khedive (s), London; Nubia (s), Liverpool.

MADRAS.—Dec. 28, Clan Macpherson (s), Clyde.—30, Khedive (s), London.—Jan. 2, Rewa (s), Calcutta.

## DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Dec. 28, Midlothian, Rangoon; St. Mildred, Calcutta; City of Agra (s), Calcutta.—30, Salerno (s), Bombay; Rohilla (s), Calcutta.—Jan. 1, Victoria (s), Bombay; Avocet (s), Calcutta.—2, Hankow (s), Bombay.

BOMBAY.—Dec. 29, Clan Lamont (s), Dunkirk; Clan Graham (s), Liverpool; Werneth Hall (s), Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.—Dec. 26, Tiverton (s), London; Britannia (s), Liverpool.—28, Jason, London.

MADRAS.—Dec. 27, Karamania (s), Calcutta.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Clyde*, from London, Jan. 6; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Jan. 14; from Brindisi, Jan. 18.

For Malta: Mrs. and Miss Le Blanch and grandson, Hon. Derek Keppel, Mr. Rothney, Mr. E. Garnham, Mr. F. J. Crooke, Misses Evans, Sergeant-Major McLaughlin, Lieut. J. K. Peterson.

For Bombay: Mr. D. Barry, Mr. and Mrs. du Buisson, Mr. D. O. Meiklejohn, Mr. Edulgee Shapoorjee, Mrs. Russell and two children, Miss Steele, Mr. R. E. Wright, Misses Williams, Rev. K. E. Barrow, Mr. F. J. Crooke, Mrs. Knowles, Mr. F. C. Allen, Mr. C. W. Arnould, Mr. C. Chapman, Miss Carrington, Mr. C. J. Thomas Thomas. From Venice: Mr. Finlay, Mr. and Mrs. Hynes and child. From Brindisi: Mr. J. Dunsterville, Mr. Patteson, Mr. H. C. Hill, Mr. H. N. Gladstone, Mr. Lyall, Mr. L. H. Butcher, Hon. G. W. Spencer Lyttelton, Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. W. S. Brooke and child, Colonel W. A. Salmon.

For Suez: Mr. and Mrs. Wear, Mr. Sadler.

S.s. *Siam*, from London, Jan. 13; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Jan. 21; from Brindisi, Jan. 25.

For Bombay: Mr. Adams, Mrs. Leacock, Mr. C. N. Pogose, Colonel Blake. From Venice: Mr. J. Hutton, Miss Perry, Mr. D. R. Chichgur. From Brindisi: Mr. J. H. Orr, Mr. H. C. Clogstoun, Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Alexander, Mr. H. J. Bowden, Major A. G. Begbie, Miss Beeby and maid.

For Suez: Rev. and Mrs. Fenwicke.

S.s. *Shannon*, from London, Jan. 13; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Jan. 21; from Brindisi, Jan. 25.

For Calcutta: Mrs. F. J. Johnstone, Miss Johnstone, Mr. and Mrs. Hulbert, Mr. R. W. Campbell, Mr. E. C. Elliott, Mrs. O. S. Stack, Mrs. Mitchell and three children. From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Agnew.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Goddard, Miss Goddard.

For Madras: Mrs. Walton.

For Alexandria: From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Isherwood, Miss Foster, Miss Raner Foster.

S.s. *Hydaspes*, from London, Jan. 20; s.s. *Nizam*, from Venice, Jan. 28; from Brindisi, Feb. 1.

For Bombay: His Highness the Maharajah Duleep Singh, wife and family, Mrs. Crockett and two daughters, Colonel H. W. Stockley, Mr. E. Lovell, Colonel W. C. Chowue. From Brindisi: Mr. J. H. P. Forsyth, Mr. L. R. Burrows.

For Port Said: Mr. A. Houghton, Rev. W. Houghton.

For Alexandria: From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. E. Newton.

S.s. *Ballaarat*, from London, Jan. 27; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, Feb. 4; from Brindisi, Feb. 8.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Moseley, Mr. and Mrs. B. G. Geidt, Mrs. Tilly. From Brindisi: Mr. C. S. and Mrs. Dawson.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Dumerque, Mrs. Hunter, two children, and ayah, Mrs. and two Misses Elles. From Brindisi: Mr. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Taylor.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Crosthwaite, Mr. J. Deas and child, Mr. C. Taylor. From Brindisi: Major W. B. Aislabie, Mr. E. M. Baker, Mr. J. W. Orr, Surgeon-General and Mrs. Madden. From Suez: Mr. C. A. Elliott, Miss Elliott. From Venice: Dr. A. Hilson.

For Suez: Lady Scott and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson.

S.s. *Ancona*, from London, Feb. 3; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Feb. 11; from Brindisi, Feb. 15.

For Bombay: Mrs. L. P. Pugh, Mr. C. R. Hawkins, Mr. G. H. P. Evans.

S.s. *Surat*, from London, Feb. 10; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Feb. 18; from Brindisi, Feb. 22.

For Bombay: From Brindisi: Lieut.-Colonel McNeile, Miss Lamb.

S.s. *Chusan*, from London, Feb. 10; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Feb. 18; from Brindisi, Feb. 22.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Burke.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Chyebassa*, to sail Jan. 9.

For Madras: Mrs. Tillard and two Misses Tillard, Miss Chettle, Mrs. Tanning, Mr. P. Sandford, Miss Stuart, Mr. F. H. Wilkinson, Mr. F. Dene, Mrs. Hawkes, Rev. R. D. Shepherd, Mr. H. W. Leeming.

For Calcutta: Mr. Rivers, Mr. G. Currie, Mr. and Mrs. D. Russell Crawford, Rev. H. G. and Mrs. Crudington, Miss E. Baker, Mr. H. E. Galt, Mr. L. Taylor.

For Malta: Miss Philpotts.

For Colombo: Mr. Sistus, Mr. W. E. L. Wears, Colonel Stackpole.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Manora*, to sail Jan. 20.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. R. Macdonald, Mrs. Sandberg.

For Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Lang, Miss Lang, Mr. and Mrs. Balderstone.

For Colombo: Mr. John Greig, Mr. Farquharson, Rev. H. A. Sandford, Rev. A. Triggs.

For Madras: Colonel and Mrs. H. S. Coningham, Mrs. Gunning.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Navarino*, to sail Feb. 3.

For Madras: Miss Nora Mackinnon and nurse, Mr. G. A. Rollin.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Asia*, from Liverpool, Jan. 9.

For Bombay: Lieut. P. R. Legh, Mr. Homan, Mrs. Homan, three children and nurse, Miss Chapman, Mr. Henderson, Mrs. Henderson, Miss Caruduff, Mrs. Johnstone, Miss Waller, Miss Minor.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Belgravia*, from Liverpool, Jan. 23.

For Bombay: Colonel G. F. J. Graham, Capt. and Mrs. R. C. S. Macauland, Rev. J. M. Macdonald.

Per Star Line s.s. *Mira*, sailing Jan. 11.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Gale, Mr. Frank Holl, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Godbird, Sister Sophie, Miss R. Parsons, Mrs. Finlayson, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Holl.

For Colombo: Mr. James Buchan, Mr. Alex Maitland.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. *Bekbara*, Capt. H. Weighell, Dec. 15.

From London: Mr. S. Mawdesley, Mr. J. T. Bolland, Mr. G. Galpin, Misses A. R. and H. E. White, Mr. and Mrs. Curby, Mrs. Hand, Mr. and Mrs. J. Robertson and four children, Mr. C. E. Wilkinson, Mr. A. Wingrave, Mrs. Fernandez, Mrs. King, Mr. R. L. Wilson, Mrs. Sandiford, Rev. G. W. Jackson, Mr. Friend.

From Venice: Messrs. Lowing and R. McEwan.

From Brindisi: Messrs. Mirulachi, G. H. Grant, H. R. Bull, J. Kincaid, Fielder, and F. Hughes, Colonel Luard, Mr. and Mrs. Bryant, Sir Thomas Thomson, Miss Lund, Mr. H. C. Kumard, Mr. J. O'Brien, Mr. C. De Bary, Major Ommauny, Hon. W. McPherson, the Hon. J. P. Grant, Mr. T. Porter, Mr. W. Kingston, and Mrs. Falle and infant.

From Aden: Mr. Harris, M. and Mdle. Choppy, and D. Samuel.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Ancona*, Capt. R. G. Murray, left Bombay, Dec. 18.

For London: Mr. Evelyn Gray, C.S., Mrs. Gray, infant and two children, Mr. J. Soden, Mr. Carroll, Mr. M. J. Scobie, Mr. P. Tarry and two daughters.

For Brindisi: Mr. McLeod, Capt. A. E. Balfour, Mr. F. Sicherer, Capt. M. G. Neeld, Mr. J. A. Freitas, Lieut. F. M. H. Marshall, Colonel Cunningham, Mr. A. A. K. Campbell.

For Venice: Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. R. V. Malden.

For Aden: Mr. L. W. De Beaux, Mr. Hormasji Dadabhai, Mr. P. Subramania Moodelly, Mr. Sorabji Kharsedji.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Rohilla*, Capt. Barratt, from London, Dec. 30.

For Bombay: Miss S. Brierley, Miss Rose, Colonel G. L. Warden, Mrs. Hooper, Mrs. J. L. Hartington, Miss Ireland, Dr. and Mrs. Nolan and two children, Miss Bennett, Miss Warden, Mr. Jno. Pollock, Mr. D. C. McNeill, Dr. J. M. Laing, Mrs. Seymour Keay and two children, Mr. L. E. Moore.

For Madras: Mr. E. Kenworth, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Johns, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Reid, Messrs. J. Thomas, J. Symons, W. Edwards, S. Terrell, W. May, Mr. Keyworth.

For Calcutta: Miss Spring, Mrs. H. Boddington, Miss Avis Hooke, Mr. and Mrs. A. Chapman, Mr. C. Ambler, Mr. W. Gibson, Dr. Ahmed Hossain, Mr. S. Joorneer, Mr. May, Mr. H. Morley.

The following passages have been engaged:—

By the s.s. *Nizam*, sailing on Dec. 25.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. Crosthwaite.

For Brindisi: Lieut.-General W. Hardy, Major J. A. Stewart Macenzie, Mr. W. Propert.

By the s.s. *Ravenna*, sailing on Jan. 1.

For London: Mrs. J. L. Lushington and five children.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the INDIAN MAIL are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1886.

## EMPRESS-DAY HONOURS.

THE names of those whom the Queen has, on this occasion, "delighted to honour," are printed in another column, and this will be eagerly scanned, the *Gazette* being, to some at least of the *décorés*, the first intimation which they will receive of their good fortune.

The list does not call for any special remark. Many of those who figure in it are well known to Anglo-Indians, and opinions will hardly be divided as to their merits, though we do not see why Syud Burghash of Zanzibar, who has usually been amenable to advice, and has, on the whole, cordially supported us in putting down slavery, should not have been deemed, as well as Syud Toorkee of Muscat, a fitting recipient for the G.C.S.I. Only one British officer gets a, well-earned, Knighthood, Colonel (now Sir John) Bateman-Champain; this is, however, not a K.C.S.I., but a K.C.M.G.

We cannot help thinking that the tendency to consider the C.I.E., specially designed to reward literary merit, as a sort of alternative decoration to the C.S.I., is to be deprecated. It seems anomalous that the Viceroy's Military Secretary, the Commander-in-Chief of Bhopal, and the commandant of the Punjab Rifle Volunteers, should not have been awarded the latter order. Their nomination to a literary order throws into the stronger relief the names of those whose undoubted literary merits have procured their admission to it. Mr. A. N. Wollaston is, we believe, the first member of the India Office who has received this decoration by way of honorific recognition of distinguished achievements in many branches of Oriental literature, and for proved literary ability; by common consent he has well earned it, and we heartily congratulate him on the possession of so marked a distinction.

## ANNEXATION OF UPPER BURMA.

THE brief proclamation, of which we elsewhere publish the text, which announces the incorporation of Upper Burma into Her Majesty's Dominions, comes not a moment too soon to dissipate a feeling of uncertainty, which was injurious alike to British interests, to British reputation abroad, and to the Burmese people, whose future was chiefly at stake.

The development of events, both before and after the fall of Mandalay, seems to have been such as to give unmistakable indications which was the proper course to pursue. A captive King, the absence of a suitable successor had one been desirable, the ready, nay, eager acquiescence of the people in our assumption of the Government, all conspired to make clear the path which it thenceforth became the duty of the Imperial Government to follow.

Never was a proceeding better justified, never was one received with more general approval. Mercantile communities at Rangoon, Bombay, and Calcutta, will be jubilant, while a decision, which might have been more promptly announced, will be readily accepted abroad. We have not to wait long for the first note of approval, the last words of which may be pondered with advantage by the "Parochialists" of this country. The *Français*, commenting on the annexation of Burma, says :—

We wish we could dispute the not very charitable boasts of our neighbours, but, alas! none of our objections to the conquest of Annam apply to the English annexation of Burma. Trade preceded the British flag, and follows it; the territory annexed joins the Indian Empire; and if a vast expanse of sea separates it from the mother-country, there is a free space for the British flag from Mandalay to the mouth of the Thames. The affair had been long so well prepared, and has been so well carried out, that it imposes no extra expense on the ordinary budget of the Indian Empire. Lastly, the expansion of the rule of England in the Far East, so far from paralysing her influence in the Old World, constitutes the strength of her diplomacy in European councils.

That German opinion will run nearly on the same lines there can be little doubt.

Much has been written on the claim to Bhamo, said to have been preferred, but as yet, so far as is known, not formally advanced, by the Chinese. That it may not, from military considerations, be wise to surrender Bhamo itself is probable enough; but that it is advisable to meet the Chinese more than half-way we have already expressed our opinion. The question, also raised, whether Burmese intercourse with China was, centuries ago, conducted on terms of equality, or of inferiority, seems to us, just at present, to border rather on the academical than on the practically useful.

## HOLKAR.

HOLKAR, or rather The Holkar\*, "the man of Hol," has played a conspicuous part in Central Indian affairs. Not only is he the second chief in importance in Central India, but he has occupied the throne nearly forty years, sufficiently long to have left a lasting impression on, and to have given a permanent direction to, the administration of the State. During this considerable period his administration, if not absolutely faultless, has, mainly on account of the personal interest which he takes in it, been vastly superior to that of most Native States, and he has, on the whole, carefully followed the counsels of successful British Residents. Nor should it lightly be forgotten that he was the first Native Ruler to place, during the recent crisis, his troops at the Queen Empress's disposal.

\* The name is derived from his ancestral village of Hol, "kar" being equivalent to "wallah," "the man of Hol."



Khunde Rao Holkar, his immediate predecessor on the Gadi, died early in 1844, leaving no lineal heir, and the right to the throne of an adoptive heir, even had Khunde Rao made a valid adoption, had not been "recognised" by the Government of India; a circumstance which, under the very narrow construction of Native customs as to adoption which prevailed in pre-Mutiny times, and which was so largely utilised by Lord Dalhousie, was held to place the State at the disposal of the Suzerain, to be resumed or regranted according to the circumstances of each individual case. As regards the Holkar family, it was thought proper to declare that the nomination of a successor belonged solely to the British Government, and the Resident at Indore (Sir Robert Hamilton) was instructed to make a selection "in such a way as to show that it was manifestly the sole act" of the Governor-General in Council.

Sir Robert, passing over the nominee of the Chief Ranee, the Mah Sahiba, made his choice of the present Chief in pursuance of this authority; though somewhat exceeding his instructions by installing the object of his preference as "hereditary" Maharajah. Years elapsed, and Sir Robert, who held a high opinion of the young Chief, was on leave in England when the Mutinies of 1857 convulsed India, his substitute being the late Sir Henry (then Colonel) Durand. A considerable portion of the State troops, following the example of our own Sepoys, revolted. They besieged the Residency, and Durand, with some difficulty, retired, with the European women and children, to Bhopal, fully persuaded that the Chief was, passively, though not actively, concerned in what had happened at Indore. This conviction of the Holkar's complicity seems never to have left him; and there is little doubt that it was chiefly due to this circumstance that, when territorial rewards were assigned, with no stinted generosity, to other Native rulers, Tookjee Rao's conduct was held by Lord Canning such as to debar him from participation therein. Sir R. Hamilton, the permanent Resident and Governor-General's Agent, urgently pleaded for him that all inquiry had failed to discover any proof whatever of the Maharajah's acquiescence in the conduct of his troops, though it had brought into the clearest light his utter inability to restrain them; but he pleaded in vain, and Durand's appointment to the more influential post of Foreign Secretary was not likely to facilitate the task of obtaining a reconsideration of the matter.

Holkar's conduct on the occasion of the outbreak at Indore has been warmly discussed. Kaye distinctly expressed his opinion that the Maharajah was wholly innocent, and was simply sacrificed to save Durand's reputation. It is not necessary to add this corollary. On the contrary, though Holkar was, as we think, innocent, yet no less was Durand sincere in his assurance of guilt. Colonel Malleon's account of what happened on the eventful 1st July, when Holkar's revolted troops seized the Residency, seems eminently impartial, and even judicial, in its tone.

The first discharge of grape into the Residency, 1st July, took place between eight and nine; the garrison evacuated the Residency at half-past ten. What was Holkar doing during these two hours? There is no doubt but that he was aware of the nature of the events which were taking place.

"Here we are met by opposite opinions. On the one side it is hinted, if not asserted, that he was watching the turn of events, not caring to interfere on behalf of the British until it was certain that their sun had not set. On the other it is declared that, in acting as he did, he was unswerving in his loyalty to British interests, that

had he mounted his horse and ridden to the scene of action his presence would have sanctioned the Mutiny, and given stability of action to the revolted soldiery, that in every case he would have been powerless to control them. There is force in this argument. Looking at the question as a whole I am of opinion that Holkar was free from complicity with the mutineers, that his soldiers had slipped out of his hands, that his presence among them on the 1st of July would have been misinterpreted, and that subsequently he *did his best to serve British interests.*"

Entertaining, as we do, a conviction that Tookjee Rao's claims to territorial reward were valid, and were sacrificed to a mistaken impression, which might not unnaturally be entertained by one whose life was very nearly sacrificed at a time when the Chief had it not in his power to hold up a finger to protect him, we should have rejoiced had Lord Dufferin, during his recent visit to the Maharajah, found himself able to remove his host's long-standing feeling that he has unjustly been left unrewarded. The recent management of the State, in which the Chief is known to govern as well as to rule, and the revenue of which he has in forty years raised from fourteen to seventy lakhs, abundantly shows that an increase to his "talent" would not be misplaced; he has shown his ability to use those confided to him. On this point we could wish for no higher authority than that of Sir Richard Temple. "Holkar," says this statesman in his 'Men and Events of My Time in India,' "is probably the best man of business among Native Princes whom this generation has seen. He received, when young, a sound practical education under European supervision, and acquired early a fondness for public affairs. . . . His diligence in auditing the accounts of his governments and regulating his finances is remarkable for a Native Prince."

Nor is it easy to avoid the conviction that to "give the go-by" to a wholly unsupported accusation, dating, too, nearly thirty years back—to let bygones be bygones—would be, not merely justice, but enlightened policy. At a period when the Central Asian question is really, so to speak, shifting its ground from Europe to Asia, words are not needed to prove that it is politically expedient, by a liberal act of condescension—in itself a sign of conscious strength, and which must redound to our credit—to remove the ban hitherto placed on Holkar, and, by giving him the territorial extension which, in ordinary circumstances, he would have received as a matter of course, to show our entire confidence in the loyalty and good-will of so important a Feudatory.

#### EMPRESS-DAY HONOURS.

The *London Gazette* of Jan. 1 publishes the following:—

The Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the First, Second, and Third Classes of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India:—

To be Knights Grand Commanders.—His Highness Syud Toorkee, Sultan of Muscat; his Highness Maharao Raja Mangal Singh, of Ulwar; his Highness Takht Singhji, K.C.S.I., Thakur Sahib of Bhaunagar.

To be a Knight Commander.—Maharaja Pertab Singh, C.S.I.

To be Companions.—Courtenay Peregrine Ilbert, Esq., C.I.E., Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India; Henry Edward Sullivan, Esq., Madras Civil Service, Member of the Council of the Governor of Madras; Maxwell Melvill, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint Mortimer Sloper Howell, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, District and Sessions Judge, North-West Provinces; Mohammed Hassan Khan, Commander-in-Chief of the Bhopal Forces; Baboo Sarat Chandra Das, of Bengal; Colin Arrott Robinson Browning Esq., Inspector-General of Education in the Central Provinces; Dharain Narain Pandit, Assistant Political Agent, and Mir

Munshi to the Agent, to the Governor-General, Central India; Raja Jung Bahadur Khan, Talukdar of Oudh; Lieut.-Colonel Andrew Higgins, Commandant 1st Punjab Rifle Corps (Volunteers); Major Lord William Leslie de la Poer Beresford, V.C., 9th Lancers, Military Secretary to the Viceroy of India; Sirdar Bahadur Man Singh, Ressaldar, Major 9th Bengal Cavalry; Sir Frank Henry Souter, C.S.I., Commissioner of Police in Bombay; Arthur Naylor Wollaston, Esq., Assistant Secretary in the Revenue Department, India Office, to be Companions of the Order of the Indian Empire.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give directions for the following appointment to the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George:—

To be an Ordinary Member of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Distinguished Order:—Colonel John Underwood Bateman-Champain, R.E., for services of many years standing in connection with the Indo-European Telegraph.

#### ANNEXATION OF BURMA.

The following proclamation was issued both in England and in India on the 1st instant:—

"By command of the Queen-Emress it is hereby notified that the territories formerly governed by King Thebaw will no longer be under his rule, but have become part of Her Majesty's dominions, and will during Her Majesty's pleasure be administered by such officers as the Viceroy and Governor-General of India may from time to time appoint."

From Rangoon we are informed, under date January 1st, 7 A.M.:—

A grand parade of the troops of the garrison has just been held, at which, in the presence of a large concourse of Natives, a proclamation, issued by Lord Dufferin in the name of the Queen-Emress, was read notifying the annexation of Upper Burma to the British Empire.

### INDIA OFFICE.

DECEMBER 31.

#### ARRIVALS REPORTED.

##### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Gen. Sir D. M. Stewart, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., Lieut. A. J. R. Hutchinson, S.C., Surg. H. Hamilton, M.D., Capt. B. C. Graves, S.C., Lieut.-Colonel J. S. Irvine, Cav., Major A. K. Abbott, S.C., Capt. C. J. Jamieson, S.C., Brig.-Surg. James Browne, M.D., Lieut. E. E. Couper, S.C., Lieut.-Colonel C. H. Bridges, S.C., Surg.-Gen. C. D. Madden, Col. J. E. B. Parsons, Capt. H. G. Kunhardt, R.E., Lieut.-Colonel J. F. F. Cologan, S.C., Major J. A. McNeale, R.E.

*Madras Estab.*—Col. Clement J. Smith, S.C., Col. H. Smalley, R.E., Major A. W. H. Hornsby, S.C., Lieut.-Colonel S. E. Atkinson, S.C.

*Bombay Estab.*—Major J. F. Willoughby, Inf., Major R. Hennell, Inf., Colonel W. H. Ross, S.C.

##### CIVIL.

*Bombay Estab.*—J. E. Down.

*Madras Estab.*—A. Cruickshank (Cov.), H. B. Grigg (Cov.).

#### EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

##### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Capt. C. W. Young, S.C., forty-eight days.

*Madras Estab.*—Major F. M. Onslow, Cav., six months.

*Bombay Estab.*—Major J. M. Heath, S.C., three months.

##### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—W. Stevens, one year's furlough; J. Louis, one month's extraordinary leave.

*Bombay Estab.*—E. H. Moscardi (Cov.), six months' s.c.

#### PERMITTED TO RETURN.

##### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Surg.-Major A. H. Williams, M.D., Colonel W. C. Chowne, Inf.

*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut.-Colonel W. A. Salmon, S.C.

### INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

#### BIRTHS.

AKIN-HIGGINS—Dec. 11, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Arthur Akin-Higgins, of a son.

BEADON—Dec. 9, at Dinajpur, Mrs. Henry Beadon, of a daughter.

CLARK—Dec. 8, at Lahore, the wife of W. O. Clark, B.C.S., of a son.

FRASER—Dec. 3, at Nagpur, the wife of J. Fraser, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of a daughter.

GOLDSMID—Dec. 14, at Belgaum, the wife of Frederick L. Goldsmid, District Superintendent of Police, of a daughter.

HARDY—Dec. 8, at Saidpur, the wife of H. G. Hardy, Station Master, Saidpur, of a daughter.

HARRISON—Dec. 12, at Allahabad, the wife of Alfred G. Harrison, of a son.

HAYDN—Dec. 15, at Smyrna, Asia Minor, the wife of E. Haydn, Shagaon, the Berars, of a son.

HEINIG—Dec. 0, at Allahabad, the wife of J. C. Heinig, Executive Engineer, P.W.D., of a son.

LINDSLEY—Dec. 11, at Rajpipla Cottage, Bandora, the wife of M. M. Lindsley, of a son.

MORISON—Dec. 7, at Koleapanie Tea Estate, Jorehaut, Assam, the wife of Harry Morison, of a daughter (prematurely).

PELLY—Dec. 12, at Fort St. George, Madras, the wife of Rev. C. H. Pelly, Garrison Chaplain, of a son.

SASSOON—Dec. 14, at Braganza Hall, Victoria-road, Byculla, the wife of Jacob E. Sassoon, Esq., of a son.

TAYLOR—Dec. 14, at Middle Colaba, the wife of W. C. Taylor, of a son.

TOD—Dec. 10, at Gnydyr Cottage, Kurseong, the wife of E. P. Tod, Esq., of a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

AINSLIE—FRENCH—Dec. 10, at St. Paul's Scott's-lane, Calcutta, Edward Francis, son of William Ainslie, to Sarah Georgiannus, widow of the late Henry Gloster French.

RAIKES—WADDINGTON—Dec. 15, at Ahmednagar, Captain F. Raikes, Rifle Brigade, to Annie Lilian, daughter of G. Waddington, Esq., C.S.

TIDY—CORBETT—Dec. 7, at St. John's Church, Peshawur, Major Arthur Grey Tidy, of the Dorsetshire Regiment, second son of the late General Thomas Holmes Tidy, to Ethel Cochrane, younger daughter of Deputy Surgeon-General W. H. Corbett, Medical Staff.

#### DEATHS.

BARLOW—Dec. 6, at Monghyr, George Nelson Barlow, C.S.I., Commissioner of Bhagalpore.

BERTHELIER—Nov. 25, at his residence in Bangkok, Mons. C. Berthelien, Secretary to His Siamese Majesty's Telegraph Department.

BREITHAUP—Dec. 8, at Ammatti, South Goorg, of bronchitis, Eardley Stuart (Birdie), the second son of Emily and Edward Breithaupt, aged 3 months.

FINCH—Dec. 7, at the General Hospital, Calcutta, Frederick Finch, late Chief Storekeeper, Indus Valley State Railway, Sukkur.

GREIG—Dec. 10, at Campbellpore, Robert Sellon, youngest son of Lieut.-Colonel P. H. Greig, R.A.

LISSANT—Dec. 12, at Simla, Ella, the wife of C. G. Lissant, aged 29 years.

MODY—Dec. 17, at his residence near Cheera Bazar, opposite old Sonapore-lane, Ruttonjee Cursetjee Mody, brother of Dossabhy Cursetjee Mody, cashier, New Oriental Bank Corporation.

SIMPSON—Dec. 9, at Ballygunge, Harker Simpson.

TASKER—Dec. 11, at his residence at Byculla, Nasarwanjee Cooverjee Tasker, aged 43.

### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

#### BIRTHS.

ADDISON—Dec. 24, at Elm Park-gardens, the wife of Captain G. W. Addison, R.E., of a daughter.

BAKER—Dec. 27, at Redcar, the wife of Captain J. V. V. Baker, R.A., of a son.

CARFRAE—Dec. 31, at Plympton, the wife of Captain C. M. Carfrae, Gordon Highlanders, of a son.

CLANMORRIS—Dec. 31, at Bangor Castle, county Down, Lady Clanmorris, of a son.

DOLPHIN—Dec. 27, at Queenstown, the wife of Major H. E. Dolphin, R.A., of a son.

DUGDALE—Dec. 27, at Leamington, the wife of H. C. Dugdale, 16th Lancers, of a son.

GOSSET—Dec. 24, at Newcastle, the wife of Captain Fred. Gosset, R.E., of a daughter.

HALL—Dec. 30, at Wellington, Somerset, the wife of the Rev. E. S. Hall, M.A., Chaplain of Quetta, of a daughter.

HOBART—Dec. 25, the wife of Captain G. Hobart, R.M.L.I., of a son.

HOPKINS—Dec. 22, at Blackheath, the wife of Captain F. B. Hopkins, of a daughter.

#### MARRIAGES.

ANDERSON—PRYOR—Dec. 28, at Esher, Major W. C. Anderson, R.A., to Mary, daughter of Felix Pryor, Esq.

ARBUTHNOT—MUIR—Dec. 22, at Edinburgh, R. G. Arbuthnot, Esq., to Helen Mary, youngest daughter of Sir W. Muir, K.C.S.I.

BOND—FITZGERALD—Dec. 30, at Framington Pigot, Frank Bond, Esq., to Alice Fanny, third daughter of Major W. R. Fitzgerald, R.A.

GRAVES—HARTLEY—Dec. 28, at Cheadle-Hulme, George C. Graves, M.A., to Edith A., daughter of F. R. Hartley, Esq., of Cheadle-Hulme.

MOULE—CAUTLEY—Dec. 29, at York, Charles W. Moule, to Mary Dora, youngest daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel Cautley, Bengal Cavalry.

#### DEATHS.

BURTON—Dec. 26, at Redhill, Charles Burton, Lieut.-Colonel Madras Army, retired, aged 75.

LAURIE—Jan. 1, at Kensington, Julia Susan, widow of Colonel John Laurie, R.A., aged 80.

MACLAVERTY—Dec. 25, at Aldershot, Alexander J., beloved son of Major A. J. MacLaverly, R.A.

MAYNE—Dec. 25, at Ryde, William Taylor Mayne, Esq., aged 55.

WAUD—Dec. 23, at Ryde, Lieut.-Colonel E. Waud, aged 79.



# Official Gazette.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Dec. 12.)

**FITZPATRICK, Mr. D., C.S.,** Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, to officiate as Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, during the absence on furlough of Mr. C. H. T. Crosthwaite.

**WARD, Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. E.,** deputy commissioner, 2nd class, in the Central Provinces, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 1st class, from Nov. 9, vice Colonel M. P. Ricketts, appointed to officiate as commissioner of the Jubulpore division.

**FOX**—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint temporarily, from this date, Mr. Charles Edward Fox, barrister-at-law, Officiating Government Advocate, British Burma, to be Additional Recorder of Rangoon, and to sit as such in the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon.

**TREVELYAN, Hon. E. J.,** barrister-at-law, a judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, resumed his seat on the bench of the High Court on Dec. 5.

**ADAMS—STONE**—The services of the undermentioned chaplains on the Bengal Establishment are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department:—Rev. J. W. Adams, V.C., and Rev. A. E. Stone.

**FITZPATRICK**—The services of Mr. D. Fitzpatrick, C.S., Secretary to the Government of India, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Home Department, from Dec. 17.

**JAMES, Mr. S. H., C.S.,** officiating Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, is appointed to officiate as secretary in that department, in addition to his own duties, until further orders.

**HENVEY, Mr. F.,** is appointed to be a Resident of the 2nd class, and Resident in the Eastern States of Rajputana; the date of assuming charge is hereby cancelled.

**BARROW, Mr. O. T.,** having been granted furlough out of India for 11 months, made over charge of the duties of assistant accountant-general, Bengal, on Dec. 4.

**COOKE—LOGAN**—Mr. J. E. Cooke, having been posted as deputy auditor general, and Mr. R. Logan as deputy accountant general, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, Mr. Cooke made over, and Mr. Logan received, charge of the latter appointment, and Mr. Cooke assumed charge of the former appointment on Dec. 3.

**BAYLY, Mr. G. H.,** executive engineer, 2nd grade, is, on return from furlough, posted to Hyderabad.

**STORRY, Mr. H. F.,** superintending engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank, State Railways, is appointed to officiate as manager Indus Valley State Railway, from November 12.

**NEWCOMBE, Mr. A. C.,** deputy examiner, Public Works Accounts, Assam, is transferred to the office of the examiner, Public Works Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

**WILSON, Captain G. F., R.E.,** executive engineer, 4th grade, State Railways, is, on return from furlough, posted to the establishment under the director-general of railways.

The undermentioned officers are temporarily transferred from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh to Beluchistan:—

**OLLENBACH, Mr. O. C.,** assistant engineer, 2nd grade.

**GRAVES**—That portion of Public Works Department Notification placing the services of Major H. A. Graves, S.C., executive engineer, 3rd grade, sub pro tem, Military Works Branch, temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab in the Public Works Department is cancelled.

**STORR, Mr. H. F.,** superintending engineer, 2nd

class, temporary rank, State Railways, is appointed to officiate as manager, Indus Valley State Railway, from the afternoon of Nov. 12, in addition to his own duties as superintendent of Ways and Works, Indus Valley State Railway.

**WADLEY, Mr. A. J.,** apprentice engineer, Punjab, is promoted to assistant engineer, 3rd grade, from Nov. 7.

**CORRY, Mr. W. E.,** deputy examiner, is transferred from the office of examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bombay, to that of the examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, on being relieved by Mr. A. G. Harrison.

**RAVENSHAW, Captain C. W.,** made over charge of the duties of 2nd assistant agent to the Governor-General for Central India to Lieut. H. S. P. Davies, on Dec. 4.

**WOOLCOMBE, Mr. R.,** to be captain in the Rajputana-Malwa Volunteer Rifle Corps.

**MEADE, Captain M. J.,** superintendent of operations for the control of Moghias in Rajputana and Central India, returned to duty on Oct. 14.

**FLOWDEN, Mr. T. J. C., C.S.,** assumed charge of his duties as officiating resident, Meywar, on Nov. 27.

**HERBERT, Captain C.,** took over charge of the office of cantonment magistrate, Nusseerabad, from Captain A. Wapshare, on Nov. 23.

**MONIES, Mr. W.,** executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, is posted to the Sind-Sagar State Railway.

**REPTON, Lieut. F. W.,** sub-assistant commissary-general, Commissariat Department, 2nd class, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment, from Oct. 17, 1884.

The following appointment is made, with effect from Oct. 31:—

**HART, Captain H. H., R.E.,** as an executive engineer, 4th grade, supernumerary.

**JEROME, Captain H. J. W., R.E.,** assistant engineer, 4th grade, is appointed to officiate as executive engineer of the Meerut Division, Military Works, during the absence of Captain H. W. Duperier, R.E., at the Camp of Exercise.

### FURLONGHS.

**CROSTHWAITE, Mr. C. H. T., C.S.,** chief commissioner of the Central Provinces, has obtained furlough for eleven months, from the 15th inst.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India:—

**BEATSON, Captain S. B.,** Bengal S.C. (p.a.), for one year and ninety-one days.

**GORDON, Lieut. W. D.,** Bengal S.C. (m.c.), for six months.

**DAVIES, Deputy-Commissary and Hon. Captain R. G.,** Public Works Department (m.c.), for ninety days.

## BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head-Quarters, Simla, Dec. 5.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

**GOWAN, Major W. E.,** 38th Bengal Infantry, General List, Infantry, to officiate as wing commander, vice Dun, appointed to the Intelligence Branch, Quartermaster-General's Department.

**GUINNESS, Lieut.-Colonel and Colonel C. W. N.,** Seaforth Highlanders, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Battalion of his regiment, to which he has recently been removed.

**CARY, Lieut.-Colonel L. F. B.,** Rifle Brigade, is directed to proceed to Belgium to join the 1st Battalion of his regiment, to which he has recently been promoted.

**ALVES, Major M. A., R.E.,** is transferred temporarily from the headquarters of the Inspector-General of Military Works to the Agra Division, Military Works.

At the examinations held on Oct. 16 and following days, the undermentioned officers qualified as noted below:—

Examinations in (c) and (d), section 4, paragraph 39 (IV.), Queen's Regulations, 1883: Qualified for the rank of Major—Captains D. E. Wood, 8th Hussars; A. J. English, 14th Hussars; W. H. Stuart, R.H.A.; W. B. Hoggan, R.A.; G. R. Price, R.A.; M. Wynell-Mayow, R.A.; W. H. Frith, R.A.; D. C. Dean-Pitt, R.A.; G. R. Challenor, R.A.; M. W. Saunders, R.A.; J. L.

Fixott, R.A.; E. F. Becher, R.A.; H. A. D. Curtis, R.A.; W. A. Plant, R.A.; D. MacN. Campbell, R.E.; St. G. M. Kirke, R.E.; M. H. G. Goldie, R.E.; A. C. Bruce, R.E.; E. L. R. Thackwell, Royal Fusiliers; E. H. Ives, Royal Fusiliers; R. A. P. Clements, South Wales Borderers; A. J. A. Wright, East Lancashire Regiment; H. S. B. Hodgkinson, North Lancashire Regiment; D. de Hoghton, North Lancashire Regiment; Sir H. A. W. Johnson, Bart., South Yorkshire Regiment; S. E. Bellingham, Middlesex Regiment; D. T. Hammond, Connaught Rangers; F. S. W. Raikes, Rifle Brigade.

Examination in (c) and (d), section 4, paragraph 39 (III.), Queen's Regulations, 1883: qualified for the rank of captain—Lieuts. C. N. C. Vesey, 8th Hussars; L. Forde, R.A.; H. I. W. Hamilton, Royal West Surrey Regiment; J. H. B. Barber, Royal Lancashire Regiment; W. Houghton, Royal Lancashire Regiment; C. E. Belli-Bivar, Royal Lancashire Regiment; C. W. Napier, Somerset Light Infantry; C. F. Harrison, East Yorkshire Regiment; H. D. Stacpole, East Yorkshire Regiment; C. F. Randolph, Lancashire Fusiliers; F. Horniblow, Gloucestershire Regiment; C. I. Wimberley, East Surrey Regiment; F. B. Buist-Sparks, West Riding Regiment; H. W. Smith, Hampshire Regiment; H. P. Shekleton, South Lancashire Regiment; H. F. Colebridge, North Lancashire Regiment; G. B. Lempriere, Middlesex Regiment; G. G. H. Allgood, King's Royal Rifle Corps; G. Chich, North Staffordshire Regiment; W. G. Ley, North Staffordshire Regiment; B. Stewart, Royal Munster Fusiliers; H. F. Williams, Royal Munster Fusiliers; R. Ffennell, Royal Munster Fusiliers; C. E. Gouldburn, Royal Horse Artillery; S. G. D. Smith, Royal Artillery; W. R. Taylor, Royal Artillery; G. R. Darley, Royal Artillery; C. T. Head, Royal Artillery; J. M. Stopford, Royal Artillery; J. F. Cadell, Royal Artillery; and H. B. Foote.

Examination in part II., section V., para. 150, B.A.R.—Captains W. W. Lean, F. R. B. Knox, G. H. Robinson, H. T. Faithful, H. S. Massay, E. W. Dun, A. G. B. Ternan, N. F. and Fitz G. Chamberlain, Bengal S.C.; W. C. Black, C. F. Sievwright, J. Montieth, R. C. G. Mayne, and A. W. L. Bayley, Bombay S.C.

Garrison Course Examination required by section IV., para. 3, B.A.R.—Lieuts. G. H. Kirwan, Manchester Regiment, prob. M.S.C.; R. B. Coke, Welsh Regiment, prob. Bombay S.C.

**ALEXANDER**—The name of Captain J. Alexander, 1st Dragoon Guards, is substituted for that of Captain W. R. Gould-Adams for duty at the depot.

**HOOD, Lieut.-Colonel W. C.,** Royal West Surrey Regiment, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st battalion of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

**GORDON, Captain L.,** King's Own Borderers, is directed to proceed to England to join the 2nd battalion of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

### FURLONGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—

**RAWLINS, Major H. de C.,** 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

**NEELD, Captain M. G.,** 17th Lancers, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Dec. 9.)

**LITTLE, Surgeon S.,** officiating civil surgeon, Beerbhoom, acted as second resident surgeon, Presidency General Hospital, from September 25 to October 6, Surgeon H. J. Peard to have medical charge of the Lock Hospital and civil station of Barrackpore, vice Surgeon-Major A. B. Seaman.

**SANDIFORD, Surgeon J. O. G.,** to have medical charge of the Lock Hospital and civil station of Dum Dum, vice Surgeon W. Babbie.

**OLDHAM, Mr. A. J.,** executive engineer, 2nd grade, is attached to the office of the superintendent of works, Calcutta.

**PRICE, Mr. J. A.,** executive engineer, 3rd grade, to be executive engineer of the Patna division.

**GARDINER, Mr. E. R.,** executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, is transferred from Patna to the Bhagulpore division.

**KUSTER**—The services of Mr. E. E. A. Kuster, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, and deputy

engineer of Durbhunga, are replaced at the disposal of this department.

#### PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Dec. 10.)

DALLAS, Mr. A. M., assistant meteorological reporter to the Government of India, who has been appointed meteorological reporter to Government, Punjab, received charge from Mr. J. C. Oman, on Dec. 1.

OGLVIE, Mr. G. M., deputy commissioner, on being relieved at Hissar, is posted to Dera Ismail Khan from Nov. 20, vice Lieut. H. S. P. Davies, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

LEIGH, Captain H. P. P., assistant commissioner, Hoshiarpur, is appointed to officiate as district judge of that district.

GASTRELL, Lieut. E. J., is appointed to officiate as cantonment magistrate, Meean Meer, in addition to his military duties.

NISBET, Lieut.-Colonel R. P., C.I.E., deputy commissioner, Rawalpindi, is appointed to officiate as commissioner and superintendent of the Peshawar Division, from the above date, during Colonel Waterfield's absence.

WALKER, Mr. G. C., on being relieved of the charge of the Rohtak district, is appointed to officiate as district judge of Mooltan from Dec. 7, and received charge from Major J. B. Hutchinson, deputy commissioner.

HOMAN, Mr. T. H., on return from furlough, is posted to Dera Ismail Khan as extra assistant commissioner, from Nov. 21.

TRIBE—The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Lahore has been pleased to appoint the Rev. W. H. Tribe, M.A., chaplain of Sialkot, to be Archdeacon's commissary for the Diocese of Lahore, from Nov. 18, in the room of the Ven. H. J. Mathew, proceeded on furlough.

LEIGH, Captain H. P. P., assistant commissioner, is appointed to be district judge of the civil district of Hoshiarpur.

WALKER, Mr. G. C., is appointed to be district judge of the civil district of Mooltan, vice Major J. B. Hutchinson.

NELIS, Surgeon J. A., assumed charge of the civil medical duties of Hazara on Nov. 17, relieving Brigade-Surgeon G. Farrell.

NICHOLSON, Surgeon G. F., civil surgeon, was transferred from Murree to Rawalpindi, where he assumed charge of his duties on Nov. 3, relieving Surgeon D. St. J. D. Grant, transferred.

GRANT, Surgeon D. St. J. B., on transfer from Rawalpindi, assumed charge of the civil medical duties of Mardan on Nov. 9, relieving Surgeon J. Lewtas.

#### FURLOUGHS.

WATERFORD, Colonel W. G., C.S.I., commissioner and superintendent, Peshawar Division, has obtained privilege leave of absence for two months and twenty-seven days from November 30.

BROOME, Mr. L. N., district superintendent of police, has been granted, by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India an extension of three months' furlough, in continuation of the period granted.

#### NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(*N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, Dec. 12.)

WYER, Mr. T. R., joint magistrate, Allahabad, is allowed privilege leave for two months and twenty days, from Jan. 1.

MILLET, Mr. A. F., district and sessions judge, Shaharanpur, is allowed leave on medical certificate for three weeks, from Dec. 14.

HOSKINS—The Lieut.-Governor and Chief Commissioner is pleased to gazette the appointment of Mr. C. Hoskins as registrar of the Judicial Commissioner's Court, Oudh.

HANCOCK, Rev. H. C., head master, Sherwood School, Naini Tal, to officiate as chaplain of Naini Tal, from Nov. 21, during the absence on deputation at the Camp of Exercise of the Rev. J. W. Adams.

WARDROP, Surgeon D., of the medical staff, Chakrata, is appointed to the civil medical charge of that station, in addition to his other duties, from Nov. 27.

MUIR, Mr. J. W., joint magistrate, Mainpuri, to officiate as district and sessions judge, 3rd

grade, Shaharanpur, during the absence on leave on medical certificate of Mr. A. F. Millett.

#### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, Dec. 12.)

HALLETT, Mr. H., officiating assistant district superintendent of police, 2nd grade, A division, assumed charge of his duties at Nagpur on the 5th current.

MACLEAN, Mr. N., assistant district superintendent of police, 2nd grade, A division, assumed charge of his duties at Saugor on the 1st current.

BROOKE—MACDOUGALL—ELLISON—Lieut.-Colonel W. S. Brooke, J. W. Macdougall, and Mr. T. E. Ellison, C.S., officiating deputy commissioners, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class, will respectively revert to their substantive appointments of deputy commissioners, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th class, from the 1st ult.

MACDOUGALL—ELLISON—Lieut.-Colonel J. W. Macdougall and Mr. T. E. Ellison, deputy commissioners, 3rd and 4th class, are respectively appointed to officiate as deputy commissioners, 2nd and 3rd class, during the absence on privilege leave of Lieut.-Colonel W. S. Brooke.

#### BRITISH BURMA.

(*British Burma Gazette*, Nov. 23.)

FROST—The services of Mr. R. F. Frost, veterinary instructor, British Burmah, are placed at the disposal of Major-General Prendergast, V.C., C.B., commanding the Burmah Field Force.

SNADDEN, Mr. W. G., is appointed to be an assistant of police, 2nd class, in the place of Mr. A. de Wet, deceased.

LITTLE, Mr. T. R., is appointed to act as engineer surveyor for the port of Rangoon, during the temporary absence of Mr. S. G. Jones.

STROVER, Lieut.-Colonel G. A., deputy commissioner, reported his return from furlough at Bombay on Nov. 11, Colonel Strover is posted to the charge of the Pegu district.

The following transfers are ordered:—

IRELAND, Mr. W. de C., deputy commissioner, from Pegu to the charge of the Mergui district.

BURNE, Mr. K. G., acting deputy commissioner, from Mergui to the charge of the Salween district.

CHOLMELEY, Mr. N. G., C.S., assistant commissioner, from Pegu to the charge of the Pyuntaza sub-division, Shwegyin district.

LANG, Mr. J., from Pyuntaza to the charge of the southern sub-division of the Mergui district, with his headquarters at Maliwun.

PILCHER, Mr. R. H., C.S., deputy commissioner, on his return from furlough is posted to Rangoon, as a temporary measure, on special duty.

#### MADRAS.

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#### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

#### BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

#### CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Dec. 9.)

WINTERBOTHAM, Mr. H. M., to act as district and sessions judge of South Malabar, from Jan. 4, 1886.

SHERMAN—The services of Colonel W. S. B. Sherman, British Consular Agent, Pondicherry, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, from Dec. 13.

The undermentioned gentlemen of the Madras Civil Service attained the rank of Class III. of eighteen years' standing on Nov. 29:—

Mr. E. C. Johnson, Mr. F. E. Gibson, Mr. C. L. B. Cumming, Mr. T. Weir, and Mr. C. Kough.

The following gentlemen who have been admitted into the Covenanted Civil Service reported their arrival at Madras on the dates shown opposite their names:—

Mr. H. D. Taylor, Dec. 6; Mr. R. C. C. Carr, Dec. 7; and Mr. L. M. Wynch, Dec. 7.

SILLIMAN, Rev. E. E., missionary of the American Baptist Telugu Mission, Royapuram, Madras, is licensed to grant certificates of marriage between native Christians.

ROGERS, Colonel H. T., R.E., superintendent Revenue Survey, Madras, is allowed privilege leave for three months, from Jan. 4.

TARRANT, Mr. H. A., inspector in the Salt Department, is appointed to act as assistant commissioner during the absence of Mr. W. C. F. Leggatt, on leave, and is posted to the Arcot Division.

TOMLINSON, Mr. T. A., first assistant superintendent Madras Survey, to act as deputy superintendent, 2nd grade, Madras Survey, during the absence of Colonel C. A. Liardet, on furlough, from Nov. 27.

#### MILITARY.

KENNEY-HERBERT, Lieut.-Colonel A. R., General List, Cavalry, to be secretary to Government Military Department, vice Colonel E. L. Hankin, who vacates on attaining colonel's allowances, dated Dec. 10.

SHERMAN, Lieut.-Colonel S. W. B., Staff Corps, to be in charge of pensioners and holders of family certificates at Bangalore.

HUDLESTON, Lieut.-Colonel J., Staff Corps, to be in charge of pensioners and holders of family certificates at Trichinopoly.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the colonel's allowances, dated Dec. 10:—

SMITH, Colonel C. J., Staff Corps.

HANKIN, Colonel E. L., Staff Corps.

The following promotions are made subject to H.M.'s approval:—

ANDERSON, Major A. W. L., to be lieutenant-colonel, from Dec. 4.

TAYLOR, Major R. F., to be lieutenant-colonel, from Dec. 9.

HUTCHINSON, Major R. C., to be lieutenant-colonel, from Dec. 9.

COWIE, Major D., to be lieutenant-colonel, from Dec. 9.

NEILL, Major G. F. E. S., to be lieutenant-colonel, from Dec. 9.

RENDLE, Lieut. A. W., to be captain, from Dec. 2.

GREANY—EVANS—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Public Department:—Surgeons H. Greany, M.D., and A. O. Evans.

(*Head-Quarters, Ootacamund*, Dec. 11.)

RAWLINS, Colonel A. M., is posted to the Royal Artillery, Bangalore division, as a temporary measure.

BROWNE, Surgeon-Major A. L., M.D., Medical Staff, will proceed to England by the troopship leaving Bombay on or about Jan. 8.

BROWNE, Surgeon-Major, will proceed to Deolali on Jan. 5, for duty on boardship.

BELL-BIVAR, Lieut. H. S., 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, is appointed to act as aide-de-camp to Major-General W. A. Gib, C.B., commanding Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

The Provincial Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following postings:—

VANS-AGNEW, Lieut. J., officiating squadron officer, 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry (on probation), to be attached to 28th Regiment Madras Infantry.

BURTON, Surgeon J. A., Indian Medical Department, to do general duty, Eastern district, on relief of the medical charge of the Native Infantry Depot and European Artillery Veteran Company Hospital, Pallaveram.

The Provincial Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

GOING, Lieut. G. N., 7th Hussars, who has been appointed a probationer for the Staff Corps, to be officiating squadron officer 4th Regiment (P.W.O.) Light Cavalry, on probation.

PARKER, Surgeon-Major C. R. G., 10th Madras Infantry, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, during the absence on other duty of Surgeon F. C. Reeves.

The following orders are confirmed:—

AUCHINLECK, Lieut.-Colonel (Colonel) J. C., R.A., British Burma Division, vice Colonel Carey, appointed to command the Royal Artillery, Burma Expeditionary Force.

PRENDERGAST, Colonel R. S. J., 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry, to the command of the Ceded District, vice Major-General Gib, C.B., transferred to the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.



HARVEY, Lieut. J. E., Royal Artillery, to be aide-de-camp.

SMALLY, Lieut.-Colonel F., General List, Infantry, to officiate as deputy assistant quartermaster-general, Eastern Division, from the 20th inst., vice Captain Henry, Royal Engineers, proceeded to Burma.

ORR, Colonel J. W., 19th Regiment Madras Infantry, to the command of the Western District, vice Brigadier-General Gordon, transferred to the Ceded District.

#### FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

BURTON-BROWN, Major A., No. 4 Battery, 1st Brigade, North Irish Division, Royal Artillery, from Oct. 29, 1885, to Jan 20, 1886, on medical certificate.

BARCLAY, Mr. E., Government solicitor, Madras, is allowed leave, on medical certificate, for one year.

BOYD, Mr. J. E., superintendent of police, South Canara, is allowed furlough for one year.

## BOMBAY.

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### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Dec. 17.)

BURNES, Surgeon F., 28th Regiment N.I., is appointed to act as residency surgeon, Baroda, in addition to his own duties, from the 4th ult.

CHAPMAN, Lieut. F. R. H., assistant political agent, Southern Maratha country, in charge of the Chief of Miraj (senior), has passed the departmental examination according to the lower standard.

H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

WATSON, Colonel J. W., to act as political agent, Kathiawar, during the absence of Lieut.-Colonel E. W. West.

LEE-WARNER, Mr. W., C.S., to act as political agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha country, during the absence of Lieut.-Colonel H. N. Reeves.

#### FURLOUGHS.

GIBSON, Mr. G. St. P. L., deputy conservator of forests, 3rd grade, and divisional forest officer, West Khandesh, is allowed leave, on medical certificate, for one year, from Dec. 25, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

MORIARTY, Mr. A. S., C.S., has been allowed by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India an extension of leave, on medical certificate, for six months.

GRAY, Mr. B., C.S., is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, from Dec. 17.

HOSKING, Mr. E., judge and sessions judge of Khandesh, is allowed furlough for 21 months, from Feb. 10, 1886.

COTGRAVE, Mr. G. W., assistant district superintendent of police, has been allowed by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India a further extension for seven months of the extraordinary leave, without pay, granted to him.

#### MILITARY.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, (Dec. 11.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:—

SARTORIUS, Lieut.-Colonel G. C., 2nd in command 27th Bombay Light Infantry, to be commandant, with effect from Dec. 15, vice Colonel Bell, who vacates the appointment.

With reference to G.G.O. of the 8th inst., it is notified that the undermentioned officer has been seconded for service on the Staff:—

BIRDWOOD, Captain W. S., Staff Corps (Adjutant B.B. and C.I.R. Volunteer Corps), wing officer 3rd Bombay Light Infantry.

Referring to G.O.C. of Aug. 28, it is notified that E-1st R.A. will proceed to Neemuch instead of Nasirabad therein ordered.

B-2 R.A. will move from Mhow to Nasirabad under instructions which will be issued by the Quartermaster-General.

FISHER—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that Lieut. F. T. Fisher, 5-1 N.I.D., has been posted to T-1 R.A. and will join it.

BROGDEN—BRADLEY—Under instructions from the Horse Guards it is notified that an exchange of battalions has been sanctioned between Quartermaster J. Brogden and Quartermaster F. Bradley, Worcestershire Regiment, and the former officer will proceed to England at his own expense to join the 2nd battalion.

CREAGH—With reference to the G.G.O. of the 8th inst., Major Creagh, A.A.G., is posted to the Northern Division.

ROUPELL—With reference to the Government General Order, Captain Roupell, deputy assistant adjutant-general, is posted to the Bombay District.

MOGGIDGE—The leave granted to Lieut. J. A. Moggridge, 1st South Lancashire Regiment, in Government Order in Council of 1885, is hereby cancelled at that officer's request.

The following appointment is made, with effect from Nov 10:—

O'SULLIVAN, Captain G. H. W., R.E., adjutant and superintendent of instruction Sappers and Miners, officiating deputy assistant quartermaster-general, Quetta District, and officiating assistant quartermaster-general, to be a deputy assistant quartermaster-general on the Establishment, vice Captain E. L. Elliot, resigned.

The undermentioned officers of the medical staff are transferred to the Madras command, with effect from Nov. 12, 1885:—

Surgeon-Major R. P. Ferguson, Surgeon-Major W. J. Campbell, and Surgeon D. R. Hamilton.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified:—

WILLIAMS, Lieut. R., 1st Battalion South Wales Borderers, officiating wing officer 19th Regiment Bengal Infantry, Oct. 16, 1882.

The undermentioned officers, having completed twenty-six years' service, eight of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be lieut.-colonels from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

PORTMAN, Major A. B., Staff Corps, Dec. 9, 1885.

WARD, Major T. M., Staff Corps, Dec. 9, 1885.

The undermentioned officer, having completed 26 years service, to be lieut.-colonel from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

SINGLETON, Major (Brevet-Colonel) F. C., C.B., Staff Corps, Dec. 9.

The undermentioned officers, having completed 26 years service, to be lieut.-colonels from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

LEACOCK, Major F. S., General List, Infantry, Dec. 9.

NICOLSON (Brevet-Colonel) M. H., General List, Infantry, Dec. 9.

The following appointment in the Commissariat Department, Transport Branch, is made:—

CARTER, Lieut. E. A. F., 2nd Battalion Royal Lancashire Regiment, to officiate as sub-assistant commissary general for Transport, 2nd class, during the absence of Lieut. W. J. R. Wickham, on furlough.

#### FURLOUGHS.

LEBRETON, Major W. I., S.C., has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for three months, on medical certificate.

WICKHAM, Lieut. W. J. R., S.C., sub-assistant commissary-general for transport, 2nd class, Poona, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on private affairs.

COLES, Captain W., R.E., doing duty officer (officiating adjutant and superintendent of instruction), Bombay Sappers and Miners, to Europe for fifteen months on urgent private affairs.

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New Berar ...	—	9	—
New Indian ...	125	9	167½
Prince of Wales ...	500	100	675
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	—	—	—
Sassoon ...	500	25	500
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	90	1,250
Sind ...	750	25	640
Volkart ...	1,000	20	750

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	90	1,425
Alfred Manufacturing ...	500	17½	335
Alliance Spinning ...	1,000	30	705
Albert Edward Mills ...	500	18½	445
Anglo-Indian ...	100	2	102
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ltd. (Bellary) ...	—	—	—
Bhowanuggur Mills ...	100	—	10
Bombay United ...	1,000	20	910
Central India ...	500	25	770
Coorla Mills ...	1,000	20	615
D. Spinning ...	all	—	232½
Dhruv Mills ...	—	—	—
Dhurrumsey ...	—	—	—
Empress Co. ...	all	25	695
Franchise Potit ...	1,000	25	685
Golan Baha ...	400	23	256
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	—	165
Hindustan ...	1,000	40	830
Hingunghat Mill ...	—	—	—
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	50	1,030
Imperial Cotton ...	500	23	445
Indian Manufacturing ...	—	—	—
James Greaves ...	400	—	455
Jaffer Ali ...	500	40	565
Jewraj Baloo ...	1,000	30	1,080
Khandesh ...	1,000	30	910
Khatwa Mackungee ...	1,000	40	880
Leopold ...	100	5	148
Madras United ...	1,000	100	2,600
Mahabulmoo ...	1,000	35	605
Manockjee Petit ...	all	50	1,175
Mazagon ...	250	9	197½
Morarji Goculdass ...	1,000	15	1,460
Naigam ...	—	—	—
National ...	1,000	40	550
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20	925
Oriental ...	625	12	575
Parrell ...	400	—	105
People of India ...	—	6½	187½
Prince of Wales ...	500	30	110
Sassoon ...	1,000	40	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	50	1,330
Soonderdas ...	1,000	50	680
Southern India ...	500	20	435
Southern Mahratta ...	—	—	—
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	35	550
Western India ...	1,000	50	680

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	218-3-0	5 pr. ct.	330
Do. New £20 Shares ...	130-14-6	do.	350
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	20
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	20
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	126-15-5	do.	330
New £15 Shares ...	—	—	—

## MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	400
Bombay Ice Co. (A.) ...	600	102
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. (B.) ...	1,500	3,700
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	—	10
Karachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100	45½
Karachee Landing and Shipping ...	300	315

Kemp & Co. ...	175	329
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	81
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	58
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	24
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,550
Treacher and Co. ...	all	1,145
Thacker and Co. ...	all	175

## LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	700	710
Frero ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	1,400	310

## CALCUTTA.—December 14.

P.C.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Rs.	to
4 Promissory Notes ...	Rs. 97 4 to	—	—
4½ of 1870 (1885) ...	97 12 to	—	—
4½ of 1878-79 (1895) ...	99 6 to 99 10	—	—
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	99 6 to 99 10	—	—
4½ of 1879 (Coupon) ...	—	to	—

## CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1865 (1893) ...	Rs. Paid off	—
6 of 1866 (1880) ...	100 8 to	—
6 of 1867 (1887) ...	101 4 to	—
6 of 1870 (1889) ...	102 8 to	—
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	103 0 to	—
5 of 1873 (1908) ...	93 12 to	—
5 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	98 12 to	—
4½ of 1882 (1902) ...	95 0 to	—

## BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to
Agra Savings ...	100	125 to
Allahabad ...	100	192 t
Alliance of Simla ...	100	138 to 141
Bank of Bengal ...	500	837½ to
Do. of Upper India ...	100	130 to
Delhi and London ...	£25	170 to
Himalaya ...	100	120 to
Mussoorie ...	100	105 to
National of India ...	£12½	108 to 109
Rohilkund Kumon ...	100	105 to
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	350 to
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	90 to

## COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

Alipore Coal ...	100	130 to
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 5	Nominal.
Asiatic Jute ...	100	Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10	140 to
Barnagore Jute ...	£10	65 to 65½
Bengal Coal ...	1,000	1,200 to 1,225
B. Baragundd Copper (preface A. shares) ...	5s.	2 disct.
Do. D. ferred B. Shares ...	£1	2 2½
Bengal Mills ...	£100	1,800 to
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100	80 to
Bonded Warehouse ...	445	20 to
Bowraah Cotton Mills ...	100	31 to 32
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	50 to 52
Burrakur Coal ...	100	100 to
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100	125 to 130
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	85	91 to 92
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar ...	100	105 to
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	78 to
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100	95 to
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100	25 to 26
Equitable Coal ...	250	150 to 160
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100	9 to 10
Goswary Cotton Mills ...	200	63 to
Gouropore ...	100	63 to
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100	95 to 98
Howrah Docking ...	500	110 to 115
Howrah Mills ...	100	53 to 54
India General Steam Navigation ...	100	91 to
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	53	110 to
Landing and Shipping ...	100	60 to
Murree Brewery ...	100	130 to
Naintal Brewery ...	100	100 to
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100	97 to
New Beerboom Co. ...	100	73 to
Runkistopore Press ...	100	69 to
Ranagore Coal Association ...	100	50 to
Riverside Press ...	90	63 to 64
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	252 to 253
Sasypore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	37 to 38
Strand Bank Press ...	100	74 to 75
Watson's Patent Press ...	100	92 to

## TEA COMPANIES.

	Price.
Adulpori Terai (Darjiling) ...	100 70 to
Amicable (Assam) ...	100 70 to
Amuckie ...	100 95 to
Arcuttipore (Cachar) ...	100 91 to
Assam ...	£23 640 to
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100 75 to
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100 22 to
Do. contributory ...	87 12 to
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200 150 to
Do. contributory ...	100 75 to
Burkholia (Cachar) ...	100 40 to
Central Cachar ...	200 100 to 132
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100 45 to
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100 70 to
Chota Nagpore ...	100 45 to 50
Colonial (Assam) ...	100 5 to 7
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100 15 to 16
Darjiling ...	100 130 to
Dehling (Assam) ...	90 22 to 22
Dehra Doon ...	100 50 to
Dessal and Parbut (Assam) ...	100 80 to
Dhunstri ...	100 100 to
Durrung (Assam) ...	100 80 to
Eastern Cachar ...	100 30 to 32
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100 30 to 31
Endogram ...	10 100 to
Ghelle (Darjiling) ...	100 64 to 65
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100 100 to
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100 10 to
Grob (Assam) ...	100 50 to

Holta (Kangra) ...	100	70 to	71
Hoolmarce (Assam) ...	100	93 to	—
Hoolungorle (Assam) ...	100	45 to	—
Indian Terai ...	500	500 to	—
Jellalpor (Cachar) ...	—	— to	—
Jheri Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	— to	—
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	21 to	—
Kangra Valley ...	100	— par	—
Kornafull (Chittagong) ...	100	40 to	—
Kunchunpor (Cachar) ...	100	20 to	—
Kursong and Darjiling ...	250	70 to	80
Do. contributory ...	200	50 to	60
Kurseong and Terai ...	—	— to	—
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	212 to	—
Laktoora (Sylhet) ...	100	40 to	—
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	57 to	—
Loobah ...	100	120 to	—
Lower Assam ...	£27½	23 to	—
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	60 to	—
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	25 to	21
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	— to	—
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	25 to	80
Do. contributory ...	90	12 to	15
Moran (Assam) ...	—	— to	—
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	80 to	—
Do. contributory ...	90	71 to	—
Mungledye (Assam) ...	—	— to	—
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	— to	—
Do. contributory ...	125	— to	—
New Falloohi (Darjiling) ...	—	— to	—
New Gholia Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	— liquidation	—
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	30	130 to	—
Natwanpor (Cachar) ...	—	— to	—
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	35 to	—
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	70 to	—
Puttareah (Sylhet) ...	100	50 to	—
Rajabaree (Assam) ...	—	— to	—
Sapakati ...	100	130 to	—
Second Mutual Cachar ...	56	10 disct.	—
Seemah ...	—	— to	—
Singbulli and Murmah ...	100	87 to	83
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	54 to	55
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	74 to	75
Springside (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to	—
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	30 to	—
Tundarra (Darjiling) ...	100	65 to	—
Toesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	110 to	—
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	90 to	—
Takvar (Darjiling) ...	200	135 to	—
Upper Assam ...	£10	15 to	25

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3 India Stocks, Oct. 1918, Sp. all p.d. ...	86½ to 87½
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4 Do. do. 1835 ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1893 ...	74 to 75
4 Ceylon, 1882 and 1893 ...	108 to 105
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4 Do. ...	93 to 101
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South Indian, 4½ p.c. ...	103	113 to 115

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Do. Def. Ann.Cap., Gua., 4 p.c. ....	—	119 to 121
Great I. Pevin., guar. 5 p.c. ....	103	141 to 143
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Do. do. 4½ do. ....	103	113 to 115
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South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ....	103	126 to 128
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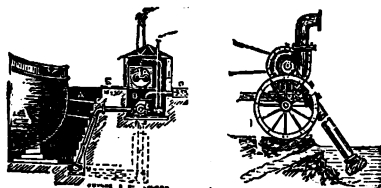
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AND

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REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.

VOL. XLIV.]  
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LONDON, JANUARY 12, 1886.

[PRICE 6D.]

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TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1886.

## Notes of the Week.

OUR advices by the present Mail are, from Bombay, to the 25th Dec.; from Calcutta, Madras and Allahabad, to the 23rd Dec.

TELEGRAPHING on the 10th inst. the *Times* Calcutta Correspondent says, that the representations of the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce as to the prevalence of dacoity in Burma, which, it was feared, might endanger the rice trade, had been sent to the Viceroy, and that meanwhile the local authorities were acting with "vigour and promptitude." There can, however, be little doubt that the quiet of Upper Burma is assured, as Mr. Bernard, the Chief Commissioner, was to return to his headquarters at Rangoon on the 15th inst.

THAT the annexation of the country would give rise to differences of opinion in the Press was to be foreseen:—

The Anglo-Indian newspapers (we read) are all but unanimous in their approval of the annexation. The *Calcutta Englishman* considers that no other course was open to the Government; the *Indian Daily News* of Calcutta and the *Pioneer* of Allahabad express similar views. The *Lahore Civil and Military Gazette* believes that the annexation will pay, and says that Upper Burma only needs a civilised Government to attain great prosperity. The *Times of India*, of Bombay, thinks that the annexation is the best, if not the only remedy for long existing evils. The *Bombay Gazette* assumes that the Government has strong and special reasons for its decision. The *Madras Mail* says that this bloodless triumph will aid England to resume its proper place among the nations.

The *Calcutta Statesman*, on the other hand, describes the annexation as an unjustifiable breach of international law. The Native newspapers, with few exceptions, also condemn the step. The *Bengalee* deplores it as a blunder of the gravest magnitude. The *Indian Spectator* thinks that a protectorate would have been better. The *Reis* and the *Rayet* suggest that the war and the annexation were dictated by international jealousy and commercial and political greed, and that in Native opinion the annexation was a mistake. There are, however, some exceptions to this chorus of disapproval, the most notable being the *Muslim Herald*, which congratulates the Queen on this rich addition to her dominions, and believes that prosperity and happiness will be the result.

It is now stated that Thebaw will not be sent to Raniput after all, but to Ratnagiri, the climate of which place is believed to be more suitable.

GENERAL PRENDERGAST has reached Bhamo, and we have received from the India Office the following telegrams respecting his journey:—

"From General Prendergast, dated Bhamo, Dec. 29, 1885.

"I left Mandalay for Bhamo on 19th instant. Arrived at Bhamo on 28th instant, delay being due to intricacy of channel.

"Country along river bank quiet, and people generally express pleasure at our coming. The Bhamo Woon-duk sent a messenger to meet us at Sabatee, and came on board himself two miles below Bhamo. He has kept the town and neighbourhood quiet, and was glad to see us. The headman of the Chinese whom I met on shore was equally friendly. After reading my printed notices he remarked, 'The scene is the same; the actors only are changed.'

"The water is so shallow that steamers cannot approach nearer than two miles from Bhamo. Telegraph line in disrepair all the way up. Have arranged for its re-establishment from Mandalay to Tsengo, and will continue the line to Bhamo when operators and instruments have been received. Captain Adamson will be left as Political Officer."

VARIOUS opinions continue to be expressed as to the Viceroy's proposals for equalising Indian income and expenditure. On the whole, these are acquiesced in; but general regret is felt and expressed that the Government should no longer have the resource of the simple and easily-collected cotton import duties, and the want of foresight displayed by Lords Lytton and Ripon in abolishing those duties is condemned on all sides.

NOTWITHSTANDING the unfavourable weather, the manœuvres of the two opposing forces between Delhi and Umballa have been steadily proceeding for some time past. The cavalry of the northern force occupied Paniput on Friday, and a general action was expected to take place on that historic field yesterday. After the fighting, both forces will be drawn off towards Delhi, where they will meet about Wednesday, the southern force defending the city against the attack of the northern. The manœuvres proper will end about Friday next, when the preparations will begin for the field-days and reviews to be held in the presence of the Viceroy. Lord Dufferin will leave Calcutta about Saturday, and will stay two or three days at the camp. A novel feature, so far as Indian military manœuvres are concerned, is the presence of a Volunteer battalion composed of representatives from corps in various parts of the country, and commanded by Colonel Rivett Carnac, of the Ghazipore Volunteers.

THE enlistment of Gookhas is proceeding satisfactorily, at the rate of thirty to forty men daily.

THE Afghan Boundary Commission are about to go into winter quarters at Charshamba, whither letters had best be sent *via* Persia. They have practically settled the boundary as far as Maimenah, and hope to complete their work to the Oxus in the course of February.

COLONEL LOCKHART has returned from Chitral to Gilgit: his reception in Kafiristan, into which he did not, however, penetrate far, was friendly.

It appears from a return before us that the health of our Indian Army is improving. The death-rate for 1883-84 was only 10·88, against an average death-rate of 19·34 for the decimal period 1870-79. The total loss per thousand to the army from death and invaliding combined fell to forty-four, or less than the average for the same ten years by eighteen per thousand. Malarial fever, as usual, was the chief cause of sickness among the troops, and next to enteric fever, hepatitis and apoplexy were the principal causes of mortality.

AN Indian contemporary says that next year will probably witness the presence of a team of Australian riflemen in England to shoot for the Kholapur Cup at Wimbledon. We hope that the Indian team may also be there to encounter them. Indeed, the *Englishman* tells us that "a movement has already been set on foot to arrange for the attendance of an Indian team at the next meeting. The only difficulty is the financial one, and it is pointed out that this difficulty would be overcome were each volunteer to subscribe eight annas. When it is considered that many volunteers would willingly subscribe a great deal more than this nominal sum, all that would seem necessary to secure an adequate fund is that the movement should be brought prominently forward. At the same time it is hoped that the outside public who are interested in the movement will also lend a helping hand. It is proposed, we believe, that each regiment shall nominate one or more men, according to the amount of its subscriptions, and that a captain of the team shall be nominated by the committee, to make the final selections after practice in England."

THE advice as to the annexation of Burma, tendered by the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce, is, says the *Civil and Military Gazette*, good:—

That the Tinedah Minghee should have been allowed to remain in the capital, and that his services should be employed by the British authorities is an evident blunder; and must inevitably shake our confidence in Colonel Sladen's ability as a political officer. It is to be hoped that our military successes are not to be the prelude to political mismanagement.

THE *Englishman* tells us that, on the reopening of Upper Burma to trade, all duties, except those on the export of timber, earth-oil, rubies, and jade, have been removed. These customs duties are collected by British officers

instead of by King Thebaw's Customs Contractor. The consequent saving to trade is from 15 to 20 per cent.

THE Native Press, though, as Lord Dufferin pertinently remarked, unacquainted with many of the considerations by which a responsible Government must be influenced, still cries out against the annexation of Burma. Here are some of its utterances:—

King Thebaw has surrendered, and will do whatever the English dictate to him. If the Government depose him or annex his territory, we shall understand that the war was undertaken not on account of his misbehaviour, but for other reasons. As he submitted, it would be fair to restore him to his kingdom. But the Government is so desirous to annex territory that it will not easily give up Burma.—*The Bharat Mihir*.

It would be better if Burma were not annexed. The people of Burma have neither done you harm nor insulted you. You were offended with Thebaw. He is now in your grasp, and you can treat him in any way you like. The people of Burma did not rise against you. Then why should you, who love independence so much, deprive them of it? You can save your prestige by placing some one of the Royal family of Burma on the throne.—*The Bangabasi*.

ENGLISH Conservatism seems to be on the way to be appreciated by Native journals. We inserted, but last week, some remarks on the subject: now the *Sabachar* follows suit:—

The Tories have done more good to India than the Liberals. One Tory Minister wrote the Queen's proclamation of 1853. It would be better if India were not governed by party politics. We ought to imitate the Irish, and not identify ourselves with any party in particular. If the whole population of India unite, they may attain the position of Australia and Canada.

YET the new Parliament is not looked at with favour. Thus speaks the *Bheri and Khushdah*:—

We think that India can expect very little from the new Parliament. Although it will contain a Liberal majority, men whom the people of India do not wish to see returned have secured seats, and the men to whom India might look for help are limited in number.

It is with much concern that we see the details, recorded by the *Times* Correspondent at Mandalay, in that journal's issue of the 6th, of the disorders which took place in that city on the occasion of its capture by the British forces. It is understood that it was his exposure, by telegraph, of these occurrences, which led to his being re-manded, by General Prendergast's order, to Rangoon; and the suspension from his office of a Correspondent, who, far from violating his duty by publishing what can be useful to the enemy, merely fulfils it by narrating facts unpalatable to a general in command, is wholly unjustifiable.

THE gilt is, too, "taken off the gingerbread" in another way. The Intelligence Department seem, though Burmans proffered information on all sides, to have been scandalously at fault; to such an extent, indeed, as to lead the General to order an attack on Ava, "along a line which, subsequent examination showed, passed for a considerable distance through a small lake some 10ft. deep."

It would be amusing, were it not lamentable, to read that the General was not even aware of the departure from Mandalay of the Kinwoon Mengyee, the senior Prime Minister, and a man who, unlike the Tynedah, would really have been of use in governing the country. We have got Burma, and must not "look a gift horse in the mouth." But, truly, all that glitters is not gold.

WE learn from Calcutta that the young Maha Rajah of Kashmir, a Chief believed to be thoroughly well disposed towards the British Government, has arrived there on a visit to the Viceroy. Such visits from Native Chiefs are far too infrequent; they are most desirable, and cannot be too warmly encouraged.

THE Native Press, to whom the Copyright Bill is a *bête noire*, will be glad to know that it will not be introduced in the Legislative Council during the present Session.

MR. COLMAN MACAULAY, Secretary of the Bengal Government, who lately went to Peking on a special mission on the subject of the opening of Tibet to trade, has returned to India. We are able, says the *Times*, to state that the Chinese Government have given a pass for the despatch of an English mission to Lhassa as the result of Mr. Macaulay's mission to Peking. Many such passes have been obtained, but always cancelled by private orders. Again we say, why no Ambassador at Peking?

WE are opportunely reminded of the ubiquity of Russia, and the irreconcilable nature of her interests, in every part of the Old World, with those of England, by the subjoined communication addressed to a contemporary from Vienna, and which we recommend to the consideration of those who still advocate the Euphrates Valley Route. It is, however, unlikely that our Government has forgotten the clause of the Treaty of Berlin referring to Armenia. "Reports from Constantinople speak," we are told, "of the Armenian question as likely soon to occupy the attention of Europe. The Porte is said to be suspiciously watching some attempts which are being made at Russian approximation to the Armenians. In the ukase confirming the new Catholicos mention is made, for the first time in any Russian official document, of a 'chère nation Arménienne'; and the Russian Consul at Van is suspected at Constantinople of organizing petitionary movements. A pamphlet, printed in Russia, glaringly illustrating all the abuses of Turkish rule in Armenia, and advocating a Russian occupation, has been seized at Tiflis."

A MEMBER of the Afghan Boundary Commission thus writes of Herat:—

The ride round the outside of the city to our quarters was a sight alone of itself sufficient to impress the new-comer with a sense of the strength of the place—the scarped ditch and the huge rampart, with its three lines of musketry fire, one above the other, not to mention the outworks and redoubts, made one naturally feel that one would be sorry to have to assault it, and express a hope that it may never be our fate to have to do so. We may legitimately hope to have a share in the defence, if the city is ever attacked, but never, I trust, will we allow it to fall into other hands, and so have to retake it.

It is the reverse of satisfactory to hear from another correspondent that the boundary, for which we were so nearly going to war, is, after all, by no means a good one, in other words, that two persons ignorant of the country, and assuredly not particularly astute, like Lords Granville and Kimberley, have been outwitted at every point by Lessar, who *was* astute, and perfectly knew the entire district in dispute. It must be a pleasant reflection for Lord Granville that, after we know not how many years' "diplomacy" (!) he has been twisted round the finger of a man who has never even been a Secretary of Legation! "The boundary," we read, "will be a bad boundary. There can be no two opinions about that. As proposed, it gives to Russia the power, should she ever choose to avail herself of it, of taking the Herat valley when she pleases, and of overrunning Afghan-Turkestan. But enough has been said about the strategical position from many sides, and a bad boundary is better than none."

WE have received from the India Office the following notification:—

BOMBAY MEDICAL RETIRING FUND.—Allotment of Annuities for 1886.—Surgeon-General D. Wyllie, M.D., £252; Brigade-Surgeon H. O. Thorold, £210; Surgeon-Major M. M. Mackenzie, £210\*; Deputy Surgeon-General W. P. Partridge, £168\*; Surgeon-Major E. R. Butler, £168\*; Surgeon-Major W. Niven, £168\*.

It has been finally settled that, some time in January next, the Viceroy will pay a visit to the Madras Presidency. His Excellency will visit Hyderabad, Mysore, and Travancore, and at the last place will preside at the installation of the young Maharajah.

FANCY the Native Press having the awful audacity to propose the abolition of the sacro-sanct India Office, the

\* Lapsed to Government, these Officers having received a refund of their subscriptions.



legitimate (by Act of Parliament) successor of that "Jan Oompanee Bahadoor," whose fiat was so irresistible! Yet we have "educated up" our Native brethren to this fearful point. As thus, to quote the *Indian Mirror* :—

The powers of organisation that the educated people of every part of India are now displaying ought to convince even our worst enemies how far we have really advanced, and how much we have profited from the political training we have been receiving. After such proofs as are being given, to say that the Natives of India are not fit to be entrusted with the larger powers of local self-government is simply idle. A programme of the business to be considered at the meeting of the Congress should be made out at once. Among the chief topics of discussion should, of course, be the abolition of the India Office, the remodelling of the Indian Civil Service, the separation of judicial from executive functions in the administration, the retrenchment of civil and military expenditure, the reconstitution of the Legislative Councils, the admission of Natives to the higher civil offices, the grant of commissions in the army to educated Natives, &c., &c. These are the most important questions pressing for immediate settlement.

THE novel process of churning butter by means of electricity, invented in America, is capable of converting 1,75,200 seers of milk into butter within 4½ minutes.

A TELEGRAM from Lahore states that a sharp engagement has been fought in the hills on the Buner border between the Guides and a party of the blockaded tribe of Bunerwals. The latter were driven from their position with heavy loss. Colonel Hutchinson, of the Guides, was severely wounded, and one sowar was killed and three wounded.

THE visit of the Maharajah of Cashmere to Calcutta has no political significance.

THE necessity for providing strong garrisons for the occupation of Upper Burma has raised the question of the expediency of largely increasing the Madras Army.

THE India Council, last Thursday, sold bills for Rs.10,000 on Calcutta and Rs.10,000 on Bombay at 1s. 5 31-32d. per rupee.

THE Bank of Bengal announce a dividend for the past half-year at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, carrying forward Rs.1,55,000.

MESSRS. HENRY S. KING AND CO., the agents for the Bank of Madras, have just received the following telegram :—"Dividend declared for the past half-year at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum."

THE Bank of Bombay has declared an interim dividend of 5 per cent. for the past half-year, carrying forward 70,000 rupees.

The *Subada Patrika* says :—

There is one subject of a semi-social character which the delegates would do well not to overlook, and that is the mutual relations of the different sections of the population towards each other, especially Mahomedans and Hindus. The fanaticism of the lower orders of the former often breaks out in conflict with the latter and with the Parsis, and there is reason to fear that the jealousy of their higher classes, which is being engendered in connection with education and State employ, is likely to be utilised to foster mutual ill-feelings by some designing opponents of all Native interests. And this is not only an evil in itself, but will also tend seriously to thwart the success of any combined action in political matters. The subject, therefore, is no less important than any of those enumerated, and it is worth while to attend to it now on the principle of a stitch in time saves nine.

An encouraging fact! Anything which indicates the gradual breaking down of the (purely artificial) barrier between the English and Native ladies, and for the existence of which the former are so greatly responsible, is a cause of rejoicing. The *Lucknow Express* of the 8th inst. says :—

Over 2,000 *parda nashin* women visited the Exhibition yesterday. This rather astonished those in charge of the arrangements, whose most sanguine advisers had not been able to predict an attendance of more than 500. By the zealous management of

the ladies of the Zenana Missions, assisted by some of the ladies of Cantonments and Civil Lines, the burden of looking after such a large gathering was very much lightened; and hence this experiment in exhibitions, so far, at least, as Upper India is concerned, was entirely successful.

## Chit Chat.

THE disputed border on the outskirts of Afghanistan has been the scene of joyous convivialities. Here is the account according to the *Pioneer* :—"We had a grand dinner at the Russian Camp last night (14th November). It was in a reed hut, decorated out of all recognition. Bayonets formed excellent candlesticks, and the whole thing went off capitally; but we feel the effects a little this morning, as we commenced with port, went through Madeira, claret, and Caucasian wine, and finished up with champagne and jam! A Cossack guard outside sang beautifully the whole evening to the accompaniment of a small tom-tom. They were all in full dress—a perfect blaze of decorations, but some of the junior officers were of wild appearance, as though freshly come from the Caucasian jungles—only half-a-dozen out of the sixteen could speak anything but Russian."

SIMLA has gone in for penny readings, the great charm being that everyone meets, on these occasions, everyone else. So all are pleased. Then there is the rink, which is largely patronised, to say nothing of endless tea fêtes and private entertainments. So time passes pleasantly. On the night of the 27th November last there was a magnificent display of meteors, such as has never, perhaps, before been witnessed at that locality, the sky being described as filled with fire-flies.

INDIA is one of the very few countries which attempts to make a profit out of its criminals. But why not?—provided that Government do not undersell their goods in the market and thus handicap the regular trader.

BOMBAY is, it is said, likely to be worthily represented at the forthcoming Exhibition, but no one is to be deputed to explain the wares. This seems false economy, as a clever and experienced custodian could doubtless find customers who are less likely to be forthcoming if the goods are left to speak for themselves.

PETROLEUM has been discovered in the Bolan Pass sufficient not only to supply fuel for the Railways in that part of the world, but also for lighting the whole of Northern India. It would almost seem that this mineral oil is the illuminant and heat-producing substance of the future.

THE Duke of Wellington's receipt for Parliamentary success may aptly be quoted at the present time: "Say what you have to say; don't quote Latin, and sit down."

WHO can gauge the depths of the directorial mind as regards the Queen's English. It may safely be asserted that the following notice posted up in a railway-station stands unrivalled: "Hereafter when trains moving in an opposite direction are approaching each other on separate lines conductors and engineers will be required to bring their respective trains to a dead halt before the point of meeting, and be very careful not to proceed till each train has passed the other!"

"THEY tell me, Sir John," said his Majesty, the third of the Georges who sat on the throne of England, "that you are fond of glass of wine?" "Those, sir, who have so reported of me to your Majesty," replied the ready-witted courtier, "have done me a great injustice. They should have said a bottle."

AMONG the objects of interest in the forthcoming Indian Exhibition will be a model of the clipper yacht, *Water Queen*, which has never yet been distanced by any vessel on the Western coast. She carries a truly terrific spread of canvas, the amount of which may be gathered from the circumstance that though the boat herself is but 84 feet long she has a span which measures 96 feet. It would be interesting were she to try conclusions with one of the racers from Old England; but probably each kind of yacht is suited for its own waters, as currents and the nature of the wind, which may be either steady or puffy, fair or foul, contribute quite as much as "build" to the success or failure of any particular craft.

LAL MOHUN GHOSE was, as everybody knows, defeated at the last General Election. All the consolation that he gets from India is, that he should have joined the Parnellites; in that case he would have been sure of a seat!

COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION.—Her Majesty the Queen has graciously expressed her willingness to become Patron of the forthcoming Colonial and Indian Exhibition.

## NOTICES OF BOOKS.

## TIRESIAS, AND OTHER POEMS.\*

A book of poems from the pen of the venerable Poet Laureate can never be otherwise than welcome, though in this instance the pieces are unpretentious, and scarcely calculated to add lustre to a name which has for years been a household word in this country; indeed, some of the fragments were written and given to the world more than a quarter of a century ago. Still there is much to admire in the present volume, of which the gem is undoubtedly "To-morrow," a tragic tale of Irish life, told in the dialect of the country. One quotation will suffice:—

"May all the flowers o' Jeroosilim blossom an' spring from the grass,  
Imbrashin' an' ki'sin' aich other—as ye did—over yer Crass!  
An' the lark fly out o' the flowers wid his song to the sun an' the moon,  
An' tell him in Hiven about Molly Magee and her Danny O'Roon,  
Till Holy St. Pether gits up wid his keys an' opens the gate!  
An' shure, be the Crass, that's betther nor cuttin' the Sassanach whate  
To be there wid the Blessed Mother an' Saints' an' Marthyrs galore,  
An' singin' yer 'Aves' an' 'Pathers' for iver an' ivermore."

The place next in merit must be assigned to "The Spinster's Sweet-arts," though being written in the broad Northern dialect it is not always easy to follow, and some phrases have at times to be read again, which is of necessity wearisome, and apt to mar the pleasure of maiden verse. As before, one example of this fine poem must serve whereby to judge of the rest:—

"There! I ha' master'd them! Hed I married the Tommies—  
O, Lord!  
To loove an' obaäy the Tommies! I could'nt 'a stuck by my word.  
To be horder'd about, an' waäked, when Molly'd put out the light,  
By a man coomin' in wi' a hiccup at ony hour o' the night!  
An' the taäble staäin'd wi' 'is säile, an' the mud o' 'is boots o' the stairs,  
An' the stink o' 'is pipe i' the 'ouse, an' the mark o' 'is 'eäl o' the chairs!  
An' noän o' my four sweet-arts 'ud 'a let me 'a hed my cän waäy,  
Sa I likes 'em best wi' taäils when they 'evn't a word to säy.  
An' I sits i' my oän little parlour, an' sarved by my oän little lass,  
Wi' my oän little garden outside, an' my oän bed o' sparrow-grass,  
An' my cän door-porch, wi' the woodbine an' jessamine a' dressin' it greeän,  
An' my oän fine jackman i' purple a roäbin' the 'ouse like a queäin."

"Tiresias," which gives its name to the volume, is, to our mind, perhaps less attractive than the two poems to which we have alluded, though there are, of course, some fine passages in it. Of the minor fugitive pieces, the ode written on the marriage of H.R.H. the Princess Beatrice is by far the best. It has, however, so recently been before the public, that everyone will have formed his own judgment upon its merits.

With these few comments we bid farewell to a volume which is sure to find readers, and no less certain to meet with admirers.

## A FAMILY AFFAIR.†

"Hugh Conway's" first two stories—it seems hard not to call them narratives, so realistic are they—were concerned so much with the supernatural, that one feels somewhat surprised to meet him in a field so entirely different as that presented by the story now before us. His success in both shows the rare versatility of his talent, and gives us the more reason to regret that a man so highly gifted should have been so early snatched from us while pursuing a career in which his individuality was so conspicuous.

We hold it to be the most cruel of (well meant) literary kindnesses to give, by way of reviewing a novel, its entire plot, to quote its most salient passages—in short, to deprive the lovely reader, to whom the last chapter is invariably the first, of her special pleasure. We desire only to say that there is a murder, by the wicked connivance of a railway locomotive, that there is—readers must go in for it—a long and chequered love affair—the course of true love will occasionally run off the rails—and

\* "Tiresias, and Other Poems," by Alfred Lord Tennyson, D.C.L., P.L. London: Macmillan and Co. 1885.

† "A Family Affair." A Novel, by Hugh Conway, author of "Called Back," "Dark Days," &c. London: Macmillan and Co. 1885.

that everything goes—we will not say whether right or wrong—at the last.

No book of Hugh Conway could fail to abound in most thrilling scenes. And we do not think that we shall violate our own maxim if, "just for the sake of curiosity," as the children say, we whet our readers' appetites by calling their especial attention to the scene in the railway carriage between the faithful, yet half-consciously maniacal, servant, Miller, and the villain of the piece, Hervey, whom Miller thinks she has a mission to kill, yet does not know how to set about it. This is admirably conceived, and well worked out.

We are glad to have seen "Hugh Conway's" abilities so well displayed in a larger field than that to which he had previously confined himself, and can promise a real treat to anyone who peruses this his last work.

## KING SOLOMON'S MINES.\*

King Solomon is, throughout the East, the great monarch half king, half magician, to whose instrumentality everything is ascribed. If there be a singularly-shaped mountain, it is "Suliman's" throne; serrated mountain ranges are equally Suliman's. In the Arabian Nights how many marvels are not placed to his credit? Now, that "Suliman" had diamonds of great splendour we know; that they excelled other diamonds is sufficiently evident from the fact that they were "Suliman's." The wise king must have got them from some part of the world. Brazil may be put out of the question; Golconda, or other parts of India (or Further India) used to be the supposed locale of the great diamond mines, until the discovery of numerous diamonds in unlimited quantity, and, occasionally, of really good quality, in South Africa led some people to the idea that it might have been from this quarter that the wisest of men drew his supplies. Acting on this notion, and on the well-known fact that the intercourse of the Jews with Central, if not with Southern, Africa, was, both by land and sea, very frequent, Mr. Haggard has given us a most entertaining account of the adventures of a party who, joining a wealthy Baronet in his quest after a younger and long-lost brother, penetrate Africa as far as to the North of Zululand, engage as their servant a man who turns out to be the legitimate king of the tribe whom they visit, defeat and kill in single combat the reigning monarch, penetrate to "Solomon's mines," and, after being nearly entombed therein through the treachery of an old witch who guides them, and who closes the secret door of the treasure house while they are occupied in ransacking it, escape with pockets (of the narrator of the veracious story, Mr. Allan Quartermain) full of huge diamonds, a small part of the third share of which—for they divided the spoil equally—was valued at £180,000.

Who is, or is not, married, we have no intention to disclose. Readers must find out for themselves, and will be well repaid. The story, given throughout as a narrative of individual adventure, is told with great realistic power; and the many legends and traditions relating to the mysterious regions of South Central Africa—some well-known—are skillfully interwoven in the tale, while the interest is well sustained throughout. Above all, the book, while sufficiently entertaining for any reasonably exacting reader, is one which can safely be placed in the hands of the young.

We can give Mr. Haggard's tale no higher praise than we do in saying that we have never read a story which so strongly recalls to mind that admirably written book, "Le Compere Mathieu," which, however, differs from the present volume in trenching on questionable topics.

## HOME WHIST.†

"Home Whist," as opposed to "club whist," is a title which can hardly fail to attract Anglo-Indian readers, to whom club whist, except on chance visits to the Presidency, the larger stations, or to the "old country," is all but unknown. How rarely in outlying Mofussil stations has it been possible to get up a rubber without the intervention of that—(word not used before ladies) dummy? The occasions have been almost as rare as the angels—we beg pardon, the Padre's—visits, very few and very far between.

Odd it is that mathematicians—*va sans dire* as to mathematicians and astronomers that, "soothly for to say, they are at one"—are, as a rule, unusually good whist-players. And Mr. R. A. Proctor, well known by his previous work on whist, is no exception, which we can safely say without pretending to place him on the same level as the late Admiral Rous. That he is thoroughly competent to act as a guide to the mysteries of a game through which any novice may stumble, but which not one man in ten thousand plays really well, scarce needs saying; and that his instruction is administered "as pleasantly as such a thing may be" (to quote

\* "King Solomon's Mines." By H. Rider Haggard. Cassell and Co. 1885.

† "Home Whist: An Easy Guide to Correct Play, according to the Latest Developments." By Five of Clubs (Richard A. Proctor) London: Longmans and Co. 1886.

the words used about the rack in the Tower), may truly be averred. But it is well to remember that books about whist must be perused, as the game itself must be played, "with brains." Thus used, this work will be found invaluable. The sun has, *teste* Mr. Proctor, spots; and, similarly, no book is *sans* blemish. We must say—and we do so without the least desire of finding faults in a book which we much like—that we do not agree with Mr. Proctor's plan of dealing with revokes by deducting, at the end of the game, three points from the revoker's score, plus one from that of his partner. We prefer to stand on the old ways.

There are some unwritten laws in whist which cannot be too often impressed, not on tyros only, but on people who know what a rubber is, and who would scorn to play "Whitechapel" or "Butcher-boy." These relate to silence and even temper. If chance should give a talkative adversary, *let him chatter*; ten to one that he "roughs" his partner's best card, or commits some other act of stupendous folly: if a garrulous partner, "shut him up," at the risk even of having "pistols for two and coffee for one" afterwards. And, above all, mark, oh! reader, for thyself, that, when thou sittest down to the whist-table, thou performest a solemn act: thou art doing *puya* to the Goddess of Silence.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### BIRTHS.

- BANNISTER—Jan. 5, at Curragh Camp, county Kildare, the wife of Major C. Bannister, of a son.  
 BLYTH—Jan. 5, at Anglesea, the wife of Major S. B. Blyth, of a daughter.  
 EDWARDS—Jan. 5, at Staplehurst, the wife of Captain H. H. Edwards, of a son.  
 MACMAHON—Dec. 26, on board H.M.S. *Malabar*, the wife of Captain E. E. Macmahon, M.S.C., prematurely of a son, who survived his birth half-an-hour.  
 MONTGOMERY—Jan. 6, at Bury, the wife of Captain Montgomery, of a son.  
 MORANT—Jan. 5, at Hereford, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel C. M. A. Morant, Madras Regiment, of a son.

### MARRIAGES.

- CUMMING—DE LA RUE—Jan. 5, at St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, Henry J. Cumming, late 11th Hussars, to Mary, third daughter of the late W. F. De La Rue, of Montague-square.  
 DENNIS—IMESON—Jan. 7, at Gipsy-hill, John H. Harloe to Emily Augusta, only daughter of the late Mark R. Imeson, Esq., of Masham.  
 GRANT—TENNANT—Jan. 6, at Scarborough, Donald Grant, Lieut. 19th Regiment, to Mary Neville, widow of R. J. Tennant, Esq., of Scarborough.  
 HOWE-BROWNE—BRETT—Jan. 5, at St. Margaret's, Westminster, Ernest C. Howe-Browne, Esq., to Rachel Georgina, youngest daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel Brett, 17th Lancers.

### DEATHS.

- ANSTRUTHER—Jan. 5, at Montague-square, W., Sophia, widow of T. A. Anstruther, H.E.I.C.S.  
 DENNY—Jan. 5, at Chislehurst, Henry Denny, H.E.I.C.S., aged 82.  
 MONCKTON—Dec. 31, at Jersey, Bessie G., wife of Captain P. Monckton, R.A.  
 MOTT—Jan. 5, at Colchester, Major Charles A. Mott, A.D.C., aged 38.  
 PRINGLE—Jan. 4, at Dublin, Anne, widow of Captain A. W. Pringle, H.E.I.C.S.  
 SWINNEY—Jan. 5, at Warwick-square, S.W., George S. Swinney, late Captain 15th Hussars.

## INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### BIRTHS.

- ALEXANDER—Dec. 2, at Promé, British Burmah, the wife of Major George Alexander, Deputy Commissioner, of a daughter.  
 BARNES—Dec. 8, at Umballa, the wife of Surgeon Raglan W. Barnes, Medical Staff, of a son.  
 CRADDOCK—Dec. 8, at Neemuch, the wife of J. N. Craddock, R.M.S., of a daughter.  
 DAVIDSON—Dec. 19, at Madras, the wife of J. P. Davidson, Executive Engineer, of a daughter.  
 GAVAGHAN—Dec. 18, at Arkonam, the wife of L. Gavaghan, Madras Railway, of a son.  
 GRAVES—Dec. 17, at Jubbulpore, the wife of Brigade-Surgeon W. Graves, Medical Staff, of a son.  
 LESTER—Dec. 10, at Sialkote, the wife of Lieutenant Cecil M. Lester, West Yorkshire Regiment, of a daughter.  
 POWER—Dec. 16, at Arrah, the wife of A. W. B. Power, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.  
 RICHARDSON—Dec. 8, at Bellary, the wife of Lieutenant Richardson, 13th M.N.I., of a son.  
 RUSSELL—Dec. 16, at Mysore, the wife of Charles E. M. Russell, M.R.A.C., Forest Department, Mysore, of a daughter.  
 STEVENSON—Dec. 9, at at Sylhet, Assam, the wife of George Stevenson, Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter.  
 TANDY—Dec. 12, at Nusseerabad, the wife of Major H. S. Tandy, of a son.  
 YOUNG—Dec. 16, at Etah, the wife of J. D. Young, District Superintendent of Police, of a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

- GILMAN—McNAIR—Dec. 14, at Woodstock, Landour, the Rev. Frank P. Gilman, of Canton, China, to Marian, daughter of Charles B. McNair, Esq., of Mount Morris, New York, U.S.A.  
 O'MEALY—TAYLER—Dec. 10, at Burdwan, William Arthur D'Oyley O'Mealy, Captain 1st Punjab Irregular Cavalry, and Adjutant of the Behar Light Horse, to Violet Eliza Caroline, second daughter of Skipwith Henry Churchill Tayler, Bengal Civil Service.  
 STROUD—SAINT ROMAIN—Dec. 14, at St. Paul's Church, Asansol, Edward Stroud, son of the late Captain Charles Stroud, of Fort William, to Sarah Anne, daughter of William Saint Romaine.

### DEATHS.

- BEGBIE—Dec. 16, at Lahore, Rose Emily Mary, the daughter of Captain F. R. Begbie, Adjutant 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles, aged 2 months.  
 FLOYD—At Shahpura, Rajputana, of acute bronchitis, Mary Florence, widow of the late J. A. Floyd, aged 43 years.  
 HAY—Dec. 14, at Barrackpore, of croup, Thomas James, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Hay.  
 JERVIS—Nov. 23, at Mussoorie, Captain T. S. Jervis, of the Bengal Invalids, aged 75 years.  
 CROWDER—Dec. 24, Frederick Joseph Leon, son of William and Annie Crowder, of Bombay, aged 3 years.  
 OWEN—Dec. 12, at Jullunder, Bertha Constance Georgina, wife of Sub-Assistant Apothecary R. J. Owen, Sub-Medical Department, aged 16 years.  
 RATTON—Dec. 21, at Madras, James Holroyd Ratton, son of Surgeon-Major James J. M. Ratton, M.D., aged six years.  
 RYAN—Dec. 4, at Tudbury, Suffolk, John Ryan, late Assistant Superintendent, Prince's Dock, Bombay, son of the late John Ryan, Traffic Manager, Bombay Port Trust, aged 29 years.

## PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1886.

### OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Portsm'th.	To Leave Q'ntown.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
Jumna.....	—	—	8 Jan.	12 Jan.	14 Jan.	26 Jan.
Serapis ...	3 Feb.	—	12 Feb.	16 Feb.	18 Feb.	2 Mar.
Crocodile ...	14 Feb.	—	23 Feb.	27 Feb.	1 Mar.	13 Mar.

### HOMEWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th.
Serapis.....	—	—	—	13 Jan.	22 Jan.
Crocodile .....	8 Jan.	20 Jan.	22 Jan.	26 Jan.	4 Feb.
Malabar .....	20 Jan.	1 Feb.	3 Feb.	7 Feb.	16 Feb.
Jumna .....	3 Feb.	15 Feb.	17 Feb.	21 Feb.	2 Mar.
Serapis .....	12 Mar.	4 Apr.	26 Mar.	30 Mar.	8 Apr.
Crocodile .....	24 Mar.	25 Mar.	7 Apr.	11 Apr.	20 Apr.

WE take the subjoined from Messrs. W. J. and H. Thomson's annual report on the tea trade:—

INDIAN TEAS.—Low prices early in the year induced large consumption, which led to recovery in value. There was active demand for the new crop at prices above 1884, but the increased quantity of fine afterwards reduced the superior grades to a low level, while all common qualities were fully maintained.

Ceylon teas have doubled in quantity and kept up their quality. Demand has become general, and the average price ranges steadily at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. per lb.

It will be noticed that nearly the whole increase in home consumption is in Indian and Ceylon tea.

Prospects.—The stock being considerably reduced, and the quantity to arrive from all quarters only moderate, we look forward to a steady market, but at the same time a sensitive one, in the event of increased inquiry or speculative feeling. The strong position of Congou is likely to be maintained for some months.

1885.					
	Imports.	Deliveries.	Stocks.		
China ... ..	137,000,000	148,000,000	...	72,500,000	
India ... ..	63,250,000	65,750,000	...	24,750,000	
Ceylon ... ..	3,500,000	3,500,000	...	1,000,000	
Java ... ..	3,250,000	2,500,000	...	500,000	
	207,000,000	220,750,000		98,750,000	
Home Consumption	178,750,000	Export	...	42,000,000	
1884.					
	Imports.	Deliveries.	Stocks.		
China ... ..	140,000,000	151,500,000	...	83,500,000	
India and Ceylon	67,000,000	64,000,000	...	28,000,000	
Java ... ..	4,000,000	4,000,000	...	1,000,000	
	211,000,000	219,500,000		112,500,000	
Home Consumption	175,000,000	Export	...	45,500,000	

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the INDIAN MAIL are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1886.

## THE RUPEE.

"How art thou fallen from that Two-and three  
Which filled my heart with glee  
So far, Rupee?"

THUS said, or rather sang—it is the correct thing now-days to say that people "sing" whenever they make a rhyme—a correspondent of one of our Indian contemporaries. And it may be well to consider what this "fall" really means. Any month might possibly bring about some inconsiderable difference in the rates of exchange between India and Europe; but the steady decrease in the value of silver which has taken place is fraught with the gravest consequences. Though not belonging to the Statistical Society, and not being addicted to Tabular Statements, we cannot help thinking the subjoined well worthy of consideration. It shows the value of the rupee, as indicated by the prices realised by the India Office for their weekly drafts on India, for the past eleven years:—

COUNCIL DRAFTS.—1873-74, 22½d.; 1874-75, 22½d.; 1875-76, 21½d.; 1876-77, 20½d.; 1877-78, 20½d.; 1878-79, 19½d.; 1879-80, 19½d.; 1880-81, 19½d.; 1881-82, 19½d.; 1882-83, 19½d.; 1883-84, 19½d.; 1884-85, 19d.

The consequences of this depreciation have been most disastrous, and the sinking to less than 18d.—drafts have lately been sold at a fraction under that amount—of the rupee value will be a bad New Year's gift to many a civilian and to many a military officer. To find one's income reduced by a full quarter of its value, to receive about £74 where one had a right to expect £100, will, to many a man who, early in his service, has "got into the banks," and has to support a family in England, be almost equivalent to downright insolvency.

Nor is it the individual alone who is affected. It is no longer a secret that some at least of the Funds, on which retired Government servants and their families depend for their support, and to which they have largely contributed, are, if not absolutely bankrupt, assuredly not in a satisfactory condition.

It might be said, increase the salaries to meet this urgent

difficulty: restore them to what they would have represented in a normal condition of the money market; to that amount, in fact, which, when they were assigned to each post, was considered commensurate with its dignity and its unavoidable expenses. But (not to say that the Native Press is already very outspoken on the subject of the salaries paid to Europeans) this measure, however pleasing it might be to the holders of posts under Government, is, unfortunately, simply impossible. For the Government is in the same position as its servants.

Much outcry has been raised, both in India and in England, against the proposed addition of two millions sterling to the annual military outlay of India. It has been denounced as a specimen of reckless Conservative extravagance, Jingoism, and what not. It has seemingly escaped the notice of the fault-finders that this extra charge, so far as it affects the taxation, is, as nearly as possible, exactly equivalent to the depreciation of silver values. The India Council has thus far realised, speaking roughly, £5,189,000 for Rs. 8,05,24,400 of drafts during the current financial year. That is to say, there was a deficit, on these drafts alone, approximating to the amount of the extra military charge; and that, in these circumstances, only £700,000 should have had to be raised by extra imposts is, in our opinion, highly creditable to Lord Dufferin's administration of affairs.

Yet the position is by no means an easy one. Nor is it improving. There is no present indication of any, the slightest, amelioration in the prevailing rates. As an Indian contemporary observes:—

In spite of the efforts of America, which has continued coining at the rate of five millions a year, until she has hardly room to store the useless bullion, the position of the metal has grown steadily worse. The present great fall has taken place in face of the prospects of an increased demand from China, of large supplies to be required by France for remittance to Tonquin, and in face of a considerable diminution of the Secretary of State's sale of bills on India. The increasing use of this form of remittance was specified by the Silver Committee as one of the principal causes of a decline in India's demand. As then, the Home authorities are making less use of bills, it should follow that there has been more use for bullion. If under this combination the price of silver is found to fall, under what conceivable circumstances can it reasonably be expected to rise?

As the *Pioneer* remarks:—

The Government of India is now in the position of a man who has invested his whole income in a depreciated stock. All its revenues it receives in a metal which has fallen by some 25 per cent; and it has to meet a huge annual debt in another metal which has risen in value.

The *Times*, some weeks back, pointed to the probable absorption of silver for railway construction in China as a possible remedy; for, as was rightly enough observed:—

A population of four hundred millions, needing a railroad equipment, and with it a trade expansion, could absorb twelve shillings per head with ease; and an absorption of even two shillings per head would result in the actual appreciation of silver in terms of gold.

Yet this is a contingency which, though it may in some degree be accelerated by our advent in Upper Burma, must, for all practical purposes, be relegated to the distant future. The difficulty with which we have to deal has certainly not been diminished by the lapse of time. Nevertheless it is to altered commercial relations, which time (possibly, rather than probably, aided by legislation, however judicious) can alone bring about, that we must, in part at least, look for its removal. Yet it is a matter which surely deserves investigation by someone free from "fads." Is there no expert whose intellect is unobscured by prepossessions in favour of bimetalism, monometallism, or any other ism of the kind, and who can show us our way out of the *impasse*?

We are glad to be able to supplement our list of Emper-

Day honours by the announcement that the Financial Secretary at the India Office, Mr. Henry Waterfield, has been awarded the honour of a C.B. ship, in this following in the steps of his distinguished predecessor in office, Sir Thomas Secombe, who obtained the C.B. some years before being appointed K.C.S.I. We hope that Mr. Waterfield may, at some future time, follow Sir Thomas's lead.

C.B. SHIPS are gazetted by the War Office, and it is not a little characteristic of that Department, which is always "a day after the fair," that whereas both the India and Colonial Offices managed to gazette their honours on Jan. 1, the War Office should not announce theirs till the ensuing week!

#### WAR OFFICE, DEC. 31.

The Queen has been pleased to give orders for the following appointment to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath:—

To be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Honourable Order, viz.:—Henry Waterfield, Esq, Financial Secretary, India Office.

#### SCINDIA AND THE EMPIRE.

We take from an article in the *Lahore Civil and Military Gazette* the following extracts:—

"In the rendition of the Gwalior Fort we see at last the opening of a new era. The restoration to one of our greatest Nobles of the much-prized stronghold of his ancestors removes one of the last of the landmarks of the deplorable history of 1857. It would be almost an insult to a State, which is one of the great bulwarks of the Indian Empire, to explain that there are no reasons, military or political, for retaining a fortress which Scindiah lost through no fault of his own in 1858, and which was recovered for him by the great soldier recently deceased. Our argument must take a wider scope, and must show why there are no reasons, military or political, for withholding from him, and from the other great Nobles of India, the position they so earnestly desire of leaders, instead of mere spectators, in the defence of their country.

"If there were any such reasons, they surely held good under the Mogul rule, as much, if not more than, under ours. The Moguls were no less foreigners than ourselves, and theirs was really an empire of invasion and conquest; while ours, in the same sense, certainly is not. And yet, under the Moguls, what do we see? Aurungzeb held the Passes of the Hindu Kush for sixteen years with an army of Rajputs, headed by their Chief. Akbar's greatest generals and most devoted adherents were the descendants of the men whom his grandfather had conquered. Where are the Indian Chiefs now in the British scheme of defence? What strength is now drawn by the Empress of India from the Nobles whose possessions cover one-third of her Indian dominions, whose subjects form one-fifth of the population, and whose revenues equal one-fourth of that of the British Government? They maintain forces of various kinds, aggregating some 300,000 men; they are willing and anxious to use their power for the common defence; there are no difficulties worth the name in the way of rendering that power available; and yet, in the event of a war with Russia next year, of what real utility could these Chiefs possibly be, with all their resources and all their good-will, in a struggle so vast and involving such tremendous issues?

"When will the traditions of 1857 disappear? When shall we adopt, heartily and completely, the policy of trust instead of that of suspicion? Can any sane person really doubt of the solidarity of interest between the Indian and English subjects of the Queen? If so, let him go forth into the highways and byways; let him talk with *Races* and *Ryot*, with merchant and artisan and agriculturist; even (*pace* the Native Press) with Babu and B.A. We do not speak to the official only, but to the independent European, be he travelling M.P., or Globe-trotter, or Anglo-Indian. Let him feel the pulse of the country, and he will find it beat true with his own. It is *Hamari Sirkar* against the world, and this common bond of loyalty embraces all classes. What matters it if the Native Press indulges in seditious clap-trap? Would a rational foreigner take his impression of the feelings of the English population from seditious publications in London, addressed to a small minority which likes its dish of politics served up spicy and hot, and is little particular as to the substance of the *ragout*?"

INDIA is brimful of excitement. Archer, the renowned jockey, is about to visit the City of Palaces with the view of riding "Statesman," the favourite for the Viceroy's Cup at Calcutta. Betting is rampant, and come what may some persons will regret the day which lands the celebrated rider on the shores of our possessions in the East.

## INDIA OFFICE.

JANUARY 7.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Col. A. F. O. Harcourt, S.C., Lieut.-Col. J. Hay, S.C. Surg.-Maj. A. P. Holmes, Capt. R. V. Philpotts, R.E.

*Madras Estab.*—Col. R. Beatty, Inf., Lieut.-Col. T. Higginson, S.C.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—J. Oakshott (Cov.), A. F. D. Cunningham, C.I.E. (Cov.), J. S. R. Innes, E. J. Kitts (Cov.) W. A. Newnham, W. Kemble (Cov.), G. H. D. Walker, L. Neil (Cov.), E. J. B. Jackson.

*Madras Estab.*—C. H. T. Norfar, J. J. O'Flynn, G. E. Manson.

*Bombay Estab.*—G. Hight, J. H. Todd (Cov.), T. Hart-Davies (Cov.), M. V. Kane.

### EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Capt. C. C. Ellis, 183 days.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—F. Sills, eighteen month's m.c.; R. Obbard (Cov.), ten months' furlough; G. K. Watts, three months' leave; D. Cameron (Cov.), three months' furlough; D. C. H. Hunter, six months' s.c.

*Madras Estab.*—W. S. Haig, two months' s.c.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Col. J. Sconce, S.C., Lieut.-Col. G. Atkins, S.C., Col. J. W. H. Johnstone, S.C., Capt. J. B. Lynch, S.C., Lieut. E. B. Harrison, Prob. S.C.

*Madras Estab.*—Surg. E. W. Reilly.

*Bombay Estab.*—Maj. G. R. Thompson.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—L. E. H. Yates, C. A. Elliott, C.S.I. (Cov.), T. Benson (Cov.), H. G. H. Keene, G. A. St. B. Browne.

*Madras Estab.*—F. St. G. Dene, C. L. B. Cumming (Cov.).

*Bombay Estab.*—P. G. Scott, J. H. C. Dunsterville, M. V. Kane, A. W. Seabrook.

PROFESSOR DOUGLAS writes to the *Times* a letter, from which we extract the following passages. We have already expressed our opinion that, while it will assuredly be wise to concede much to China, we ought to think once, twice, and thrice, before giving up a position so strategically important as Bhamo:—

It cannot be denied (says the Professor) that the position of Burma as a tributary has rested exactly on the same foundation as the like positions occupied by Corea, Annam, Tibet, and Nepal. All these States send periodical missions to Peking, carrying tribute, exactly as Burma has been in the habit of doing, and they all receive presents in return. The suzerainty of China over them has never been questioned either by themselves or anyone else, and her interference on their behalf when attacked or disturbed by foreign Powers has been invariably recognised as the legitimate action of a paramount State. Who for a moment questioned her right to interfere in Tonquin, or to take part in the Korean imbroglio?

This being granted, it seems to me impossible to deny that China had suzerain rights over Burma. They may have been ill-defined and difficult of more than constructive proof. But there cannot be a question that they did exist, and that the Kings of Burma freely acknowledged them both in word and deed. But do they exist any longer? When we took possession of the provinces of Lower Burma in 1826 and 1852 China did not, if I recollect right, raise any question of suzerainty over the captured provinces. She took cognizance of the King only, and never pretended to hold any rights in the soil. We have now taken the rest of the kingdom by force and deposed China's tributary. Did we not by that act also annul China's suzerainty? If China wishes to preserve her suzerainty, would not it be her duty to insist on our either restoring Thebaw or accepting the arbitrament of arms?

But I imagine that there is no desire to quarrel with China; in fact, it would be obviously against our interests to do so, for without her co-operation our new province would lose three-fourths of its value to us. We are, however, in possession, and the Chinese know well enough that if their armies were unable to defeat the Burmese they would have little chance against our troops. But as a friendly understanding with them is desired, surely some plan might be devised which should satisfy China's pretensions, and at the same time free us for ever from the remotest suspicion of being in any sense subject to her. A slice of territory would serve, and even if the slice included Bhamo, which has always been more Chinese than Burmese, it would be well bestowed in exchange for the good-will of China, by means of which we can alone hope to gain ready access to the boundless markets of Western China.



## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Jan. 5, Surat (s), Calcutta; Belgravia (s), Kurrachee; Talavera, Calcutta; Port Jackson (s), Calcutta; Capella (s), Calcutta; Lodestar, Calcutta.—7, Parramatta (s), Bombay.—8, City of Oxford (s), Calcutta.—11, Clan Grant (s), Calcutta; Inchulva (s), Kurrachee; Clan Cameron (s), Bombay; Professor (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—Jan. 4, Castlehill (s), Newcastle.—6, Glanpadarn, Liverpool; Clan Murray (s), Liverpool.—7, Simoon (s), Cardiff; Britannia, Dundee.—9, Malwa (s), Colombo.—11, Clan Ronald (s); Loodiana (s).

CALCUTTA.—Jan. 6, Laomene, Liverpool.—6, City of Calcutta (s), Clyde.—8, Brindisi (s), London.—10, Anjer Head (s), Singapore.

MADRAS.—Jan. 5, Brindisi (s), London.—9, Clan Matheson (s), Liverpool.

## DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Jan. 4, Drummair, Calcutta.—6, Clyde (s), Bombay; Crown of Denmark, Bombay; Kerbela (s), Bombay.—7, Lucinda (s), Bombay.—8, Clan Macdonald (s), Bombay.—9, Chyeabassa (s), Calcutta; Asia (s), Bombay.—11, Mira (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—Jan. 6, Bangalore (s), Hong Kong.—7, Eden Hall (s), Kurrachee.—10, California (s), Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.—Jan. 7, Goorkha (s), London; Indian Empire, Dundee.

MADRAS.—Jan. 11, Clan Sinclair (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Siam*, from London, Jan. 13; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Jan. 21; from Brindisi, Jan. 25.

For Bombay: Mr. Adams, Mrs. Leacock, Mr. C. N. Pogose, Colonel Blake, Major and Mrs. J. Willoughby, Mr. E. W. Digby, Mr. C. T. Simon. From Venice: Mr. J. Hutton, Miss Perry, Mr. D. R. Chichgur. From Brindisi: Mr. J. H. Orr, Mr. H. C. Clogstoun, Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Alexander, Mr. H. J. Bowden, Major A. G. Begbie, Miss Deeby and maid, Mrs. Grace, Capt. A. E. Balfour.

For Malta: Rev. J. M. Mason.

For Aden: Surgeon W. J. Von Winckler.

For Port Said: Mr. Smith, Mr. Drummond.

S.s. *Shannon*, from London, Jan. 13; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Jan. 21; from Brindisi, Jan. 25.

For Calcutta: Mrs. F. J. Johnstone, Miss Johnstone, Mr. and Mrs. Hulbert, Mr. R. W. Campbell, Mr. E. C. Elliott, Mrs. Mitchell and three children, Mr. C. Burford, Mr. H. Q. Gasper, Miss Gasper, two Messrs. Gasper, Mr. G. Lawrence, Mr. R. and Mrs. Proctor, Mr. C. and Mrs. Proctor and child. From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Agnew.

For Colombo: Mr. J. W. Russell, Mr. A. J. Bicknell, Lieut. Sutherland, Mr. R. B. Hollings.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Goddard, Miss Goddard, the Dowager Countess of Donoughmore, Miss Newton, Miss Paulthorpe.

For Suez: Mr. and Mrs. B. Pool, Miss Constable, Miss Macrae.

For Madras: Miss Wren.

For Alexandria: From Brindisi: Mr. Oppenheimer, Mr. Dubuss.

S.s. *Hydaspes*, from London, Jan. 20; s.s. *Nizam*, from Venice, Jan. 25; from Brindisi, Feb. 1.

For Bombay: Mrs. Crockett and two daughters, Colonel H. W. Stockley, Mr. E. Lovell, Colonel W. C. Chowne, Mr. F. Harris, Miss Harris, Mrs. Wilson and child, Mr. J. Cornwall, Mr. C. W. Chitty, Miss Garden, Mrs. Stack. From Brindisi: Mr. J. H. P. Forsyth, Mr. L. R. Burrows, Mr. and Mrs. Spinner, Mr. P. Playfair, General Sir C. G. Arbuthnot.

For Port Said: Mr. A. Houghton, Rev. W. Houghton, Mr. Sanders.

For Alexandria: From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. E. Newton, Mr. and Mrs. D. Todd. From Brindisi: Mr. D. J. Barton.

For Malta: Mr. C. L. Cornish.

S.s. *Ballaarat*, from London, Jan. 27; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, Feb. 4; from Brindisi, Feb. 8.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Moseley, Mr. and Mrs. B. G. Geidt, Mrs. Tilly, Mr. Curnow, Mrs. C. B. Cooke. From Brindisi: Mr. C. S. and Mrs. Dawson.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Dumerque, Mrs. Hunter, two children, and ayah, Mrs. and two Misses Elles, Miss E. Adams, Mr. W. H. Gage. From Brindisi: Mr. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Taylor.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Crosthwaite, Mr. J. Deas and child, Mr. C. Taylor, Colonel and Mrs. McDonald, Miss Rich, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Macpherson and two children. From Brindisi: Major W. B. Aislabie, Mr. E. M. Baker, Mr. J. W. Orr, Surgeon-General and Mrs. Madden, Mr. J. Sykes Gamble, Mr. and Mrs. Lethbridge. From Suez: Mr. C. A. Elliott, Miss Elliott. From Venice: Dr. A. Hilson.

For Suez: Lady Scott and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson.

For Port Said: Mr. Morris, Mr. Shepherd.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Manora*, to sail Jan. 20.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. R. Macdonald, Mrs. Sandberg, Mr. Kenneth C. Mitchell, Mr. A. M. Harry, Mr. Rivers G. Currie.

For Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Lang, Miss Lang, Mr. and Mrs. Balderstone.

For Colombo: Mr. John Greig, Mr. Farquharson, Rev. H. A. Sandford, Rev. A. Triggs.

For Madras: Colonel and Mrs. H. S. Coningham, Mrs. Gunning, Miss Fischer, Miss Jane Hill, Rev. G. M. Rae, Rev. R. D. Shepherd, Mr. Eddy.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. *Nepaul*, Capt. T. J. Alderton, Dec. 22.

From London: Mr. Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. Milsom, Mr. Harris, Mrs. Whitty and infant, Mr. Sarjent, Mr. Wright, Mr. Merivale, Mr. Brounger, Mr. Tyrrell, Mr. Petrocochino, Mr. Rodocanachi, Miss McGeorge, Miss McDowell, Mrs. Tyrrell, Mrs. Merivale and two infants, Mrs. Hannent and infant, Mr. Ramsden, Miss Fitton, Capt. the Hon. H. C. Hardinge, Lieut. Majendie, Mr. Staniford, Miss Hore, Mrs. Rowland, Mrs. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. Stansmore, Mrs. Jones and two infants, Mrs. Marshall and child, Mr. Lowther, Miss Greenfield, Mr. Grimley, Mr. Leith, Mr. Bruce.

From Venice: Mr. R. N. Mant, Mr. Stut, Mr. Johnberg, Mrs. Funnell, Mr. Coubrough, Mr. Cutler, Colonel de Lancy Floyd Jones, Mr. S. M. Keith Douglas, Mr. J. H. Hart, Mr. W. C. Rennie.

From Brindisi: Mr. H. L. St. Barbe, Mr. Westmacott, Colonel Sir R. Sandeman, Mr. J. Tweedie, Mr. W. H. Grimley, Sir W. de Souza, Mr. Pickering Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, Mr. Mia Asseff, Mrs. Clubby, Mrs. and Miss Wodehouse, Mrs. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Winter, Mr. E. Woulf, Colonel Chapman, Capt. Shepherd, Mr. Wiseman, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Colonel R. A. Jopp, Mr. R. D. Rowe.

From Suez: Mr. Calvocaressi, Mr. and Mrs. Syrioti, Mr. Montessoro, Mrs. Oliver, Mr. Apostalidi, Mr. Amstasati, Mr. Moylan.

At MARSEILLES, per P. and O. *Paramatta*, Capt. Anderson, Dec. 30.

From Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. G. Smith and child, Mr. J. R. Pedler, General Hon. A. Hardinge, Capt. Hon. A. Hardinge, Mrs. L. W. Godfrey, Colonel and Mrs. Higginson, Mrs. Crozier, Colonel W. Woodward, Mr. M. Macnaghten, Mr. G. M. Reilly, Mr. J. Stewart, Mrs. Warter and two children. For London: Mr. G. Langbourne, Mr. L. E. Moore.

From Suez: Mr. G. Westwood.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Nizam*, Capt. W. J. Webber, left Bombay, Dec. 25.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. Crosthwaite, Mr. and Mrs. Shilstone and infant, Mr. G. N. Gibson, Gunner Ford, Mr. W. E. Scott, Mr. Ahmed Mirza.

For Brindisi: Lieut.-General W. Hardy, Major J. A. Stewart Mackenzie, Mr. W. Propert, Mrs. Thornton.

For Suez: Colonel Leach, R.E.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Clyde*, Capt. Edmond, from London, Jan. 6.

For Malta: Mrs. and Miss Le Blanch and grandson, Misses Evans, Sergeant-Major McLaughlin, Lieut. J. K. Peterson, General G. W. Bingham, Mr. and Mrs. Dyke, Major H. H. Mathias, Major Menzies.

For Bombay: Mr. D. Barry, Mr. and Mrs. du Buisson, Mr. D. O. Meiklejohn, Mr. Edulgee Shapoorjee, Mrs. Russell and two children, Miss Steele, Mr. R. E. Wright, Misses Williams, Rev. K. E. Barrow, Mrs. Knowles, Mr. F. C. Allen, Mr. C. W. Arnould, Mr. C. Chapman, Miss Carrington, Mr. C. J. Thomas Thomas, Major Campbell, Mr. M. David, Mr. Garnham, Mr. G. L. Kemp, Capt. McCulloch, Mr. J. Matthews, Mr. E. Minor, Mr. W. Nicholls, Mr. Pogose, Mr. Rothney, Mr. Wyatt.

For Suez: Mr. and Mrs. Weare, Mr. Sadler, Surgeons Chevers, W. Bole, F. Carte Cree, Mrs. Myles Fenton, Miss Fenton, Surgeons Hetherington, A. Griffiths, H. Kenny, Johnson, Col. W. Rogerson, Surgeons Turner, F. Stoney, W. Starr.

For Port Said: Rev. R. W. and Mrs. Barbour, Mr. H. J. Barry, Mr. Gorsira, Sergeant W. Dilley, Colour-Sergeant Stannard.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Chyeabassa*, sailed Jan. 9.

For Madras: Mrs. Tillard and two Misses Tillard, Miss Chettle, Mrs. Tanning, Mr. P. Sandford, Miss Stuart, Mr. F. H. Wilkinson, Mr. F. Dene, Mrs. Hawkes, Mr. H. W. Leeming, Mr. James Harris.

For Calcutta: Mr. Rivers, Mr. and Mrs. D. Russell Crawford, Rev. H. G. and Mrs. Crudington, Miss E. Baker, Mr. H. E. Galt, Mr. L. Taylor, Mr. L. Despard, Mr. J. T. McIntyre, Mr. L. Clark.

For Malta: Miss Philpotts.

For Suez: Rev. Alec. Mackie.

For Port Said: Miss Boucher, Miss Callcott.

For Colombo: Mr. Sistus, Mr. W. E. L. Wears, Colonel Stackpole, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Ingram, Sergeant and Mrs. Cooper.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Asia*, from Liverpool, Jan. 9.

For Bombay: Lieut. P. R. Legh, Mr. Homan, Mrs. Homan, three children and nurse, Miss Chapman, Mr. Henderson, Mrs. Henderson, Miss Carnduff, Mrs. Johnstone, Miss Waller, Miss Minor.

Per Star Line s.s. *Mira*, from Liverpool, Jan. 11.

For Calcutta: Mr. W. H. Ingram, Mr. Duff, Mr. Stewart, Mrs. M. Gale, Mr. J. M. Molineux, Mr. Frank Holl, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Godbier, Sister Sophie (Community of St. John Baptist), Miss R. Parsons, Mrs. Binning, Mrs. Florence Hume, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Young, Mrs. Finlayson, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Holl.

For Colombo: Mr. James Buchan, Mr. Alexander Maitland.

The following passages have been engaged:—

By the s.s. *Ravenna*, Capt. W. J. Nantes, sailing on Jan. 1.

For London: Mrs. J. L. Lushington and four children, Mrs. Mayne, For Suez: Mr. J. A. Jameson.

For Aden: Mr. G. F. De Souza.



## Official Gazette.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Dec. 19.)

**ORR**—The recognition of the appointment by the Government of India of Mr. J. E. Orr as acting consular agent for the United States of America at Bassein has been confirmed by H.M.'s Government.

**YOUNG**—The recognition of the appointment by the Government of India of Mr. J. Young as acting consular agent for the United States of America at Rangoon has been confirmed by H.M.'s Government.

**GAIRDNER**—With the sanction of H.M.'s Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. C. Gairdner as consular agent for the United States of America at Akyab.

**TAYLOR**, Mr. J., having returned from sick leave, assumed charge of his duties as assistant comptroller-general on Dec. 1.

**DOUGLAS**, Mr. J., examiner of accounts, on return from furlough, is appointed examiner of accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

**QUINLAN**, Mr. F. P., examiner of accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is appointed examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta.

**HAROLD**, Mr. C. C., officiating examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, is appointed examiner of accounts, Sind-Pishin and Bolan State Railways.

**MALLET**, Mr. R. T., superintending engineer, 1st class, on return from furlough, resumes the rank of chief engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank, from Nov. 9.

The following reversions are ordered, with effect from Nov. 9 last:—

**CREEVEN**, Mr. A. C., chief engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank, to superintending engineer, 1st class, sub pro tem.

**BROWNE**, Colonel J., R.E., superintending engineer, 1st class, temporary rank, to superintending engineer, 2nd class.

**DOWDEN**, Colonel T. F., R.E., superintending engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank, to superintending engineer, 3rd class, sub pro tem.

**BUYERS**, Mr. J. W., superintending engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank, to executive engineer, 1st grade.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department, for employment at the Camp of Exercise:—

**CRASTER**, Colonel G. A., R.E., N.W. Provinces and Oudh.

**BOULEAU**, Major L. F., R.E., Rajputana.

**PULFORD**, Major R. R., R.E., N.W. Provinces and Oudh.

**ABBOTT**, Captain H. E. S., R.E., Punjab.

**TAIT**—The services of Mr. J. Tait, executive engineer, 3rd grade, sub pro tem., State Railways, are, on his return from furlough, placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

**JOFF**, Lieut.-Colonel K. A., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is, on return from furlough, posted to the office of the consulting engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, as deputy consulting engineer.

**FLOYD**, Mr. W. C. L., executive engineer, 2nd grade, officiating deputy consulting engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, is confirmed in that appointment.

**TATTON**, Mr. S. B., is appointed to the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department, from Aug. 7, 1885.

**JONES**, Lieutenant G. G. J. S., took over charge of his duties as officiating wing officer and adjutant of the Deoli Irregular Force on the 24th idem.

**REID**, Mr. F. L., Principal Government College, and inspector of schools, Ajmere-Merwara, returned to duty on November 24, from the one year's extraordinary leave granted him.

**WHITEWAY**, Mr. R. S., settlement officer, Ajmere-Merwara, returned to duty on November 8.

**EATON**, Mr. J. N. A., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, passed the lower standard examination in Hindustani on November 2.

**WILSON**, Captain G. F., R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade, is posted to the office of the director-general of railways.

**EGERTON**, Mr. R. W., assistant engineer, 1st grade, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State an extension of three months' leave on medical certificate.

#### MILITARY.

**THACKWELL**, Lieutenant C. G. R., sub-assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment, from October 31.

#### FURLOUGHS.

**SMYTH**, Colonel R. G., R.E., superintending engineer, 1st class, temporary chief engineer, 3rd class, officiating chief engineer and secretary to chief commissioner, British Burmah, Public Works Department (p.a.), for two years.

**BROOKE**, Captain A. W., Bengal Staff Corps, wing officer 17th Bengal Infantry (m.c.), for 182 days, from Sept. 23.

**BALFOUR**, Lieut. J. H., Bengal Staff Corps, squadron officer and adjutant 13th (Duke of Connaught's) Bengal Lancers (p.a.), for one year.

**OSWALD**, Lieut. F., Bengal Staff Corps, squadron officer and adjutant 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent (p.a.), for one year.

**EGAN**, Major C., Bengal Staff Corps, sub assistant commissary-general for transport, 1st class, is granted leave in India (m.c.) for 180 days.

### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head-Quarters, Simla, Dec. 10.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

**WILLOUGHBY**, Lieut. M. E., Northumberland Fusiliers, to be officiating squadron officer, 1st Bengal Cavalry, on probation, date Nov. 23.

**CRIPPS**, Lieut. A. W., Leinster Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal S.C., to be officiating wing officer 8th Bengal Infantry, on probation, dated Nov. 21.

**TURNER**, Captain S. C., Royal Engineers, is transferred from the Head Quarters Office, inspector general, Military Works, to the Meerut command, Military Works.

#### FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—  
**EATON**, Captain and Riding Master F., 8th Hussars, for six months, on medical certificate.

**MOCKLER**, Lieut. G. F., 1st Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

**MALCOLM**, Major G., 1st Battalion Border Regiment, on private affairs, pending retirement from the service.

#### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Dec. 16.)

**HAMILTON**, Mr. F. S., is appointed to be an assistant magistrate and collector in the Rajshahye Division, and is posted to the sudder station of the District of Rajshahye.

**LEEDS**, Mr. W. H. A. St. J., is appointed to be an assistant magistrate and collector in the Burdwan Division, and is posted to the sudder station of the District of Burdwan.

The following appointments are made in the Orissa Volunteer Rifle Corps:—

**CURRIE**, Mr. G. M., to be captain.

**MACMILLAN**, Mr. J., to be lieutenant.

**BOND**, Mr. F., to be lieutenant.

**FASSON**, Mr. H. J. H., joint magistrate and deputy collector, is posted to the sudder station of the district of Backergunge, from the date on which he was relieved of his appointment as officiating magistrate and collector of that district.

**ALEXANDER**, Mr. N. S., commissioner of Dacca, on leave, is appointed to be commissioner of

the Bhaugulpore Division; vice Mr. G. N. Barlow, C.S.I., deceased.

**KEAN**, Mr. H. F. J., magistrate and collector of Monghyr, is appointed to act as commissioner of the Bhaugulpore division, from the date on which he received charge of his office till relieved by Mr. N. S. Alexander.

**LOWIS**, Mr. E. E., is appointed to be commissioner of the Dacca division, vice Mr. N. S. Alexander, but will continue to act as commissioner of the Burdwan division.

**EDGAR**, Mr. J. W., C.S.I., is appointed to be commissioner of the Chittagong division, from the 7th inst., vice Mr. E. E. Lowis, but will continue to act as secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Financial Department.

**BAROOAH**, Mr. A., joint magistrate and deputy collector of the 2nd grade, on leave, is promoted to the 1st grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors from Oct. 1, 1885, vice Mr. W. H. Page.

**LEE**, Mr. H., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Bhaugulpore, is appointed to be a joint magistrate and deputy collector of the 2nd grade, from Oct. 1, vice Mr. A. Barooah, and will continue to act in the 1st grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors.

**MATTHEWS**, Mr. H. F., joint magistrate and deputy collector, is posted to the sudder station of the Jessore district, on being relieved of his present appointment as officiating district and sessions judge of Shahabad.

**PAGE**, Mr. W. H., officiating district and sessions judge, Furriddpore, is appointed to be a district and sessions judge of the 2nd grade, from Oct. 1, vice Mr. W. H. Verner.

**MARINDIN**, Mr. C. R., joint magistrate and deputy collector of the 2nd grade, is promoted to the 1st grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors from the 7th inst., vice Mr. J. E. B. Jeffery.

#### FURLOUGHS.

**MACKIE**, Mr. A. W., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Lohardugga, is allowed furlough for twenty-one months, from Feb. 26.

**PRATT**, Mr. J., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Purneah, is allowed furlough for nine months, from March 1.

### NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Dec. 19.)

**DEANNE**—The services of Surgeon W. Deanne, supernumerary civil surgeon, 2nd class, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Home Department, for duty with the Camp of Exercise, from October 28.

**SYKES**—The services of Surgeon J. Sykes, supernumerary civil surgeon, 2nd class, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Home Department, for duty with the Camp of Exercise, from November 14.

**ARMSTRONG**—The services of Surgeon J. Armstrong, supernumerary civil surgeon, 2nd class, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Home Department, for duty with the Camp of Exercise, from December 4, the date of his making over charge of his civil medical duties.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

**LISTON**, Lieutenant-Colonel J., Bengal S.C., to be colonel, from December 7.

**COWAN**, Major S. H., Bengal S.C., to be lieutenant-colonel, from December 9.

**WIGGINS**, Major F. E., General List, Infantry, Bengal Army, to be lieutenant-colonel, from December 10.

**FRANCKEN**, Mr. W. A., executive engineer, 3rd grade, district engineer, Banda, is transferred to the Irrigation Branch of these provinces.

**BERNARDO**, Mr. G. C. F., executive engineer, is posted to the Banda district.

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

**MILLET-BROWN**, Lieut.-Colonel F. D., V.C., Bengal S.C., to be colonel in the army, from Dec. 8.

**HORST**, Mr. C. P. V., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the Batwa to the Agra Canal.

**OLLENBACH**, Mr. O. C., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Agra to the Betwa Canal.

**BERNARDO**, Mr. G. C. F., executive engineer, 3rd grade, is, on return from furlough, transferred to the Buildings and Roads Branch of these Provinces.

FRANCKEN, Mr. W. A., executive engineer, is posted to the 2nd circle.

### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, Dec. 19.)

Consequent on the absence of Captain C. W. Losack, deputy conservator of forests, 1st grade, on three months' privilege leave, the following temporary promotions are made from Aug. 9:—

DICKINSON, Mr. F. B., deputy conservator of forests, 3rd grade, in Coorg, to officiate in the 2nd grade of deputy conservators of forests.  
DOBBS, Dr. E., M.A., LL.D., officiating deputy conservator of forests, 4th grade, to officiate in the second grade of deputy conservators of forests.

FOWLER, Mr. M. S., officiating assistant conservator of forests, 1st grade, to officiate in the fourth grade of deputy conservators of forests.

TAYLOR, Mr. G. F., assistant conservator of forests, 2nd grade, in Berar, is promoted to officiate as assistant conservator of forests, 1st grade, from Sept. 1.

THOMAS, Lieut.-Colonel R. M. B., cantonment magistrate, Kamptee, is appointed, on return from furlough, to officiate as deputy commissioner of Balaghat.

NEDHAM, Mr. W. A., officiating deputy commissioner, Balaghat, on being relieved by Lieut.-Colonel R. M. B. Thomas, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of Seoni.

GORDON, Mr. L., officiating deputy commissioner, Seoni, on being relieved by Mr. W. A. Nedham, is posted as assistant commissioner to the Nagpur District.

FOX-STRANGWAYS, Mr. M. W., C.S., assistant commissioner, Jubbulpore, made over charge of his duties on the 8th current.

LEEFE, Mr. C. O., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary, returned from the three months' privilege leave, and is transferred from the Nagpur Division to the Chief Engineer's office, temporarily, for special duty.

### BRITISH BURMA.

(*British Burma Gazette*, Dec. 5.)

PARSONS—IRWIN—Lieut. J. H. Parsons, assistant commissioner, and Mr. A. M. B. Irwin, C.S., assistant commissioner, respectively made over and received charge of the court and office of the assistant commissioner, Pauugde subdivision, on the Nov. 26.

PARSONS, Lieut. J. H., assistant commissioner, resumed charge of his duties at Tharrawaddy headquarters on Nov. 27.

IRELAND—STROVER—Mr. W. de Courcy Ireland and Lieut.-Colonel G. A. Strover, deputy commissioners, 1st grade, respectively made over and received charge of the court and office of the deputy commissioner, Pegu district, on Nov. 30.

BUTLER, Captain J., deputy commissioner, receives charge of the Henzada district from Mr. A. M. B. Irwin, C.S., on the 9th inst.

ALLBON, Mr. H., assistant superintendent of police, assumed charge of the police at Yandoon on Nov. 1.

STEVENSON, Mr. R. C., superintendent of police, made over, and Mr. C. J. A. Duke, district magistrate, received, charge of the police of the Tavoy district on Nov. 5.

FANSHAW, Mr. J. C., assistant superintendent of police, made over, and Captain W. F. H. Grey, district magistrate, received, charge of the Akyab district police force on Nov. 10.

FFORDE, Mr. T. F., superintendent of police, made over, and Mr. J. C. Perreau, superintendent of police, received, charge of the police of the Amherst district on Nov. 10.

LAW, Mr. J. M., assistant superintendent of police, relinquished charge of his duties in the office of the Inspector-General of Police, British Burma, on Nov. 11.

GREY, Captain W. F. H., district magistrate, made over, and Colonel R. Houghton, superintendent of police, received, charge of the Akyab district on Nov. 13.

THOMAS, Surgeon G. T., is posted to the medical charge of the Henzada district.

RUNDLE, Surgeon C. S., is transferred from Henzada to the medical charge of the Toungoo district.

ROMANIS—The services of Dr. R. Romanis, chemical examiner, British Burma, are placed at the disposal of Major-General Prendergast,

V.C., C.B., commanding the Burmah Field Force, from Nov. 15.

### ASSAM.

(*Assam Gazette*, Dec. 10.)

WILLIAMS, Mr. H. C., C.S., officiating inspector-general of police and jails, &c., is confirmed in that appointment from Sept. 14, vice Mr. T. J. Murray, C.S. Consequent on his promotion the following promotions are made in the Assam Commission:—

KNOX-WIGHT, Mr. J., C.3., deputy commissioner, 4th grade, to be deputy commissioner, 3rd grade.

MAXWELL, Captain H. St. P., assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to be deputy commissioner, 4th grade.

PRIMROSE, Mr. A. J., C.S., assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to be assistant commissioner, 1st grade.

ARBUTHNOTT, Mr. J. C., C.S., assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, to be assistant commissioner, 2nd grade.

LYON, Mr. P. C., supernumerary assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, is absorbed in that grade.

AINSLEY—The officiating chief commissioner is pleased to appoint Mr. John Ainsley, commander s.s. *Orissa*, R.S.N. Company, to be captain in the Lakhimpur Volunteer Rifles.

ODLING—Leave of absence for one year is granted to Lieutenant A. Odling, of the Cachar and Sylhet Mounted Rifles, from December 15.

### MADRAS.

—O—

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

### CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Dec. 16.)

FISCHER, Lieut.-Colonel B., British Consular agent, Karikal, to be in charge of the British Consular Agency, from Dec. 13.

GREANY—EVANS—The services of Surgeons H. Greany, M.D., and O. Evans are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

MORGAN, Mr. W., to act as Government solicitor during the absence of Mr. Barclay on leave.

JONES, Mr. O. R., assistant superintendent of police, Salem district, to act as superintendent of police, South Canara district, during the absence on furlough of Mr. J. E. E. A. Boyd.

WEST, Mr. A. C. S., to act as assistant superintendent of police, Salem district, during the employment on other duty of Mr. O. R. Jones.

SARGEANT, Lieut.-Colonel C. C., deputy superintendent, Revenue Survey, 2nd class, to act as superintendent, Revenue Survey, during the absence on leave of Colonel H. T. Rogers, R.E.

PEET, Mr. A. W., deputy conservator of forests, 2nd grade, to act as conservator of forests, 2nd grade, during the absence of Mr. J. S. Gamble, on leave.

KINGSTON—The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India has permitted Mr. W. A. Kingston, assistant commissioner, Salt Revenue, Madras, to return to duty within the period of his leave.

HUNT, Colonel W. S., S.C., to be superintendent and agent for army clothing, from Jan 1.

PEARSE, Brigade-Surgeon R. E., Indian Medical Department, to officiate as deputy surgeon-general, with temporary rank, from Nov. 9, vice Deputy Surgeon-General J. McN. Donnelly, M.D., appointed principal medical officer Burma Expeditionary Force.

### FURLONGS.

STENHOUSE, Lieut.-Colonel W., Madras Infantry, deputy conservator of forests, Punjab (p.a.), for two years.

HANDS, Colonel W., Staff Corps, judge advocate-general, is granted furlough (p.a.) in and out of India for one year, from Jan. 4.

COX, Colonel A. T., S.C., commandant 15th Madras Infantry, is allowed an extension of furlough out of India of 39 days.

SEARLE, Colonel A. T., S.C., is permitted to reside out of India after Jan. 1.

ATKINSON, Mr. J. N., acting head assistant to

the collector and magistrate of the district, Godavari, furlough, on medical certificate, for one year.

### MILITARY.

The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India has permitted the undermentioned officer to return to duty:—

KERIC, Lieut. G. S., Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India:—

GRANT, Colonel A. D., S.C., till Jan. 1, without pay, till date of attaining colonel's allowances.  
STOKOE, Major R., Infantry, three months, m.c.  
HEMING, Major D., Infantry, six months, m.c.

(*Head-Quarters, Ootacamund*, Dec. 18.)

YATES, Major H. T. S., Royal Artillery, is permitted, at his own request, to resign the appointment of staff officer, convalescent depot, Wellington.

YATES, Major H. T. S., Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from St. Thomas' Mount to Lahore, to join No. 4 Battery, 1st Brigade, Lancashire Division, to which he has been posted.

The undermentioned officers will rejoin the Staff College by February 1:—

WILLIAMS, Captain R. B., 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry.

SMYTHE, Lieutenant H. H., 2nd Battalion Scots Fusiliers.

EVANS, Captain E. R., 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, is directed to rejoin the Staff College by February 1.

PAYNE, Captain R. L., Somersetshire Light Infantry, is directed to return to England and join the 1st battalion, to which he has been posted on his recent promotion.

CHAPPLE, Deputy Surgeon-General R. A., Medical Staff, having completed a tour of foreign service, will proceed to England during the troop-ing season of 1885-86.

HADOW, Lieut.-Colonel (Colonel) F. F., Royal Artillery, unemployed, will perform the duties of assistant adjutant-general, Royal Artillery, during the absence of Colonel J. A. Tillard at the Camp of Exercise, Delhi.

TAYLOR, Lieut.-Colonel R. F., General List, Infantry, is, on promotion, posted to Madras for general duty under the orders of the general officer commanding Eastern district.

MATHEWS, Lieut. J. R., officiating squadron officer (on probation), 2nd Light Cavalry, a probationer for the Staff Corps, will proceed to Secunderabad, for the purpose of being examined for final admission to the Staff Corps.

The Provincial Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following postings:—

FERGUSON, Surgeon-Major R. F., to be senior medical officer of the station hospital, Belgaum.  
CAMPBELL, Surgeon-Major W. J., to do duty station hospital, Belgaum.

The Provincial Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following postings:—

JACKSON, Lieut. R. P., officiating wing officer 22nd Madras Infantry (on probation), to be attached to the 28th Madras Infantry.

Medical Staff—Surgeon-Major T. M. Kirkwood, Surgeon-Major W. T. Martin, M.D., and Surgeon-Major R. W. O'Donnell, on arrival from England, to do general duty under the orders of the deputy surgeon-general, H.M.'s Forces, Eastern District.

BEAN, Surgeon W. H., on arrival from England, to do duty, station hospital, Bellary.

HATHAWAY, Surgeon H. G., on arrival from England, to do duty, station hospital, Cannanore.

The Provincial Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

TICKELL, Major A. L., 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, to be commandant, from Jan. 1, vice Lieut.-Colonel Bromhead, whose tour has expired.

HENRY, Captain G., Royal Engineers, deputy assistant quartermaster-general, to officiate as assistant quartermaster-general, British Burma Division, during the absence on field service of Lieut.-Colonel M. Protheroe, C.S.I.

MURRAY, Lieut. C. F. T., South Staffordshire Regiment, who has been appointed a probationer for the Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 13th Regiment Madras Infantry (on probation).

The following orders are confirmed:—

WARD, Lieut.-Colonel J., 3rd Regiment Madras Infantry, station staff officer, Dharwar, vice

Captain Nuthall, 25th Bombay Infantry, relieved.  
 WROUGHTON, Lieut.-Colonel F. J., 9th Regiment Madras Infantry, station staff officer, Moulmein, vice Lieut. Kirkpatrick, relieved.  
 BREKIN, Lieut.-Colonel A., 22nd Regiment Madras Infantry, station staff officer, vice Lieut. Tidy, relieved.

## FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers and warrant officers have leave of absence:—  
 OSBORN, Colonel W., commandant 6th Regiment Madras Infantry, from Nov. 5 to Jan. 24, on medical certificate, to Madras.  
 THOMAS, Lieut.-Colonel E. H., for 120 days, from Nov. 16, or date of departure, to sea coast, on medical certificate.

## BOMBAY.

## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

## MILITARY.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, Dec. 18.)

The Provincial Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments on the personal staff from the 12th inst:—

RIVETT-CARNAC, Colonel E. S., half pay, late 11th Hussars, to be military secretary, temporarily.

SOUTHEY, Lieut. R., S.C., wing officer 30th Bombay Infantry, to be aide-de-camp and interpreter.

FAULKNER, Lieut. A. A. M. M., 1st Battalion Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer 25th Regiment Native Light Infantry, on probation, dated Dec. 12.

O'SULLIVAN—With reference to G.G.O. No. 642 of the 10th inst., Captain O'Sullivan, deputy assistant quartermaster-general, is posted to the Quetta district.

FORDYCE—The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on Dec. 12:—Lieut. A. D. Fordyce, S.C., sub-assistant commissary-general, 2nd class.

## FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

KETTLE, Veterinary Surgeon James, Army Veterinary Department, 1st class, for six months, on medical certificate.

RAYMOND, Veterinary Surgeon W., for six months, on medical certificate.

HAMILTON, Quartermaster W., 7th Dragoon Guards, to Calcutta, from Dec. 21 to Jan. 5, on private affairs.

MALCOLM, Lieut. R., Royal Fusiliers, officiating wing officer on probation, 2nd Bombay Infantry, to remain at Bombay for one month in extension of the leave granted to him on Oct. 23.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Dec. 24.)

FAULKNER, Lieutenant A. A., 1st Battalion Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, is appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, from December 12.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India:—

TRENCH, Lieutenant G. F. C., 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Regiment, officiating wing officer 20th Regiment Bombay Infantry, from December 8.

The undermentioned 2nd grade senior apothecary is promoted to 1st grade senior apothecary to fill existing vacancy:—

CABRAL, Mr. T., vice Mr. A. Lafond, deceased, from October 8.

The undermentioned 1st grade apothecary promoted to 2nd grade senior apothecary, to fill existing vacancy:—

D'SOUZA, Mr. A. S., vice Mr. T. Cabral, promoted, from October 6.

HARDINGE, General the Hon. A. E., C.B., has

resigned the hon. colonelcy of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, with effect from the 11th inst.

JOHNSTONE, Mr. W. M., Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, to be lieutenant Sind Rifle Volunteer Corps.

TURNER, Mr. F. C., to be captain Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps.

ASHFIELD—The services of Captain W. Ashfield, Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Provincial Commander-in-Chief from the date of his relief of his appointment of assistant cantonment magistrate, Mhow.

STRATTON—The services of Surgeon-Major J. P. Stratton, M.D., Indian Medical Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Provincial Commander-in-Chief from the date of his relief of his appointment under the Government of India, Foreign Department.

ATKINS—Subject to H.M.'s approval, Surgeon-Major H. Atkins, Indian Medical Service, is permitted to retire from Dec. 31 on a pension of £700 per annum, payable in England.

BROWNIGG, Lieut. G. A., 1st Battalion North Lancashire Regiment, is appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, from Dec. 18.

The following appointments are made in the Ghadechi Volunteer Rifle Corps:—

McPHERSON, Mr. D. W., to be captain.

WYLIE, Mr. R., to be lieutenant.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the B.S.C., from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India:—

STEWART, Lieut. J. M., of the 1st Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, officiating wing officer 5th Goorkha Regiment, from Feb. 28, 1883.

JOHNSON, Sub-Conductor G. H., Public Works Department, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

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## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

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New Indian ...	125	9	172 1/2
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Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	—	—	—
Sassoon ...	500	25	500
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James Greaves ...	400	—	470
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Mazagon ...	250	9	200
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National ...	1,000	40	550
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Kemp & Co. ...	175	830
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	31
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	53
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	24
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,585
Treacher and Co. ...	all	1,115
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Do. of Upper India ...	100	130 to —
Delhi and London ...	£25	170 to —
Himalaya ...	100	120 to —
Mussoorie ...	100	105 to —
National of India ...	£12 1/2	108 to 109
Rohilkund Kumson ...	100	105 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	350 to —
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Barnagore Jute ...	£10	60 to —
Bengal Coal ...	1,000	1,150 to —
B. Baragundd Copper (preface A. shares) ...	5s.	12 disot.
Do. D-ferred B. Shares ...	£1	2 to 2 1/2
Bengal Mills ...	£100	1,300 to —
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100	80 to —
Bonded Warehouse ...	445	230 to —
Bowreah Cotton Mills ...	100	31 to 32
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	60 to 53
Burrakur Coal ...	100	160 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100	125 to 130
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	85	91 to 92
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar ...	100	105 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	78 to 80
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100	95 to —
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100	26 to 27
Equitable Coal ...	250	150 to 160
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100	80 to —
Goswory Cotton Mills ...	200	180 to —
Gourepore ...	100	63 to 64
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100	95 to 96
Howrah Docking ...	500	110 to 115
Howrah Mills ...	100	50 to 51
India General Steam Navigation ...	100	90 to 100
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	50	110 to —
Landing and Shipping ...	100	45 to —
Murree Brewery ...	100	130 to —
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100	100 to —
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100	94 to 95
New Beerbhoom Coal ...	100	63 to 72
Ramkistopore Press ...	100	60 to 61
Ranegunge Coal Association ...	100	45 to 48
Riverside Press ...	90	62 to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	2 0 to —
Seabpore Jute Manufactory ...	100	37 to 38
Strand Bank Press ...	100	74 to 75
Watson's Patent Press ...	100	92 to —

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Amucklee ...	100	90 to —
Aroutipore (Cachar) ...	100	91 to —
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Do. contributory ...	80	12 to —
Bishnath (Assam) ...	200	150 to —
Do. contributory ...	100	75 to —
Burkhola (Cachar) ...	100	40 to —
Central Cachar ...	200	102 to 104
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Kurseong and Terai ...	—	— to —
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Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	40 to —
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	57 to —
Loobah ...	100	120 to —
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Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	25 to 26
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Mothola (Assam) ...	100	80 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	71 to —
Mungledye (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	— to —
Do. contributory ...	135	— to —
New Falloohi (Darjiling) ...	—	— to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation
New Mutul (Cachar) ...	80	130 to —
Nutwanporo (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	35 to —
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	70 to —
Puttareah (Sylhet) ...	100	50 to —
Rajabaree (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Sapakati ...	100	130 to —
Second Mutual Cachar ...	56	10 disot.
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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1886.

## Notes of the Week.

OUR advices by the present Mail are, from Bombay, to the 1st Jan.; from Calcutta, Madras and Allahabad, to the 30th Dec.

THE weekly telegram of the *Times*' Calcutta correspondent is chiefly devoted to the manoeuvres, of which we elsewhere give an account. On their conclusion the Viceroy will visit Delhi, and, doubtless, personally receive the foreign officers deputed to witness the evolutions.

THE last news about the Afghan Frontier Commission is dated the 9th, and is that the mission is encamped at Charshambeh for the winter. Captains Maitland and Talbot were well received by the Sirdar Ishak Khan, Governor of Turkestan. The winter weather is comparatively mild, and the work of surveying between the Murghab and the Oxus is being pushed on. Kara Turcoman raids from Bokhara are becoming increasingly frequent in the Maimeneh district. The health of all the members of the mission is excellent.

THE *Rangoon Gazette* has throughout been "fanatic per" the annexation of Burma. We have not always seen our way to advocate the measure, and have, with the late Sir A. Phayre, been reluctantly brought to admit its necessity. Yet we cannot but recognise the truth of the subjoined remarks of our Rangoon contemporary. It is, we think, clearly proved that we did not interfere too soon:—

Even to their own people the Burmese Kings were cruel and relentless, pouring out blood like water whenever interest or caprice demanded it; but to those of a different race they would have adopted the policy of extermination had they been able to do so. Under Native rule Burma was lapsing back to jungle, and the population was being reduced to a handful of warring tribes, living from hand to mouth, because there was no use attempting to do anything else when permanent improvements simply invited destruction. Under English rule, a portion of the country has already made enormous strides in population, civilisation and productiveness; and once the blighting influences of Native rule are entirely abolished, the land will speedily become, as Nature meant it to be, the garden and granary of the East.

We are glad at length to see some of the Native papers applauding the annexation. The *Bengalee* remarks:—

Thebaw has capitulated with his kingdom, his palaces, and his person. History does not record a more ignominious surrender than his. He put on the air of an independent prince, and used language in his communications which befitted that position. But he had not the heart of an independent Prince, nor did he know how to use the resources which, as an independent Prince, he possessed. In his fall he will not receive the sympathy of civilised countries. The ignominy of that fall will cover his name with merited reproach, and intercept the flow of sympathy for him and his people.

While the *Hindoo Patriot* has the following:—

Mandalay has fallen; King Thebaw has surrendered; the entire kingdom of the Lord of the Golden Umbrella is now an appanage of our Gracious Sovereign. It is a time for general felicitation, and in all loyalty and devotion we congratulate our Queen-Empress on this rich and extensive accession to her dominion, on which the sun never sets. From the day when the Viceregal proclamation was published we were fully prepared for this issue. We knew it would be, in sporting parlance, a simple walk-over, and so it has proved to be.

And, after describing Thebaw's capture, perorates thus:—

Thus ended the sovereignty of the line of Alompara, and Upper Burma passed to the British. This is not the occasion to discuss the policy or the principle of the measures which have brought on this conclusion. But this is certain, that King Thebaw has retired from a throne which he disgraced by manifold cruelties, and his retirement will be followed by progress, prosperity, and enlightenment for the millions who bore his sway.

THE *Broad Arrow* thus writes:—

The greatly increased importance of British Burma will, there can be no doubt, lead to the appointment of a Lieutenant-Governor in place of the Chief Commissioner who has hitherto ruled over the affairs of the province beyond the seas. It is not at present known who will receive the new appointment, although Mr. C. E. Bernard, C.S.I., an old and tried member of the Bengal Civil Service, who has been Commissioner of Burma since the appointment of Sir Charles Aitchison to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab, is, of course, named for the office. As the Indian lieutenant-governorships carry pay at the rate of £8,333 a-year, the Civil Servant in charge of Burmese affairs may reckon on an increase of £4,000 a-year over his predecessors in the appointment.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* thus remarks on General Hughes's appointment to succeed General Wilson as military member of the Viceroy's Council. We do not doubt the General's competency; but, where we have a choice, we prefer, in all cases, as most of the Anglo-Indian papers seem in this case to do, the man most fitted for the post. That this man is General Chesney no one has yet expressed a doubt:—

The appointment (says our contemporary) of Major-General T. E. Hughes, R.A., to succeed General Wilson as military member of Council will scarcely pass without some suspicion of favouritism to that branch of the Service to which Sir Frederick Roberts and General Hughes, now Director General of Ordnance in India, both belong. The gunners are having rather a large share of the military preferment going; and there are certain to be some heartburnings. Those, however, who know General Hughes also know that, besides having great interest, he is a thoroughly practical man, with a wide and varied experience, and plenty of tact. His sterling honesty and shrewd common sense would alone serve to mark him out as a fitting adviser for the Government of India at this critical time.

WRITING on the subject of the recent elections, the *Ananda Bazaar Patrika* says:—

The Liberals and Conservatives are alike to us. So long as we cannot help ourselves our miseries will not cease. If the Liberals were our real friends, then Mr. Digby, Sir John Phear, Mr. Smith, and Babu Lal Mohun Ghose, would not have been defeated in the elections. So long as we crave for mercy from the Liberals and Conservatives without making ourselves strong, none of them will be our real friends.

FROM Peking it is telegraphed to the *Times* that:—

It is stated here that Herr von Brandt has formally notified to the Tsung-li-Yamen that the German Government will refuse to give its consent to the regulations framed by China to carry out the Opium Convention with Great Britain unless the Chinese are prepared to give a *quid pro quo*.

GOVERNMENT BY CONTRACT AND CONTRACTORS!—It is understood that in consequence of the defective condition of so many of the bayonets and swords in possession of the cavalry and infantry at Aldershot, it has been determined that the whole of the bayonets and swords at home shall undergo an examination similar to that which during the past week has been in progress at Aldershot, and which has already been ordered for the southern district, whose headquarters are at Portsmouth. It is considered likely that the examination will be extended to the troops of all branches of Her Majesty's forces at home and abroad, and will probably include those bayonets which are not of the new Line pattern, about which doubts have been the more especially expressed. The bayonets of the home Volunteers are of an older and shorter pattern than those carried by the Regulars. May we hope that the swords and bayonets of our troops in India may be tested before their bearers are called on to try conclusions with the Russians?

THE Native Press seems to apprehend the probable revival of the Press—or, as it used to be called, the Press-gagging—Act. Thus speaks the *Sanjibani*:—

It is rumoured that the Press Act will be revived. The Government is being now severely criticised for its proceedings with regard to Burma. If the Conservatives remain in power, the Native papers will be muzzled. Oppressive people are against the newspapers, and dislike their utterances. Lord Lytton was oppressive, so he gagged the Press for fear of being exposed. Lord Dufferin is a Liberal, but his actions in the Burmese war, in the Bhopal affair, and with regard to the Native Volunteer movement, have created some misgivings. Lord Lytton was a



diplomat, and so is Lord Dufferin. Whether the Press Act is revived or not, we shall speak the plain truth, and in so doing we shall even be prepared to die.

IN India, says the *Indian Agricultural Gazette*, there are ninety cotton mills, large and small, involving a capital of seven and a quarter crores of rupees, consuming annually 235 millions of lbs. of cotton, and giving employment to 70,000 operatives. Of these there are forty-nine in the island of Bombay itself, twenty-four in the Presidency of Bombay, nine in Bengal and the N.W. Provinces, and eight in Madras and in the Presidency of Madras.

ALL savants will grieve over the loss recorded by the *Bombay Gazette* in the subjoined paragraph, and will wish that the worthy commander of the *Indus* had been "further off" (shore) "first":—

General Alexander Cunningham has been one of the most unfortunate passengers in the P. and O. Co.'s s.s. *Indus*, which was wrecked on the Madras coast. He had sent home by her the whole of his personal property, consisting of no less than forty-three boxes. These contained not only all his library, but also the notes which he had made during his many journeys and long residence in India; as well as a series of papers, many of which were complete and almost ready for publication. "The loss to the learned world," writes the Lahore paper, "is grievous in the extreme. The notes and papers can never be replaced, and the works which the General intended bringing out at home must be, to say the least, postponed. We believe his cabinet of coins was not in the *Indus*. Had this been lost, many unique coins of the Græco-Bactrians and Indo-Scythians would have disappeared for ever."

At a meeting of the Council of the London Chamber of Commerce, held on the 14th inst., at the offices in King William-street, under the presidency of Mr. J. H. Tritton (Barclay, Bevan, and Co., bankers), it was resolved that the best thanks be accorded Her Majesty's Government for its prompt and decisive action in proclaiming the annexation of Burma, thereby relieving British trade with Indo-China from the uncertainty and irregularity caused by the mischievous rule of King Thebaw. Another resolution was also passed requesting the Government to recognise the services rendered to the trade of the kingdom by the explorations of Mr. A. R. Colquhoun and Mr. Holt S. Hallett in connection with the railway from Burma to the south-western frontier of China. It was announced by the secretary, Mr. Kenrick Murray, that, by permission of the Lord Mayor, the annual meeting of the Chamber would be held at the Mansion House on February 11, and delegates were subsequently nominated to attend the forthcoming meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom to be held in London in the same month. The question of the advisability of establishing commercial museums was subsequently discussed, and arrangements made for the appointment of officers for the current year.

WE heard some time since that the new Ameer of Bokhara, on proceeding in state to the great mosque, was enthusiastically received by the people. It was also reported that the elder brothers of the Ameer have sent special messengers to assure his Highness of their devotion. "We believe, however," says the *Civil and Military Gazette*, "that the late Ameer's eldest son, now living in British territory, has as yet received no authentic information from Bokhara of his father's death."

COMPLAINTS still pour in from Ceylon as to the entire absence of fortifications at Colombo. As a correspondent of the *Ceylon Times* very justly remarks:—

Suppose war was to break out, and that a man-of-war we all are to rely on is not on the spot. One evening, knowing the large stock of coal in Colombo, and that Banks and Government usually have some coin in their vaults, the enemy would at once make a dash for Colombo, get a couple of ships inside the harbour, and make Colombo their coaling station, and help themselves freely to rupees should they require them. What next? Why, it would require several of our men-of-war to retake Colombo, and, in doing so, they would probably destroy the town, and so, instead of preventing the chance of Colombo falling into the hands of an enemy by the erection of suitable fortifications, we run the risk of being bombarded by our own war vessels.

THE exports of Indian Tea from Calcutta to England are, says the *Englishman*, steadily increasing. The exports in November amounted to 11,644,612 lbs., the returns for the corresponding months of the two preceding years being respectively 9,340,037 lbs. and 7,140,887 lbs. The total exports from the 1st of May to the end of November were 47,130,072 lbs. The trade with Australia shows an even more remarkable development. Up to the end of November the shipments amounted to 1,334,784 lbs.; the amount in 1884 being only 577,518 lbs., and that in 1883, 206,436 lbs. There is also an improvement in the trade with America, although the exports to that country (70,946 lbs.) are considerably less than in 1883. Altogether there is an improvement in the trade up to date, as compared with last year, of nearly five million pounds. The Ceylon trade is also advancing with rapid strides, the figures for the past three years (from 1st October to 19th November) being 101,286 lbs., 193,869 lbs., and 471,402 lbs. The exports from India to England include 534,217 lbs. that were lost in the steamers *Indus* and *City of Manchester*. It must be admitted that these figures are highly favourable, especially for a time of severe and widespread depression. They augur well for the further increase which may be expected with the return of general prosperity.

CINCHONA cultivation is gradually assuming a more important place in the resources of India. According to the latest returns, the cultivated area in the Government plantations in Sikkim was 2,296 acres, containing nearly four and three-quarter millions of trees producing bark. In addition to the above, the nurseries contained nearly half a-million seedlings and rooted cuttings. The quantity of bark collected was only 306,160 lbs., being much less than the average of the four previous years, but with the stock in hand at the beginning of the year, 469,968 lbs. of bark were available for use. Of this amount 320,320 lbs. were given to the Quinologist for manufacture, the production amounting to 8,464 lbs. of Government febrifuge at a cost of Rs. 10-4-7 per pound, and 250 pounds of the superior crystalline febrifuge at a cost of Rs. 15-6-11 per pound. The majority of the trees in these plantations consist of *Cinchona Succirubra*, but these are being gradually replaced by *C. Calusaga Legeriana*, of which 854,218 trees have been permanently planted out. The Government plantations in the Nilgiris cover 847 acres planted out, the number of trees on which is 1,315,454. The bark collected during the year amounted to 183,765 lbs., of which 30,510 lbs. were sent for sale to England, 62,616 lbs. sold by auction at Madras, 1,000 lbs. issued to the Bombay Medical Department, and the remainder kept in stock. The only other Government plantation is at Thandoungyee in British Burma, but this at present contains only 90,000 plants, none of which have at present arrived at an age for bearing. Accurate information has not yet been procured with regard to the extent and number of plants on the private cinchona plantations, but, so far as is known, in Bengal there were 680 acres, bearing 1,116,778 plants, which, however, only yielded 4,300 lbs. of bark, as most of the plants are yet quite young. In Maisur there were 23 acres of plantations, containing 22,949 plants, and their yield during 1884 was 3,472 lbs. The cultivation is carried on in Kurg on a more extended scale, for in that district there are 1,868 acres with 1,494,385 plants growing upon them, but no return of the production of bark has been obtained.

INDIA COUNCIL REMITTANCES.—We learn from the *Statist* that the price obtained by the India Council for Government Bills at the allotment on Wednesday, though a poor one, being, in fact, the lowest ever recorded, was not unsatisfactory compared with the extreme depression of the previous week, when, it will be remembered, the applications sent in were so low that the Council refused to make any allotment at all. On Wednesday the whole of the 35 lakhs offered were placed, one lakh being taken at 1s. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., and the remaining 34 lakhs at 1s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. On Friday five more lakhs were taken at the same price, as well as a lakh of transfers at 1s. 6d. per rupee. The amounts disposed of and the rates obtained at this week's

official allotment of India Council remittances were as follows:—

	Council Bills.			
	Rs.	Average.	Minimum.	
Calcutta	24,77,000	1s. 5 876d.	1s. 5 3d.	66 per cent.
Bombay	Nil.			
Madras	10,23,000	1s. 5 875d.	1s. 5 3d.	66 per cent.

This week 35 lakhs of Council bills will again be offered for tender. From April 1st to January 12th inclusive, the Council has granted remittances for Rs. 8,06,05,613, realising £6,195,507. To the corresponding date last year Rs. 11,29,30,318, realising £9,175,525, had been disposed of.

## Chit Chat.

THE Punjab Frontier Force Infantry is a magnificent body of men, yet withal a fashionable lady in Calcutta, with more beauty than wit, calmly asked one of these drab-clad warriors why he was dressed in "buggy-lining?" When the fair sex do forget themselves they do it with a vengeance.

It is said of the Hon. Arthur Cole that he arrived in Mysore as Resident with an Irish servant and a portmanteau, and returned after a stay of twenty years with the same "wares" and nothing else; but nowadays men are for themselves rather than for their country.

DR. BLUMFIELD, Bishop of London, when a widower with a large family, married a widow also blessed with numerous offspring; in due course a third stock was added to the huge total. One Christmas Day the worthy dignitary of the Church asked a clergyman to a friendly dinner, telling him "you will only meet our family party." Imagine the man's astonishment when he found the room filled with people, and his bewilderment when the Bishop explained, "these are *mine*, those are *hers*, and all the others are *ours*!"

THE shareholders of the Bombay and Burma Trading Company are very angry because they received less dividend than usual, thanks to the prudence of the directors in setting aside a larger reserve than customary to meet possible contingencies, consequent on events in Burma. This is strange; it might have been supposed that the investors would have been only too thankful to get any return at all for their capital, and undoubtedly this would have been the case had a less energetic Viceroy than the present nobleman sat on the throne at Calcutta.

THE contagion of "distinctions without a difference" is catching. M. Ferry some time ago told the French Chambers that the bombardment of Foochow was not war, but only a "state of reprisals." The Alexandrian explanation had borne fruit across channel; this time it is the events in Afghanistan which have afforded the French an opportunity of imitation. Just as poor Lumden was kept kicking his heels about for months till the Russians thought fit to cure their delegate on the Boundary Commission, who had unaccountably fallen ill just when, from an English point of view, he ought to have been well, so now the unfortunate Chinese Commissioners are kicking *their* heels in Tonquin, till it suits the convenience or inclination of the Republic to send some one to treat with them. "One fool makes many," says the homely proverb; but perhaps the fools in the above cases were *not* they who kept others waiting, but rather they who chafed and fumed as they danced to the piping of more astute if less unscrupulous diplomatists.

THE *Pioneer* is very angry, and rightly so—that the local press are urging that the recent frauds by which candidates in the Bombay University Examinations were provided beforehand with copies of the papers to be set them should be hushed up, "out of consideration for the feelings of all concerned." This is truly delicious. "Whose feelings," inquires the *Pioneer*, are thus tenderly to be respected? It would be difficult to answer the question, but the whole matter affords a fair sample of how things are managed in the Native Press. To hush up an affair "out of consideration to the feelings of all concerned," is not infrequently at once prudent and desirable, when, that is, nothing but loathsome details, or heartrending disclosures, would be likely to result. At once the enthusiastic Native editor assumes that this is the "correct thing" to do, and the suggested "hushing up" is reserved for a fitting occasion. It reminds one strongly of the amiable lady when, on hearing the witty observation of a guest who characterised the carelessness of a servant in dropping a *longue*, as a "lapsus linguæ," she ordered her servant to let fall a joint of *beef*, and then made the same joke!

How small matters will upset an editor's equilibrium. The *Pioneer* of the 23rd December has a case in point. Two paragraphs appear relating to the team of Indian Volunteers which

will, it is hoped, compete next year at Wimbledon: it was intended that they should appear in a certain sequence, the second being headed with a reference to the first; but alas for the variety of an editor's wishes, the printer alive to the fact that at times "the last shall be first and the first shall be last," changed the places of the paragraphs, with a result that the astonished reader commences his perusal with a sentence explaining that "since writing the above" something has happened, but there was no "above."

WHAT is gratitude, and where is it to be found? Where, indeed! Not, it may be feared, in the native heart; at least there are notable instances to the contrary. Here is one. As all the world knows the British authorities have restored to Maharaja Sind a the fortress of Gwalior. The act was not only magnanimous in the extreme, but probably there is not a Government extant that would have been so generous—at least our only rival in the East—to wit, "Holy Russia" once *she* lays her clutches upon a place, never, if she can help it, restores or withdraws. Moreover, it was a concession so enlightened, so much in advance of, and so unlike the "zabardasti" policy of Native States and Native rulers, that it might have been thought the Native Press would have been completely overwhelmed at the consideration shown to a potentate of their own kith and kin. Not so; they never complain that Sindia has been unjustly deprived of his ancestral property for a length of time. Again we repeat where is gratitude?

THE silver question is always perplexing everybody. This week we acknowledge that we are the unhappy sufferers. Our brain is all agog, and why? Just because we have read that though admittedly Government is a heavy sufferer by the fall in the value of the Rupee, equally the country is a gainer; but we had always thought that the Government was but the "outward and visible sign," typifying the nation at large. If so, how can the two have divergent interests? We confess we do not understand the silver question.

## NOTICES OF BOOKS.

### ANCIENT INDIA.\*

In this volume Mr. McCrindle approaches the end of his long self-imposed task of placing before us, with annotations, "Ancient India, as described by the Classical Authors." We have already had, as the result of his elaborate and careful investigations, the description of India by Megasthenes, Arrian and Ktesias the Cnidian, as well as the dissertation on "the commerce and navigation of the Erythrean Sea," the last founded on the Periplus, and the observations of Nearchus, the renowned Admiral of Alexander the Great. We now, coming a stage further down in ancient geography, have Ptolemy's account both of India, Further India, and Central Asia, and the series is to be concluded by a volume including "Strabo's Geography of India, and the accounts of the Makedonian Invasion of India given by Arrian and Curtius." A fair lifetime's work, we should say, for any ordinary man, were we at liberty to rank Mr. McCrindle in any such category. We shall confine our remarks to the volume before us, which presents, to anyone who is capable of taking interest in the subject to which it relates, so many noticeable features.

Ptolemy, at once "Mathematician, Musician, Astronomer, and Geographer," and distinguished in all these pursuits, is justly described by Mr. McCrindle as "altogether one of the most accomplished men of science that antiquity produced." That modern discoveries should have shown imperfections and errors in his works is no more than any reasonable critic would have expected. Yet his merits were surpassing, and (considering his sources of information) our author by no means overrates them in saying in the Introduction to this book that his methods "were such as presented a near approximation to some of those which are still in use among modern Geographers." Let any one reflect what this, and his computation, however occasionally erroneous, of latitude and longitude, in the second century of our æra mean, and he may well be astounded at the philosopher's penetration and prevision.

When, in Europe, we have, at the present time, such varying names for the same places as:—La Haye and 'sGravenhage, Wien and Vienna, Diedenhofen and Thionville, Regensburg and Ratisbon—not to speak of scores of others which might be mentioned—we can hardly be surprised if the identification of the names of Oriental mountains, rivers, and cities, as used centuries back, and filtered, so to speak, to us through the medium of a foreign language, becomes all but impossible. Many errors are, no doubt,

\* "Ancient India as described by Ptolemy, being a translation of the chapters which describe India and Central and Eastern Asia in the Treatise on Geography written by Klaudios Ptolemaios, with Introduction, Commentary, and full Index." By J. W. McCrindle, M.A., M.R.A.S., formerly Principal of the Government College, Patna, &c. London: Trübner and Co., 1885.

as Mr. McGrindle mentions (p.p 112, 126, 202, 231) due to the carelessness of successive transcribers of Ptolemy's manuscript. Many more are to be ascribed to the inveterate tendency of the Greeks—to whom all foreign nations, however advanced in civilisation, were "barbarians," to jump at the nearest approximation to the Native name, which had a signification, no matter of what kind, in their own tongue. Of this some curious instances occur. Not infrequently the real meaning of the name was ascertained, and forthwith rendered into corresponding Greek words.

For instance (p. 166), the "gurb," or fort, was taken out of *Bandogurb*, and translated into *Balantipyrgon*, the corresponding Greek word for a fort or citadel. Even a more striking case is that of *Pentagramma*, a place some forty-five miles south-west of Mount Mahabun, known to the Greeks as *Aornos*. Its modern name is "Punjpur, which agrees closely, both in its position and the signification of its name (five towns), with the *Pentagramma* of Ptolemy." Thus *Penjdeh*, if (as is likely enough) it existed in Alexander's time, and had been noticed in the records of his invasion, would probably have figured as *Pentoikiai*. Similarly, *Auraogrammum* is *Auradpura*, the meaning in either case being identical—the town, or residence, of *Anuradha*.

Another, not the least difficulty, and about the last which (but for the remembrance of the fatal word *Shibboleth*) one would have expected to meet outside Cockney-land, is the habitual failure in some quarters to pronounce the aspirate (see p. 82). This, in some nations, seems an impossibility. The French rarely sound the *h*, the Spaniards scarcely ever; its disuse in Italian, a language more guttural than French, and nearly as much so as Spanish, has passed into the proverb, "it is not worth an *h*," as can be daily heard from Milan to Brindisi.

Difficulties such as these, confronting the would-be investigator at every point, would fatally impede the unlearned inquirer, and to surmount them calls into requisition rare intelligence, ingenuity, and skill, as well as the mere possession of learning; and the way in which successive investigators have succeeded in finding their way through impediments so curiously complicated deserves more cordial recognition than it is, from the average of readers of works of this character, likely to receive.

Mr. McGrindle has performed his task in collating authorities, and in giving to the reader, in the fewest possible words, the results of his researches, in a manner deserving of the warmest commendation; and we are using no mere form of words when expressing our sincere regret that want of space compels us to curtail our remarks on his very valuable and interesting work.

#### THE ASIATIC QUARTERLY REVIEW.\*

We have received with much pleasure the first number of this Review, and wish it all the success which, under Mr. Boulger's Editorship, it can hardly fail to attain.

A Review, dealing with the largest Continent of the Old World, has to touch on a variety of subjects so great, we may almost say so endless, that one may expect from it information about lands, if not "from China to Peru," at least from China (not to speak of Japan) to Persia, and even further West. And this anticipation we find fully realised in the opening number, which contains two carefully-written articles on China, and one (by Professor Vambéry) on the Turks in Persia and the Caucasus.

We have more than once referred to the important part which China must inevitably play in Central Asian affairs; and to the absolute necessity which exists for a "solidarity" between our own, and the Celestial, Government as regards a joint resistance to the encroachments of Russia. The absorption of Upper Burma was not at that time "within the range of practical politics;" though the value of a Chinese alliance must have been visible to all but the purblind. Now, by the annexation of Burma, the contact has been effected, the galvanic circle completed: in Tibet and in Western China we touch the Celestial Empire. And it is interesting to learn, from Mr. Boulger's article on "Early English Enterprise in the Far East," to which the place of honour must be assigned, what was the nature of our earliest communications with China, Tonking, and Japan. Those, however, who have not had access to such sources of information on the latent military strength of China as are contained—to mention no other work—in Mr. Boulger's Central Asian Papers, may profitably consider our future, rather than our past, relations with the Celestials. And, in a Review which numbers among its contributors its Editor, Professor Douglas, and Shway Yoe, we need entertain no fear that a matter which is, really, the vital point (and this, as we have reason to know, the Russians see as plainly as we do) in our Central Asian policy, will remain unnoticed. Shway Yoe's account of the "Chinese Brave" well deserves careful consideration. All the world knows that the French army never won a really permanent success in Tonking. Whether it was that, as in Cæsar's time, they could not sustain the *elan* of their on-

slaught (*Galli impetum non sustinent*), or that the dogged imperturbability of the Chinese foiled them, the result was the same. The fearful brutality which seems innate in Frenchmen of the lower class, and which shows itself most especially in time of war, did not prevent the Chinese from meeting them at every point, and from making their very victories successes rather in name than in fact.

As to the restoration to Scindia of Gwalior, which has been so long delayed that scarcely a Native journal can be found to give us a good word for it, we have already plainly spoken. Sir L. Griffin, who, in an article, justifies (what needed no justification) "The Restitution of Gwalior Fort," will do well to advocate the neglected claims of the Holkar.

Sir George Birdwood's Paper on the Christmas Tree, if somewhat discursive, has at least the merit of being complete and exhaustive. He, very carefully and well, traces the origin of the tree not to Germany only, whence it would seem (p. 19) that we got it through the instrumentality of a German girl, servant of Queen Caroline (though "Bluff King Hal" had a gold—probably gilded—tree set before him at some Christmas pageants at Richmond), but to that immutable East whence we have assuredly derived most of our older customs; and he quotes passages which allude to the tree-worship (in his opinion Phallic) of the ancient Phœnicians and of other Oriental nations. That a qualified cultus of trees, as the emblems of fertility, came from Asia to Europe, there can be no doubt. But how far this cultus was directly connected with the mysterious Phallic rites, respecting which so much remains to be investigated, may, perhaps, notwithstanding the long chain of circumstantial evidence which Sir G. Birdwood has adduced, still be considered an open question. That, in colder climes, the selection of evergreen trees points to a yearning for the renaissance of vegetation is likely enough. Certainly the well-known German apostrophe to the fir-tree indicates this:—

"O fir-tree dear, O Christmas tree,  
How faithful are thy leaves to thee!  
Green not alone in summer-time,  
Green too in winter's snow and rime," &c.

the whole stress being laid on the viridity of the tree selected as an emblem of the idea to be commemorated.

Perhaps few papers in the Review will attract more notice than Colonel Yule's, to which he gives the eccentric name *Hobson-Jobson-iana*—"Hobson Jobson" being, as the Colonel shows (p. 132) by a series of the queerest transmutations, the outcome of the well-known Mussulman cry, "Ya Hasan! Ya Hosain!" This amusing Essay is really an etymological *omnium gatherum* of words habitually used in Anglo-Indian conversation. Colonel Yule's attainments as a linguist are so well known that one is hardly surprised to find him quoting a language which—not on account of lack of beauty or energy—is so undeservedly neglected as Portuguese. We are not quite clear about all his deductions, though some of them—especially those deriving Anglo-Indian words from the double origin of European and Oriental parlance—are extremely ingenious. Of this, "boy," still habitually used by English in China as equivalent to "servant," and originating alike in our well-known word, and in the Hindi-Marathi "Bhoi," is the most familiar instance. It would seem, indeed, that no one or two languages have been sufficient to "fill the capacious maw" of the Anglo-Indian. We have—not to mention the languages of the country—Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, and not a little Chinese. And we even borrow from Mongoli. Few old Indians who have habitually used such a phrase as "The old *bukshes* is an awful *bahadur*, but he keeps a first-rate *bobachee*" (the old paymaster is an awful swaggerer, but he keeps a first-rate cook), would be aware that the words which we have italicised were words habitually used by the conquerors of China.

To the remaining articles which go to fill up an excellent first issue we have no space to refer in detail; though Professor Vambéry's paper on the Turks in the Caucasus, and, especially, in Persia, is very suggestive, and might well receive, from the Foreign Office, more attention than it is likely to get. Persia, Turkey, and, even more emphatically, China, are our three main instruments to counteract Russia. And in two of the three we are not represented by an Ambassador! The worthy old gentleman accredited to the Porte will, on his arrival, whenever that event may occur, simply oust a far more experienced man, and the future Envoy to Peking is, we believe, "kicking his heels" somewhere in Europe. Is it not time for the Foreign Office to place itself in a position to have authoritative intelligence, from really competent representatives, of what is going on among peoples on whose action the prosperity, we may almost say the stability, of the British Empire so largely depends?

With a word of commendation for Colonel Malleson's interesting account of Akbar's childhood we must conclude our notice of this excellent first number. A Review, dealing exclusively with matters Oriental, has long been an acknowledged desideratum; and the "Asiatic Quarterly" bids fair not only to supply this, but on its own merits to rise to a high position in periodical literature.

\* "The Asiatic Quarterly Review." No. 1. Jan., 1886. Edited by Demetrius Boulger. T. F. Unwin.

## INDIA OFFICE.

JANUARY 14.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Col. P. C. Dalmahoy, Inf., Surg. P. de H. Haig, Col. Montgomery Hunter, S.C.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—G. E. McLeod, H. B. Beckett.

*Bombay Estab.*—A. E. Hight, E. McCallum (Cov.).

## EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Surg.-Maj. H. J. Blanc, M.D., six months.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—J. L. Fendall, fifteen months' m.c.; G. E. Coles, six months' extry. leave.

*Bombay Estab.*—M. A. Tarkhad, six months' furlough.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. F. T. Cole, R.A., Col. H. M. Repton, S.C., Lieut.-Col. J. R. Maret, S.C.

*Madras Estab.*—Maj. E. A. Trevor, S.C.

*Bombay Estab.*—Surg.-Maj. A. Barry, M.D., Bgde.-Surg. C. K. Colston, Lieut. R. P. S. Barnett, S.C.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—L. N. Broome, C. J. O'Donoghue, C. Jacka, P. J. Luard.

*Madras Estab.*—J. H. M. Cox.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

## BIRTHS.

BARNES—Jan. 11, at Talbot-road, the wife of Colonel O. Barnes, Commandant 10th Bengal Lancers, of a daughter, prematurely.

CAMPBELL—Jan. 11, at Berkeley-square, the wife of Captain Sir Guy Campbell, B.I., of a daughter.

DONNITHORNE—Jan. 8, at Twickenham, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel E. G. M. Donnithorne, of a son.

EVERY—Jan. 14, at Colchester, the wife of Lieut. H. E. Every, of a son.

FLEMING—Jan. 17, at Torquay, the wife of Captain Edward W. Fleming, R.A., of a son.

JOHNSTONE—Jan. 2, at St. Andrews, the wife of H. M. Johnstone, Esq., R.E., of a daughter.

ROSS—Jan. 11, at Hampton Wick, the wife of Major J. J. Ross, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

BURMESTER—UDNY—Jan. 12, at St. Stephen's, Bayswater, Arnold C. Burmester, Captain R.A., to Alicia, daughter of the late George Udney, Esq., B.C.S.

DAVIDSON—ROBINSON—Jan. 14, at Edinburgh, Henry O. D. Davidson, Esq., to Ethel Leslie, fourth daughter of James D. Robinson, Esq., late M.C.S.

FORSYTH—JOURDAN—Jan. 13, at Hampstead, John H. P., only son of Major-General Forsyth, B.S.C., retired, to Ethel Marian, youngest daughter of Francis Jourdan, of Hampstead.

KERR—WILKINSON—Jan. 7, at West Dulwich, Thomas Alexander, eldest son of Captain T. C. Kerr, India Office, to Ada, younger daughter of the late C. J. Wilkinson, Recorder of Rangoon.

MACAUSLAND—KEOWN—Jan. 13, at St. Patrick's, Coleraine, Redmond C. S. Macausland, Captain Bengal Staff Corps, to Jane Isabella, fourth daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel Henry Keown.

## DEATHS.

BALFOUR—Jan. 12, at Northampton, Wilfrid, second son of Major-General H. L. Balfour, aged 18.

BOSWELL—Jan. 8, at Bath, Colonel Sir George A. F. H. Boswell, aged 76.

DICKINSON—Jan. 6, at Jersey, J. W. C. Dickinson, only son of the late Major-General Dickinson, Bengal Army.

DUNCOMBE—Jan. 10, at Belgrave-square, Hon. James H. Duncombe, late Lieut. Scots Guards, second son of Earl and Countess of Feversham, aged 32.

FERGUSON—Jan. 9, at Langham-place, James Fergusson, Esq. C.L.E., aged 78.

GOSSET—Jan. 8, at Mortlake, Major Arthur Gosset, R.A., retired, aged 86.

MILLET—Jan. 10, at Ventnor, Reginald, youngest son of the late Frederic Millett, B.C.S., and Member of the Supreme Council in India, aged 38.

MITCALF—Jan. 11, Charles J. P. Mitcalfe, late of H.E.I.C.S., aged 76.

NAPIER—Jan. 9, at Ambleside, Emily, eldest daughter of the late General Sir W. F. P. Napier, G.C.B.

WARD—Jan. 10, at West Kensington Park, Richard H. Ward, formerly Captain Bengal Army, aged 46.

WOOD—Jan. 12, at Prince's-square, W., John A. Wood, Major Madras Army, retired, aged 63.

YULE—Jan. 13, at Clanricarde-gardens, W., Sir George U. Yule, C.B., K.C.S.I., aged 73.

## INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

## BIRTHS.

BARRON—Dec. 9, at Ranchi, Chota Nagpore, the wife of J. Barron, Esq., P.W.D., of a son.

HEPBURNE—Dec. 18, at Ferozepore, the wife of Major Hepburne, R.A., of a daughter.

PITT—On Christmas Eve, at Poona, the wife of R. B. Pitt, Esq., U.C.S., of a son.

SMITH—Dec. 23, at Sialkote, the wife of Major Mitchell Smith, Royal Artillery, of a son.

SHUTTLEWORTH—Dec. 23, at "The Oaks" Mahableshwar, the wife of A. T. Shuttleworth, Conservator of Forests, of a daughter.

WIGLEY—Dec. 23, at Simla, the wife of F. G. Wigley, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

GREAVES—WESTLAKE—Dec. 28, at Girgaum Mission Church, John R. Greaves, Broach, to Mary Beatrice, elder daughter of John Westlake, Esq., Bombay.

MEHNERT—LINDNER—Dec. 23, at Girgaum Mission Church, F. Alwin Mehnert, Bombay, to Bertha Ida, daughter of G. E. Hugo Kindner, Esq., Dresden.

## DEATHS.

DASILVA-PASCAL—Dec. 25, at Ghadechi, Kathiawar, DaSilva-Pascal, M.R.C.S., England, L.R.C.P., London, &c., Surgeon in charge, Bhavnagar-Gondas Railway.

DACOSTA—Dec. 21, at the residence of L. A. R. Boilard, Esq., Bankipur, Joseph Dacosta, Esq., Pleader, High Court, Bhaugulpur, aged 60 years.

COWPER—Dec. 25, Hugh Cowper, Lieutenant Bombay Staff Corps, of tetanus, aged 27 years.

HEHER—Nov. 25, at Patna, Bengal, India, Dennis Heher, Station Master, E.I.R.

HUTCHINSON—Dec. 3, at Madras, Edith, wife of C. W. Hutchison, Esq., Postmaster-General, Madras.

LOCKE—Dec. 24, at Calcutta, suddenly, Henry Hover Locke, Principal, Government School of Art, aged 47.

MOORE—Dec. 23, at Mount-road, Madras, William Henry Moore.

SAUNDERS—Dec. 18, at Ghowatty, Michael J. Saunders, of Chow-keedighi Tea Estate, Dibrugarh, Assam.

SAALFELT—On Christmas Day, at Madras, Catherine, wife of Mr. Andrew William Saalfelt, aged 48 years.

WAPSHARE—Dec. 24, at Nasirabad, Charles Herbert James, son of Captain A. Wapshare, 26th B.S.C., aged 1 month.

## PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1886.

## OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Portsm'th.	To Leave Q'ntown.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
Jumna.....	—	—	—	—	—	26 Jan.
Serapis ...	31 Jan.	3 Feb.	12 Feb.	16 Feb.	18 Feb.	2 Mar.
		Gibraltar 8 Feb.				
		Q'ntown				
Crocodile...	13 Feb.	15 Feb.	24 Feb.	28 Feb.	2 Mar.	14 Mar.
Malabar ...	24 Feb.	26 Feb.	7 Mar.	11 Mar.	13 Mar.	25 Mar.
Jumna.....	10 Mar.	12 Mar.	21 Mar.	25 Mar.	27 Mar.	8 Apr.

## HOMEWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th.
Serapis.....	—	—	—	—	22 Jan.
Crocodile .....	—	20 Jan.	22 Jan.	26 Jan.	4 Feb.
Malabar ..	20 Jan.	1 Feb.	3 Feb.	7 Feb.	16 Feb.
Jumna .....	3 Feb.	15 Feb.	17 Feb.	21 Feb.	2 Mar.
Serapis .....	12 Mar.	24 Mar.	26 Mar.	30 Mar.	8 Apr.
Crocodile .....	24 Mar.	5 Apr.	7 Apr.	11 Apr.	20 Apr.
Malabar .....	3 Apr.	15 Apr.	17 Apr.	21 Apr.	30 Apr.
Jumna .....	17 Apr.	29 Apr.	1 May	5 May	14 May

## PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HIRED SHIPS ENGAGED FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF TROOPS TO BOMBAY ON INDIAN SERVICE DURING THE SEASON 1886.

Ship.	To leave Portsm'th.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
Hankow (Transport).	—	—	—	—	29 Jan.
India (Troop Freight Ship).....	—	22 Jan.	26 Jan.	28 Jan.	9 Feb.
Deccan (Troop Freight Ship).....	—	28 Jan.	1 Feb.	3 Feb.	15 Feb.
Surat (Troop Freight Ship).....	4 Feb.	13 Feb.	17 Feb.	19 Feb.	3 Mar.
Australia (Troop Freight Ship) .....	11 Feb.	20 Feb.	24 Feb.	26 Feb.	10 Mar.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1886.

## TEA IN INDIA.

THERE is, perhaps, scarcely any one article of commerce in the production of which India has, comparatively speaking, made, under British rule, greater strides, than in that to which we propose to devote a few words. When we read of importations to England of millions of pounds, of 17,000,000 of pounds being stored in London alone in June, 1883, we are tempted to ask whence so huge an industry took its rise?—and when we find that it had no existence before our advent, we cannot help feeling that when, in obedience to the wishes of Mr. H. J. S. Cotton and the Calcutta Babus, we “scuttle” out of India, we shall, their taunts notwithstanding, leave some one thing behind us besides empty champagne- and beer-bottles.

It is, however, not a little curious to find that Chinese tradition points to India as being the original home of the tea plant. “A Brahman ascetic, named Dharmas, went,” says the tale, “as a missionary to China. Wearied with a toilsome journey, he fell fast asleep on reaching his destination; and, on awaking, angry at such weakness, he tore out his eyebrows. The hairs, taking root, became tea-plants, the leaves of which he tasted, and was soothed into mystic meditation.” Whether it be owing to some tradition of this kind, or to the actual existence of a kind of down on the leaves, that one of the finest kinds of China tea is denominated Pekoe, or Pecco, “white hairs,” we are not called on to decide, though the coincidence is at least remarkable. Yet the fact that the tea-plant is indigenous to India seems not to have been known to Europeans till the beginning of the present century; though, so far back as 1788, on the suggestion of that great statesman, Warren Hastings, to whom India owes so much, inquiries had been made (by Sir Joseph Banks) as to the districts most suitable for tea cultivation.

The investigation was, however, confined to one point, how far a district was, in soil and climate, adapted to tea plants imported from China; and Colonel Kyd, who is honourably mentioned by Dr. Balfour, in his excellent “Cyclopædia of India,” as the pioneer of Indian tea cultiva-

tion, was content with forming in Calcutta—what afterwards became the nucleus of the Calcutta Botanic Garden—“a tea-garden with plants from Canton.”

It was not till 1815 that “a Bengal Lieut.-Colonel” (whose name the Encyclopædist ought surely to have recorded) brought to notice the existence of the plant in North-Eastern India; and, a few years later, a specimen—still preserved in London—was sent to Government by the Commissioner of Assam, the Province still the headquarters of the tea-culture.

How enormously, growing from these small beginnings, the cultivation of the tea-plant has spread, how it extends not only from the Punjab to Assam, the prosperity of which Province in a great degree depends on it, but through a large portion of Southern India, and, across the narrow channel, into Ceylon, of which island it forms one of the most important exports, no reader needs to be told.

Nor does there seem any limit to the possible, and even probable, expansion of its production. The *Pioneer* long since commented on this. “A few figures,” says our contemporary, “will illustrate the strides which production is making. The crop of 1884 throughout all India (excluding Ceylon) was 63 million pounds, of which Assam furnished 48½ and Darjeeling 10½ millions. The crop of 1885 is estimated at 68½ millions. Then Ceylon exported 1½ million pounds in nine months of 1883-84 and 2½ million pounds in the same nine months of 1884-85. The increase in production during a single year may therefore be reckoned at 4 or 5 million pounds, even after a large reduction for over-liberal estimates. This means an additional supply sufficient to meet the wants of a million new consumers.”

Of this productive power of our great dependency the Chinese are naturally jealous. They no longer exclusively supply the world with tea, not even, as of yore, with tea-plants, for the Australians, who are trying their ‘prentice hand at tea-growing, got their plants and seed from Assam.

It is worth noting that our Indian Teas fail to suit the palates of our Northern and North-Western neighbours. It is well known that it is not always easy to get them pure in England, where they are largely used for blending with China teas; and where dealers possibly presume on a palate which, as regards tea (as well as coffee), is in all conscience artificial enough. Yet it is disappointing to think that we should miss so good a market as that presented by the Trans-frontier tribes. Long since we read, in a passage well worth quoting, that—

Any Bhutia at Dawangari will tell you that our tea has not the twang and colour that he likes. The bunnias who come to meet him with salt and piece-goods know better than to risk their money on a venture in Indian tea. In fact, before making any assumption as to the market for Indian tea in Tibet, it is wise to consider a moment why the Tibetans drink tea, and what are the precise qualities that they value in it. Life in Tibet is peculiarly trying to the physical energies. The rarefied air, the intense cold, the severe labour of climbing up and down enormous steep tasks human powers of endurance to the utmost. The inhabitants of such a country require a stimulant which has a sustaining as well as a quickening power. In “Hooker's Himalayan Journals” we have authentic witness that tea as the Tibetans make it is the very best stimulant in cases of exhaustion from exposure or great fatigue. The way they make it is described by the Abbé Desgodius. The tea which has been fermented for a week to begin with is boiled until “the juice is of a brown, nearly chestnut colour, with a strong smell and taste, as if forest detritus had been boiled instead of tea; the darker the juice, the stronger the smell, the better is the tea for the Tibetan market.

And, not so long since, the *Indian Tea Gazette* told us the same thing. It is possible that, as the *Englishman* thinks:—

Mr. Macaulay's mission to China may, perhaps, be the means of reducing the present restrictions on the importation of Indian tea into Thibet. It is, the *Gazette* adds, believed that good Darjeeling tea could be laid down at Lhasá for eight annas a pound, which is the price of the worst China tea, the second best quality



of China tea obtaining a price of Rs. 1-6 a pound. The Thibetans do not like the flavour of the coarse tea sold in the Dārjiling bazaars, as they find it too bitter; but the idea is that if the Dārjiling tea were not fired they would find it more palatable.

(It may be observed that the removal of restrictions on traffic in an article no one wants is of no great value.)

That an enormous traffic in brick tea subsists between China and the Siberians, the Kirghis tribes, and Central Asia generally, is well known; and one can, in the face of the dismal prognostications so often hazarded regarding the future of the Indian tea trade, hardly help inquiring why nothing is being done on our side to obtain a participation in so profitable a commercial enterprise.

#### THE INDIAN MILITARY MANŒUVRES.

The Indian military manœuvres have attracted much notice in India. The best compressed account of them up to the 13th is that which follows:—

The military manœuvres are approaching completion. A telegram from Delhi, dated the 13th inst., says:—The armies under Generals Greaves and Charles Gough, numbering each 16,000 men of all arms, advancing from Delhi and Umballa respectively, met on the 7th inst. on the historic plain of Paniput. Owing to the presence of native contingents from Cashmere, Puttiala, Jheend, and Nabha, who took an important and successful part in the operations, General Greaves with the Northern Army, had a superior force of 3,000 infantry with eight guns.

General Gough was entirely deceived as to the direction of the enemy's attack. Owing to the failure of a cavalry reconnaissance General Macfarlane's division surprised him on the right flank and the victory rested with the Northern force, confirming the records of history regarding previous battles at Paniput.

On Friday night 35,000 fighting men and 30,000 camp followers were encamped at Paniput. On Saturday the contending forces separated. On Monday the movement towards Delhi commenced. The Southern General was ordered to stay his advance, and the Southern force intrenched itself in a position near Badlee Serai, three miles distant, and north of Delhi. The Northern army, reinforced by 5,000 men, attacked the position on Friday.

The marching of the troops has hitherto been carried out with extraordinary facility and success, owing chiefly to the immensely improved and efficient transport service, and the high discipline of the Army; and the untiring and successful exertions of the civil authorities, under Mr. Macbabb, Commissioner of Delhi, are acknowledged and appreciated by the whole of the force. The foreign officers express great pleasure at the arrangements made for their reception and accommodation. They manifest astonishment at the thorough excellence and efficiency of the Native troops. Such troops had previously been seen by some of them in Malta and in Egypt, and were then considered to be picked specially, and therefore not representative of the whole Army.

The final operations will be witnessed by Scindia, Holkar, and the Princes ruling Cashmere, Bhurtore, Bhopal, Dholpore, Rutlam, Rampur, Faridkote, Cooch Behar, the ex-Ameer Yakoub Khan, and many others. The Viceroy will arrive on Sunday, and leave again on Wednesday. He will witness the Army sports on Monday, and a grand review to be held on Tuesday, at 11 o'clock in the morning. The greatest interest is evinced by the final operations by the Native population. The general health of both Armies is excellent.

The Commander-in-Chief, General Roberts, though not "extreme to mark what is done amiss," animadverted, in reviewing the operations of the 7th inst., on the want of dash and enterprise displayed by the cavalry of the Southern force, and especially on the insufficient character of the information acquired by their means, but praised the commander of the Northern cavalry for his efficient discharge of the difficult task assigned to him on the 8th inst. General Roberts remarked on the failure of the Southern general to intrench his position during the long development of the attack of the Northern force; on the too speedy abandonment of the very strong position at Kabri village, to the left of his position; on the very unfavourable position occupied by his cavalry brigade, among its own infantry and under heavy artillery and infantry fire at short range; and also on the defective scouting of the cavalry brigade of the Southern force, which failed entirely to elicit the important information regarding the enemy's main and real attack, which was directed later on the right flank; this brigade itself being outflanked by the Northern cavalry, which movement resulted in the loss to it of some guns.

The plan of attack of the Northern force and the feigned attack of Kabri were greatly praised by General Roberts, by whom, lastly, strict attention was called to the matter of firing discipline and the unnecessary expenditure of ammunition previous to the opposed forces being actually in collision.

To take leave to England as a humble officer and return to India as a peer of the realm has been the fortunate fate of Captain Maitland, now Lord Lauderdale.

## OBITUARY.

### SIR GEORGE U. YULE.

We can give no better obituary notice of Sir G. Yule than the following, for which we are indebted to the *St. James's Gazette*:—

Sir George Yule died on Wednesday morning at Bayswater, of internal injuries received in a fall on the icy pavement five days before. He was born at Inveresk, near Edinburgh, in 1813, the eldest son of Major William Yule, a retired Indian officer, known in the small circle of Orientalists of those days as no mean Persian scholar, and whose collection of MSS.—characterised by Dr. Rien, in his Persian Catalogue, as "of considerable extent and great value"—was presented to the British Museum by Sir George and his brothers (1847-50).

At sixteen he entered Haileybury, and two years later passed out in the Bengal Civil Service. His work for a quarter of a century was in the populous but obscure districts of Eastern Bengal. He gradually became known to the Government for his activity and good sense, but won a far wider reputation as a mighty hunter, alike with hog spear and double-barrel. Thirty years ago the roll of his slain tigers exceeded four hundred, some of them of special fame.

He was first called from his obscurity in 1856. The year before, the Sonthals in insurrection disturbed the long unbroken peace of the Delta. These were a numerous non-Aryan, uncivilized, but industrious race, driven wild by local mismanagement, and oppressions of Hindoo usurers acting through the regulation courts. After the suppression of their rising, Yule was selected by Sir F. Halliday, who knew his man, to be Commissioner of the Bhagulpur Division, containing some 6,000,000 souls, and embracing the hill country of the Sonthals.

Mr. Yule was thus engaged when the Mutiny broke out, and it soon made itself felt in the districts under him. To its suppression within his limits he addressed himself with characteristic vigour. He scoured the trans-Gangetic districts, routing the mutineers on more than one occasion, and out-manceuvring them by his astonishing marches, till he succeeded in driving them across the Nepal frontier. No part of Bengal was at any time in such danger, and nowhere was the danger more speedily and completely averted.

After this Mr. Yule served for two or three years as Chief Commissioner of Oudh; and for four or five as Resident at Hyderabad.

From Hyderabad he was promoted to the Governor-General's Council; but he was hardly in his place there. Few with his opportunities had shown more the gift of ruling men by personal influence; but this Government in Council was quite another matter, and under the sedentary life his health broke down. He retired after about a year of Simla (1869).

We may finish this sketch in the words of Sir F. Halliday:—"He was in aspect, as in mind, mild and benevolent; but with a righteous intolerance of wrong-doing, a suspicion of which in any quarter caused instantly to blaze forth that *ingenium perfervidum Scotorum*, of which under the mild exterior there lurked always a full share, to be displayed on needful occasion. Not a few such men the Indian Civil Service has produced—most of them unknown to fame, but still remembered in the talk of Indian villages and market-places. None of them did better for India than George Yule; and no one has better deserved the affectionate remembrance of its people."

### COLONEL HUTCHINSON.

A Reuter telegram from Bombay states that Colonel Hutchinson, of the Guides, who was severely wounded in the engagement between the Guides and a party of the blockaded tribe of Bunerwals, has succumbed to his wounds. Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Colvin Hutchinson was born on the 4th of March, 1842. He was appointed ensign in the Madras Infantry on December 9, 1859, became lieutenant January 1, 1862, captain April 13, 1873, and major on December 9, 1879, all promotions being in the same corps. Lieutenant-Colonel Hutchinson served with a detachment of the Corps of Guides Cavalry on the surprise of the Utman Kheyl village of Sapri on February 15, 1878. He was also present in the operations against the Razizai village of Skhakat on March 14, 1878, and in the attack on the Utman Kheyl villages on March 21, 1878. He served with the Corps of Guides in the Afghan war of 1878-80, and was present at the capture of Ali Musjid and in the engagements round Cabul in December, 1879, and at Charasiab on April 25, 1880, for which latter service he obtained the medal with two clasps.

A CONCERT, under the able direction of Miss Agnes Richardson, was given at the Gresham Hall, Brixton, on the 15th inst., in aid of the poor of the parish of St. George the Martyr. It may not be generally known that this parish is one of the poorest in London, and we are glad, therefore, to learn that the concert met with deserved success. In spite of the inclemency of the weather the hall was well filled.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Jan. 11, Carlisle, Rangoon; Northern Monarch, Calcutta; Clan Grant (s), Calcutta.—15, Melanope, Calcutta.—16, City of Manchester (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—Jan. 10, Armenia (s), Kurrachee.—11, Loodiana (s); Clan Ronald (s).—12, Persia (s), Glasgow; Aston Hall (s), Liverpool; Stella (s), Middlesboro'; Niagara (s), Newport; Castlebank (s), Newport.—13, Verona (s), London.—18, Clan Forbes (s), Liverpool; Dunedin (s), Cardiff.

CALCUTTA.—Jan. 10, Buccleugh, Liverpool.—16, Clan Matheson (s), Liverpool; Dundee, Dundee: Boyne, London.

MADRAS.—Jan. 14, Cormorant (s), London.—15, Almora (s), London.

## DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Jan. 13, Shannon (s), Calcutta; Siam (s), Bombay; Olympia (s), Bombay.—16, City of Edinburgh (s), Calcutta; Clan Drummond (s), Calcutta.—17, Marlborough (s), Bombay; Clan Monroe (s), Bombay; Bengore Head (s), Bombay; Berran, Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—Jan. 12, Clan Mackenzie (s), Marseilles.—14, Armenia (s), Liverpool.—16, Sumatra (s), Hong Kong.

MADRAS.—Jan. 10, Clan Sinclair (s), London.—13, Goorkha (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Hydaspes*, from London, Jan. 20; s.s. *Nizam*, from Venice, Jan. 29; from Brindisi, Feb. 1.

For Bombay: Mrs. Crockett and two daughters, Colonel H. W. Stockley, Mr. E. Lovell, Colonel W. C. Chowne, Mr. F. Harris, Miss Harris, Mrs. Wilson and child, Mr. J. Cornwall, Mr. C. W. Chitty, Miss Garden, Mrs. Stack, Com. Gissing, R.N., Mrs. Leacock, Mr. T. Butterick, Mr. G. Mackay, Mr. M. Rathay, Mr. F. W. R. Cowley. From Brindisi: Mr. J. H. P. Forsyth, Mr. L. R. Burrows, Mr. and Mrs. Spinner, Mr. P. Playfair, General Sir C. G. Arbuthnot, Mr. K. G. Gupta, Mr. F. Carlisle.

For Port Said: Mr. A. Houghton, Rev. W. Houghton, Mr. Sanders. For Alexandria: From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. E. Newton, Mr. and Mrs. D. Todd. From Brindisi: Mr. D. J. Barton, Mr. and Mrs. C. Hoare.

For Malta: Mr. C. L. Cornish, Com. A. C. Clarke, Mr. H. Murgatroyd.

S.s. *Ballaarat*, from London, Jan. 27; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, Feb. 4; from Brindisi, Feb. 8.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Moseley, Mr. and Mrs. B. G. Geidt, Mrs. Tilly, Mr. Curnow, Mrs. C. B. Cooke, Mrs. Douglas, Miss Roberts. From Brindisi: Mr. C. S. and Mrs. Dawson.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Dumerque, Mrs. Hunter, two children, and ayah, Mrs. and two Misses Elles, Miss E. Adams, Mr. W. H. Gage, Major-General Sir H. Macpherson and two Aides-de-Camp, Lady Macpherson, Miss Macpherson, Miss Somers Cocks, Mr. Macpherson. From Brindisi: Mr. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Taylor.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Crosthwaite, Mr. J. Deas and child, Mr. C. Taylor, Colonel and Mrs. McDonald, Miss Rich, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Macpherson and two children, Mrs. Lamond, Mr. J. Miller, Mr. Scherber, Mrs. Brereton. From Brindisi: Major W. B. Aislabie, Mr. E. M. Baker, Mr. J. W. Orr, Surgeon-General and Mrs. Madden, Mr. J. Sykes Gamble, Mr. and Mrs. Lethbridge, Mr. Eckstein, Mr. H. Allen, Pujari Lal. From Suez: Mr. C. A. Elliott, Miss Elliott. From Venice: Dr. A. Hilson.

For Suez: Lady Scott and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, Mr. F. D. Thomas.

For Port Said: Mr. Morris, Mr. Shepherd.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Ford, Mr. Pulley.

For Colombo: Lieut. Quill.

S.s. *Surat*, from London, Feb. 3; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Feb. 11; from Brindisi, Feb. 15.

For Bombay: Mrs. L. P. Pugh, Mr. C. R. Hawkins, Mr. G. H. P. Evans, Mrs. Edwards. From Venice: Mr. E. O'Brien. From Brindisi: Mr. A. E. C. Trotter, Mr. G. G. Arbuthnot.

S.s. *Australia*, from London, Feb. 10; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Feb. 18; from Brindisi, Feb. 22.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Yates, Mrs. Ashdown and child. From Brindisi: Lieut.-Colonel McNeile, Lady Roberts, Miss Sherston, Colonel J. H. L. Greenfield, Miss J. Hamilton.

S.s. *Chusan*, from London, Feb. 10; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Feb. 18; from Brindisi, Feb. 22.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Burke, Mr. L. B. H. Dickinson.

For Malta: Mrs. Spencer Clay and child.

For Calcutta: Mr. Cargill. From Brindisi: Mr. W. K. Tweedie.

S.s. *Ancona*, from London, Feb. 17; s.s. *Assam*, from Venice, Feb. 25; from Brindisi, March 1.

For Bombay: Mrs. Young, his Highness the Maharajah Duleep Singh and family. From Brindisi: Mrs. and Miss Lang, Mr. E. F. Webster.

S.s. *Pekin*, from London, Feb. 24; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, March 4; from Brindisi, March 8.

For Bombay: Miss Lamb.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Watkins and niece.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Manora*, to sail Jan. 20.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. R. Macdonald, Mrs. Sandberg, Mr. Kenneth C. Mitchell, Mr. A. M. Harry, Mr. Rivers G. Currie.

For Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Lang, Miss Lang, Mr. and Mrs. Balderstone.

For Colombo: Mr. John Greig, Mr. Farquharson, Rev. H. A. Sandford, Rev. A. Triggs.

For Madras: Colonel and Mrs. H. S. Coningham, Mrs. Gunning, Miss Fischer, Miss Jane Hill, Rev. G. M. Rae, Rev. R. D. Shepherd, Mr. Eddy.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Navarino*, to sail Feb. 3.

For Madras: Miss Nora Mackinnon and nurse, Mr. G. A. Rollin.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Lavada*, to sail Feb. 18.

For Bombay: Miss A. Beech.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Belgravia*, from Liverpool, Jan. 23.

For Bombay: Mr. J. H. and Mrs. Foster and two children, Rev. J. M. Macdonald, Colonel G. F. J. Graham, Capt. R. C. S. and Mrs. Macausland, Capt. Whitson.

Per Star Line s.s. *Capella*, sailing Feb. 11.

For Calcutta: Lieut.-Colonel R. F. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Mayne.

For Colombo: Mrs. Harding, Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Shand.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. *Assam*, Capt. S. F. Cole, Dec. 28.

From London: Mr. and Mrs. Grey, Mr. and Mrs. Thornton, Miss Cadell, Mr. J. Scott, Mr. W. Oak, Mr. E. Morgan, Mr. Foxon, Mr. F. Henderson, Mrs. Loveday and infant, Mrs. and Miss Strange, Mr. Edwards.

From Venice: Mr. Naish, Mr. F. Kehl, Mr. and Miss Bailward, Mr. J. S. Taylor, Mr. S. Begg, Surgeon-General Deakin, Mr. Muhry.

From Brindisi: Mrs. Webb, Mr. Farran, Mr. P. de Saone, Mr. and Mrs. Lowell, Mr. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Richey, Mr. S. Smith, Colonel Cory, Mr. Apar, Mr. James Douglas, Mr. Slater, Mr. G. Errington, Rev. H. G. Gray, Mr. S. M. Barry, Mr. Lamborne, Mr. Chandaraker, Mr. W. C. Leggatt, Colonel J. B. Taylor, Mr. S. Turnbull, Mr. W. Cole, Colonel and Mrs. Hasted, Mr. F. D. Parker, Colonel Pemberton, Mr. H. Brereton, Mr. Hans Justus.

From Suez: Colonel Upperton, Colonel Deschermes, Major de Torsey, Colonel Tumler, Major von Haigenow, Major Baron von Hunen, Prince Odoevsky, Colonel Lazelle, Capt. Mills, Dr. Brownring, Mr. Bloodget.

From Aden: Surgeon-General Hewlett.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Ravenna*, Capt. W. J. Nantes, left Bombay, Jan. 1.

For London: Mrs. J. L. Lushington and four children, Mrs. Mayne, Mr. W. J. Venables, Lieut.-General W. Hardy, C.B., Hon. J. Graham, Mr. R. Kershaw, Mr. G. Pate, Mr. and Mrs. Barnes and two children, Mr. Hanson, Mr. Ker.

For Brindisi: Colonel S. Graham, General and Mrs. S. G. Hughes.

For Aden: Mr. G. F. De Souza, Mr. Balcrustna Tookaram, Mr. Baloo Bapoo.

For Suez: Mr. J. A. Jameson.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Siam*, from London, Jan. 13.

For Bombay: Mr. Adams, Mrs. Leacock, Mr. C. N. Pogose, Colonel Blake, Major and Mrs. J. Willoughby, Mr. E. W. Digby, Mr. C. T. Simon.

For Malta: Rev. J. M. Mason.

For Aden: Surgeon W. J. Von Winckler.

For Port Said: Mr. Smith, Mr. Drummond.

The following passages have been engaged:—

By the s.s. *Bokhara*, to Marseilles, sailing on Jan. 8.

For Brindisi: Dr. J. L. Moffatt, Mr. Moffatt.

For Marseilles: Mr. Fachiri, Mr. M. E. Adams, Mrs. W. S. Hora.

For Suez: Dr. and Mrs. Cushiny.

For London: Major G. W. Beresford.

By the s.s. *Malwa*, Capt. G. W. Atkinson, sailing on Jan. 15.

For London: Major and Mrs. Burne.

For Brindisi: The Earl of Lauderdale.

By the s.s. *Assam*, sailing on Jan. 26.

For Brindisi: Lieut.-Colonel R. Morris.



## Official Gazette.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Dec. 26.)

MACPHERSON, Hon. W., C.S., a judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, resumed his seat on the bench of the High Court on Dec. 18.

ROBERTS, Lieut.-Colonel A. W., temporary additional political agent of the 2nd class, reverts to his substantive grade of political agent of the 3rd class, from the date on which he relinquished charge of the office of political agent and superintendent of Charkhari; Lieut.-Colonel Roberts is posted as cantonment magistrate of Nasirabad, from the date of assuming charge.

STOCKINGER, Mr. F., consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Bombay, resumed charge of his office on Nov. 27.

GARWOOD, Captain J. F., R.E., is appointed to officiate as superintending engineer, Beluchistan, during the absence of Major W. P. Tomkins, R.E., on privilege leave.

The following promotions are made in H.M.'s Indian Marine from Jan. 1:—

FLETCHER, Second Grade Officer C. F., to be 1st grade officer.

MCCAUSLAND, Second Grade Officer W. J., to be 1st grade officer.

ROSE, Second Grade Officer G. A., to be 1st grade officer.

LIVERMORE, Third Grade Officer H. A., to be 2nd grade officer.

OWEN, Third Grade Officer C. H., to be 2nd grade officer.

DE BERRY, Third Grade Officer T. A. L., to be 2nd grade officer.

LEE, Mr. E. A., deputy examiner, is transferred from the office of the joint auditor and examiner of accounts, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, to the office of the examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay.

HARRISON—Consequent on the return from furlough of Mr. W. F. Barrow, examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, sub pro tem., Mr. A. G. Harrison, examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, temporary rank, reverted to deputy examiner, 1st grade, sub pro tem., from Dec. 3.

The Government of India is pleased to make the following additional appointments to the N.W. Railway from the staff of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway, who have accepted service under Government, from Jan. 1 next:—

CONNOLLY, Mr. J. J., examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, Accounts Establishment.

BOCQUET, Mr. W. S., Class II. of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways.

JAMESON, Mr. A. S., Class II. of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways.

GRANT, Mr. S. S., Class III. of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways.

TICKNER, Mr. R., Class III. of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways.

HIGHMAN, Mr. T. A., Class III. of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways.

HUTCHINSON, Mr. W. A., Class IV. of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways.

TAYLOR, Mr. C., Candidate Class of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways.

HARRISON, Mr. C., Candidate Class of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways.

KENNE, Mr. R. T., assistant engineer.

HENDERSON, Mr. J. J., assistant engineer.

MILSON, Mr. B. P., executive engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, on return from furlough, is posted to the Establishment under the Director-General of Railways.

MCINERNEY, Mr. M., Subordinate Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department, is transferred to the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways,

Stores Department, in Class III., from Jan. 1. Mr. McInerney's services are placed at the disposal of the Director-General of Railways.

BOURBEL—The services of Colonel R. de Bourbel, R.E., chief engineer, 1st class, consulting engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department from Dec. 28.

NEWMARCH, Lieut. L. S., Bengal Staff Corps, to be lieutenant in the Rajputana-Malwa Volunteer Rifle Corps.

WALLACE, Mr. J. A. A., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, passed the professional and colloquial examination in Hindustani.

WISEMAN, Mr. W., executive engineer, 2nd grade, is, on return from furlough, posted to the Sind-Sagar State Railway.

SHEPHERD, Major C. E., executive engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the Punjab Northern State Railway to be Bolan Railway.

LIST, Mr. G. H., executive engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the North Western Railway.

#### FURLOUGH.

JONES, First Grade Officer R. D. P., H.M.'s Indian Marine, has been granted an extension of furlough (p.a.) for six months, by the Secretary of State for India.

#### MILITARY.

Cox, Lieut. J. H. R., 6th Dragoons, appointed by the Secretary of State for India a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, is posted to the Bombay Staff Corps from the date of his arrival in India.

HAMILTON—The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to appoint Major F. T. R. Hamilton, Norfolk Regiment, to be an A.D.C. on H.E.'s personal staff from Dec. 12.

GATACRE, Lieut.-Colonel W. F., Middlesex Regiment, to be deputy quartermaster-general, vice Colonel G. E. L. S. Sanford, whose tenure of appointment has expired, dated Dec. 17.

MORTIMER, Lieut.-Colonel F. J., R.A., officiating commissary of ordnance, 1st class, to be an additional commissary of ordnance, 1st class, vice Major V. C. Fisher, R.A., on field service, dated Nov. 7.

MASSY, Captain W. G., M.A., commissary of ordnance, 3th class, to be an additional commissary of ordnance, 3rd class, vice Captain C. P. Triscott, R.A., on field service, dated Oct. 30.

EGERTON, Lieut. C. P., Cheshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer on probation 5th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, from Nov. 28.

The following promotions are made subject to H.M.'s approval:—

MORTON, Lieut.-Colonel H., Bengal S.C., to be colonel in the army, from Dec. 20.

LITCHFIELD, Lieut.-Colonel R. F., Madras S.C., to be colonel in the army, from Dec. 20.

MACPHERSON, Captain A. K., to be major Bengal Staff Corps, from Dec. 19.

To be lieut.-colonels in the Bengal Army from Dec. 20:—

MAINWARING, Major E. P., General List, Infantry.

AISLABIE, Major W. B., General List, Infantry.

HOPKINSON, Major W., General List, Infantry.

BECHER, Major A. W. R., General List, Cavalry.

BROWNLOW, Lieut.-General Sir C. H., K.C.B., Bengal S.C., is admitted to the colonel's allowance, from Dec. 20.

#### FURLOUGH.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:—

MACKENZIE, Major J. S. F., Madras Staff Corps, military accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade (m.c.), for one year, from Aug. 14.

BAIRNSFATHER, Lieut. T. H., Bengal Staff Corps, wing officer and adjutant 29th Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for one year.

POTTER, Surgeon-Major H., M.D., 18th Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for one year and 120 days.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India:—

FASKEN, Captain E. J. N., Bengal Staff Corps (p.a.), for one year and 183 days.

TREVOR, Lieut. H., Bengal Staff Corps (m.c.), for three months.

KELLY, Surgeon-Major J., M.D. (m.c.), for two months.

SCULLY, Surgeon-Major J. (m.c.), for six months.

### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head-Quarters, Simla, Dec. 19.)

CHAPMAN—Subject to the approval of Her Majesty, Lieut. D'A. R. Chapman, 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, is permitted to retire from the service by the resignation of his commission, dated Dec. 5.

With the sanction of Government the following orders are confirmed:—

MEACHAM—Presidency district order, dated Nov. 5, appointing Major W. M. Meacham, 16th Lucknow Regiment, to officiate as deputy assistant adjutant-general, Presidency district, vice Captain V. A. Schallch, proceeding to Burma, and pending the arrival of Captain L. Dening, 26th Punjab Infantry.

CAMPBELL—Peshawar district order, dated Oct. 24, appointing Colonel R. D. Campbell, 30th Punjab Infantry, to the temporary command of the district, vice Brigadier-General F. B. Norman, proceeding on field service.

(Head Quarters, Simla, Dec. 23.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

HAINES, Lieut. G. S., to be interpreter 2nd Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment, vice Lieut. J. C. Pyne, promoted, dated Nov. 23.

DOWNING, Lieut. H. J., having passed by the Higher Standard in Hindustani, to be interpreter 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, vice Lieut. C. W. Garraway, dated Nov. 23.

MAXWELL, Lieut. W. L., 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating squadron officer 7th Bengal Cavalry, on probation, dated Nov. 30.

The undermentioned staff paymaster will proceed to England on the date specified:—

COPPINGER, Hon. Major T. S., 1st Battalion West Riding Regiment, dated March 12.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

SHEEHAN, Captain P. E. C., 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles, to be paymaster, dated Feb. 23. Captain Sheehan is posted as paymaster to the 1st Battalion South Yorkshire Regiment.

MONEY, Captain E. E., deputy assistant quartermaster-general, to officiate as assistant quartermaster-general, from Oct. 13, vice Major W. Hailes, whose tour of staff service has expired.

SPRAGGE, Captain B. E., deputy assistant quartermaster-general, to officiate as assistant quartermaster-general from Oct. 24, vice Major G. F. Young, appointed to officiate as deputy quartermaster-general.

COMBE, Colonel B. A., 10th Hussars, late military secretary to the Commander-in-Chief in India, is directed to proceed to England.

HART, Lieut.-Colonel R. C., V.C., R.E., garrison instructor, is posted to Ranikhet.

ADYE, Captain G., 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, is appointed to officiate as A.D.C. on the personal staff of Major-General Sir C. J. S. Gough, K.C.B., V.C., from Nov. 29.

The following officers having passed the examination are qualified for appointment on the regimental, general and personal staff of the army:—

CHAMBERLAIN, Major N. F. FitzG., Bengal Staff Corps.

BLANSHARD, Major F. H., Bombay Staff Corps.

M'RAE, Captain H. N., Bengal Staff Corps.

LEAN, Captain W. W., Bengal Staff Corps.

KNOX, Captain F. R. B., Bengal Staff Corps.

ROBINSON, Captain G. H., Bengal Staff Corps.

MASSY, Captain H. S., Bengal Staff Corps.

DUN, Captain E. W., Bengal Staff Corps.

TERNAN, Captain A. G. B., Bengal Staff Corps.

LAMB, Captain J., Bengal Staff Corps.

ANDERSON, Captain E. B., Madras Staff Corps.

THOMAS, Captain H. R. D., Bombay Staff Corps.

NEWMHAM-SMITH, Captain E. D., Bombay Staff Corps.

FRANCIS, Captain G. F., Bombay Staff Corps.

It is notified that the following candidates passed the same examination in Persian :—

KEATE, Lieut. C. R., Leinster Regiment, probationer, M.S.C.  
CAVE, Lieut. H. C. E., Bedford Regiment, probationer, B.S.C.  
BATISCOMBE, Lieut. W. W., B.S.C.

The following orders are confirmed :—

BURTON—Meerut Division Order, dated Oct. 15, appointing Major F. C. Burton, Brigade Major, Meerut, to officiate as deputy assistant quartermaster-general of the Division.  
THOMAS—Mooltan Brigade Order, dated Oct. 7, appointing Major W. G. Thomas, 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment, to officiate as brigade major from the 8th idem, vice Major Burton, transferred to Meerut.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

FORBES, Lieut. W. G., officiating wing officer (on probation) 12th Kelat-i-Ghilzies, is transferred in the same capacity to the 11th Bengal Infantry.

DUNDAS, Surgeon-Major G. A., to the officiating medical charge of the 18th Bengal Infantry, vice Surgeon-Major H. Potter, granted furlough from Oct. 15.

SANDERS, Lieut. G. L. H., South Yorkshire Regiment, to be officiating wing officer (on probation) 42nd Assam Light Infantry, dated Nov. 22.

WITHERINGTON, Lieut. G. E. W., 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment, is to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the regimental depôts, dated Sept. 8.

The undermentioned candidates passed the Lower Standard in Hindustani at an examination held under special sanction at Peshawar on Dec. 1 :—

LUSHINGTON, Lieut. L. E., 2nd Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment.  
WATSON, Lieut. H. D., 2nd Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment.  
STAINFORTH, Lieut. H. G., 2nd Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment.  
GILBERT, Lieut. G. E. L., 2nd Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment.

#### FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

VESEY, Lieut.-Colonel G. F., 1st Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, for twelve months, on private affairs.  
EDEN, Lieut. Hon. W. M., 2nd Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment, for twelve months, on private affairs.  
DEANE, Lieut. R. W., 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, for twelve months, on private affairs.  
ROGERS, Surgeon F. A., Indian Medical Service, to Madras, on medical certificate, from Nov. 20 to Feb. 18.  
WILSON, Lieut.-Colonel G. A., 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment, for twelve months, on medical certificate.  
MARSHALL, Lieut. F. M. H., 1st Battalion West Riding Regiment, for nine months, on urgent private affairs.  
VENOUR, Colonel E., 5th Bengal Light Infantry, on medical certificate, in India, from Dec. 1 to Feb. 15.

#### PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Dec. 17.)

MASSEY, Surgeon-Major, is appointed civil surgeon of Rawalpindi, from Nov. 21, vice Surgeon G. F. Nicholson.

The following acting appointments and reversions among civil surgeons are announced for information :—

THOMSON—Consequent on the deputation of Surgeon-Major W. A. C. Roe to Kapurthala, Surgeon-Major G. Thomson, civil surgeon, 2nd class, officiated as civil surgeon, 1st class.  
BATE—Consequent on the confirmation of Surgeon-Major W. Center as a civil surgeon of the 1st class, Surgeon T. E. L. Bate, civil surgeon, 2nd class, officiated as civil surgeon, 1st class.

Consequent on the return of Brigadier-Surgeon J. Fairweather to Kapurthala :—

ROE, Surgeon-Major W. A. C., reverted to officiating civil surgeon, 1st class.

GHOSH, Mr. J. M., has been appointed to officiate as professor, Lahore Government College, in place of Mr. J. C. Oman, from Nov. 17.

The following acting appointments and other changes are made, with effect from the dates specified :—

Consequent on the departure on privilege leave of Mr. W. H. Mercer, the following acting appointments are made :—

FRENCH, Mr. E. L., assistant district superintendent, officiating 1st class, 1st grade, officiated as district superintendent in Rs. 700 grade.  
MAYNE, Mr. A., assistant district superintendent, officiating 1st class, 2nd grade, officiated in 1st class, 1st grade.

Consequent on the return from privilege leave of Mr. J. G. Allsop :—

McCRACKEN, Mr. D. E., district superintendent, officiating 3rd grade, reverted to 4th grade.  
RICHARDSON, Mr. R., officiating district superintendent, 4th grade, reverted to assistant district superintendent, officiating 1st class, 1st grade.  
MAYNE, Mr. A., assistant district superintendent, officiating 1st class, 1st grade, reverted to officiating 1st class, 2nd grade.

Consequent on the return from privilege leave of Mr. F. L. Edwards :—

BROADWAY, Mr. P. N., district superintendent, officiating 2nd grade, reverted to the 3rd grade.  
SMITH, Mr. S., district superintendent, officiating 3rd grade, reverted to the 4th grade.  
BEAN, Mr. J. D. C. W., officiating district superintendent, 4th grade, reverted to assistant district superintendent, officiating 1st class, 1st grade.  
PALIN, Mr. H. T., assistant district superintendent, officiating 1st class, 1st grade, reverted to officiating 1st class, 2nd grade.

Consequent on the return from privilege leave of Mr. C. H. Lemarchand, and departure on special duty of Mr. J. M. Bishop :—

BISHOP, Mr. J. M., district superintendent, 4th grade, reverted to assistant district superintendent, officiating 1st class, 1st grade.

Regimental Order, dated Nov. 27, making the following temporary appointment in the 5th Punjab Cavalry, from Sept. 18 :—

WILLIAMSON, Lieut. A. P., squadron officer, to officiate as fourth squadron commander, vice Captain Gambier, officiating 3rd squadron commander.

ROONEY, Major J. P., A.M.D., to take charge of the Ferozepore Lock Hospital, as a temporary arrangement, vice Surgeon H. S. Parker, proceeded on duty.

HUTCHISON, Major R. C., to be lieutenant-colonel, dated Dec. 9.

(Dec. 24.)

MACPHERSON, Captain A. K., cantonment magistrate, on return from furlough, is posted to Umballa, from Dec. 18, vice Lieut. J. M. A. Rettalick, who reverts to military duty.

RETTALICK—The services of Lieut. J. M. A. Rettalick are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department, from Dec. 18.

MACPHERSON, Captain A. K., cantonment magistrate, is appointed a magistrate of the 1st class within the limits of the Umballa cantonment.

The following orders are confirmed :—

BUNNY, Captain A. C., wing officer, to officiate as wing commander from the 7th idem, vice Lieut.-Colonel Mackinnon, proceeded on duty to 5th Punjab Infantry.

The following temporary appointments are made from Aug. 31 :—

RAMSDEN, Major W. C., officiating wing commander, to officiate as second in command and wing commander, vice Major W. B. Aislabie, appointed to officiate as commandant.

COOK, Lieut. W., adjutant, to officiate as wing commander.

QUIN, Lieut. T., wing officer, to officiate as adjutant, in addition to his duties as wing officer.

CODRINGTON, Lieut. E. W. C., wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster in addition to his duties as wing officer.

NICHOLSON, Surgeon G. F., made over charge of the duties of superintendent of the Rawalpindi Gaol to Surgeon-Major G. Massey on Nov. 20.

#### FURLOUGHS.

SINCLAIR, Mr. J. K., junior Government advocate, Punjab, is granted one year's furlough, on medical certificate, from Oct. 2.

BENTINCK, Baron J., officiating deputy commissioner of Sialkot, is granted one year's furlough, from Feb. 1.

#### NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(*N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, Dec. 26.)

WILCOCKS, Surgeon-Major A. J., M.D., 2nd class civil surgeon, Naini Tal, to the camp of his Honour the Lieut.-Governor and Chief Commissioner, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, from Dec. 13.

KERR, Brigade-Surgeon B. C., M.D., in medical charge of the station hospital, Naini Tal, to the civil medical charge of Naini Tal, from Dec. 13, vice Surgeon-Major A. J. Wilcock, on deputation.

BROWN, Colonel F. D. M., V.C., S.C., executive engineer, 1st grade, Rohilkhand Executive Division, is appointed to officiate as superintendent of Works, 2nd Circle, from Dec. 9.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department for employment at the Camp of Exercise :—

CRASTER, Colonel G. A., R.E., N.W. Provinces and Oudh.

PULFORD, Major R. R., R.E., N.W. Provinces and Oudh.

#### FURLOUGHS.

LUMSDEN, Mr. J. J. F., commissioner, Benares Division, privilege leave for three months, from Jan. 4.

BOYCE, Mr. H. G., executive engineer, 4th grade (temporary rank), Northern Division, Granges Canal, is granted nine months' furlough.

#### BRITISH BURMA.

(*British Burma Gazette*, Dec. 12.)

The following officers of the Police Department are appointed to special duty in Upper Burma as a temporary measure :—

LOWNDES, Colonel T.  
CARTER, Mr. G. M. S.  
HARRIS, Mr. C. V.  
CHISHOLM, Mr. M. J.  
MARTINI, Mr. E.

IRELAND, Mr. W. de Courcy, is appointed to officiate as inspector-general of police, as a temporary measure, during the absence of Colonel T. Lowndes, on special duty, and received charge of the office on Dec. 5.

The following transfers are ordered :—

BINGHAM, Captain C. T., deputy conservator of forests, from Henzada to the charge of the Rangoon division.

APLIN, Mr. T. H., deputy conservator of forests, from the charge of the Working Plans division to the charge of the Western division.

HODGKINSON, Mr. G. J. S., C.S., received charge of the office of commissioner of the Irrawaddy division from Mr. G. D. Burgess, S.C., on Dec. 3.

BURGESS, Mr. G. D., C.S., officiating commissioner, is transferred from Bassein to the charge of the Arakan division.

STROVER, Lieut.-Colonel G. A., deputy commissioner, has been elected to be president of the Pegu Municipal Committee, vice Mr. W. de Courcy Ireland, transferred.

RUNDLE—THOMAS—Surgeons C. S. Rundle and G. T. Thomas respectively made over and assumed charge of the duties of civil surgeon, Henzada, on Dec. 4.

IRWIN—TILLY—Mr. A. M. B. Irwin, C.S., and Mr. H. L. Tilly, assistant commissioners, respectively made over and received charge of the court and office of the assistant commissioner, Paungde, on the 5th inst.

ADAMSON—GATES—Captain C. H. E., deputy commissioner, and Mr. F. C. Gates, C.S., assistant commissioner, respectively made over and received charge of the court and office of the deputy commissioner, Rangoon Town, on the 5th inst.

#### FURLOUGH.

NISBET, Mr. J., deputy conservator of forests, is granted furlough for two years, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.



## ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, Dec. 19.)

ANDERSON, Mr. J. D., officiating deputy commissioner of Sibsagar, is declared by the Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, to have passed in Bengali by the Higher Proficiency Standard at an examination held at Calcutta on Oct. 5, 6, 7.

On the report of the Central Examination Committee, the Officiating Chief Commissioner directs the publication, for general information, of the result of the half-yearly examination of assistant commissioners, extra assistant commissioners, and others, held on Nov. 2 and the following days:—

HENDERSON, Captain P. E., Bengali.

LYON, Mr. P. C., Bengali.

KENNEDY, Lieut. C. G., accounts, Bengali.

The following police officer is reported by the Central Examination Committee, Shillong, to have passed in the subject opposite his name at the departmental examination of assistant commissioners, extra assistant commissioners, and others, held on Nov. 2 and following days:—

KEMP, Mr. E. A. L., inspector of police, special police paper.

## FURLOUGH.

ROLLO—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to grant furlough for twenty months to Mr. J. T. Rollo, executive engineer, 3rd grade, from Feb. 1, or such date as he may avail himself of the same, with the usual subsidiary leave.

## MADRAS.

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## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

## CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Dec. 28.)

THOMAS, Mr. H. S., of the M.C.S., attained the rank of Class I. of 31 years' standing on Dec. 14.

REEVES—The services of Surgeon F. C. Reeves are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

WELDON, Colonel T., commissioner of police, Madras, to be justice of the peace within the limits of the town of Madras.

CARNEY, Brigadier-General P. A., to be a lay trustee of the Church at Cannanore, in the place of Bde.-General Gordon, who has left the station.

HAMILTON, Major H. C., 4th Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, to be a lay trustee of the Church at Aurangabad.

CASSELLS The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Madras has been pleased to appoint the Rev. J. W. Cassels, M.A., chaplain of Mysore, to be a surrogate for the issuing of marriage licences in this diocese.

## MILITARY.

HARRIS, Major T., 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, to be a deputy assistant adjutant-general on the establishment, vice Major W. S. Hore, who has resigned the appointment, dated Dec. 21.

The following appointment has been made on the Personal Staff of Maj.-Gen. W. A. Gib, C.B., temporarily commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force:—

BRVAR, Lieut. H. S. Bellis, 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, to be acting aide-de-camp, dated Dec. 12.

The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

MACNEILL, Major J. G. R. Douglas, to be lieutenant, dated Dec. 22.

## FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:—

MAGAN, Lieut.-Col. T. S., S.C. (m.c.), for one year.

HASTINGS, Lieut.-Col. H. W., S.C., deputy commissioner, Lucknow (p.a.), for one year, from Oct. 16, 1885.

(Head-Quarters, Ootacamund, Dec. 24.)

WELCH, Captain M. E. H. O., officiating deputy advocate, will, during the absence of Major Hallett on other duty, conduct the duties of No. 1 Circle, in addition to those of No. 2 Circle, Ceded District excepted, the duties of which circle will be performed by the deputy judge advocate No. 3 Circle, Secunderabad.

TAYLOR, Lieut.-Colonel J. E., S.C., to be station staff officer at Vellore.

CARY, Lieut.-Colonel L. F. B., Rifle Brigade, is directed to proceed to Belgaum to join the 1st battalion of his regiment.

Examination in (c) and (d), qualified for the rank of major:—

Captain A. J. English, 14th Hussars; Captain W. B. Hoggan, (1) R.A.; Captain M. Wynell-Mayow, R.A.; Captain M. W. Saunders, (1) R.A.; Captain D. McN. Campbell, R.E.; Captain E. L. R. Thackwell, (2) (4), Royal Fusiliers; Captain E. H. Ives, Royal Fusiliers; Captain R. A. P. Clements, (1) (2), South Wales Borderers; Captain S. E. Bellingham, Middlesex Regiment; and Captain F. S. W. Raikes, Rifle Brigade.

Examination in (c) and (d), qualified for the rank of captain:—

Lieut. L. Forde, R.A.; Lieut. C. W. Napier, (1) (2), Somerset Light Infantry; Lieut. H. W. Smith, Hampshire Regiment; Lieut. G. B. Lempriere, (3) Middlesex Regiment; Lieut. B. Stewart, (3) Royal Munster Fusiliers; Lieut. H. F. Williams, (3) Royal Munster Fusiliers; and Lieut. R. Ffennell, Royal Munster Fusiliers.

Examination in (c) and (d):—

Lieut. S. G. D. Smith, R.A.; Lieut. W. R. Taylor, (2) (3), R.A.; and Lieut. G. R. Darley, R.A.

## BOMBAY.

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## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

## MILITARY.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, (Dec. 24.)

The Provincial Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

COLES, Captain W., R.E., doing duty as officiating adjutant and superintendent of instruction, to be adjutant and superintendent of instruction, with effect from Nov. 10, vice Captain O'Sullivan, appointed deputy assistant quartermaster-general, Sind district.

BROWNRIIG, Lieut. H. G. W., R.E., commanding No. 5 Company and officiating quartermaster, interpreter and superintendent Park and Field Train, to be doing duty, with effect from Nov. 10, vice Captain Coles, appointed adjutant and superintendent of instruction.

BROWNRIIG, Lieut. G. A., 25th Bombay Light Infantry, 1st Battalion North Lancashire Regiment, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer on probation, dated Dec. 18.

HEWITT, Surgeon A., Medical Staff, is transferred from general duty, Presidency Circle, to general duty, Poona Circle.

BURKE, Surgeon W. H., I.M.D., is transferred from general duty, Quetta, D.C., to general duty, Sind Circle.

COKE, Lieut. R. B., officiating wing officer 14th Bombay Infantry (on probation), is attached to the 2nd Bombay Infantry, for duty until further orders. This cancels the appointment of Lieut. Coke as wing officer 2nd Bombay Infantry, as notified in G.O.C. No. 577 of the 4th inst.

TRUMAN—With reference to G.O.C., No. 553 of 1885, Lieut.-Colonel W. R. Truman, 7th Dragoon Guards, has been selected to proceed to the Camp of Exercise in Bengal, vice Colonel O. R. Middleton, 2nd Battalion Royal Lancashire Regiment.

SLATER—Under instruction from the Horse Guards, W.O., it is intimated that Lieut. H. M. Slater, K.B., R.H.A., has been promoted captain and posted to 1-1 Western Division R.A., vice Eardley Wilmot, seconded for service on the Staff in India.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Dec. 31.)

WILLOUGHBY, Colonel M. W., C.S.I., S.C., secretary to the Government of Bombay, Military Department, to have local rank of brigadier-general from Dec. 16.

## FURLOUGHS.

H.E. the Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to grant the undermentioned officer leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

DEANE, Lieut. R. W., 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, for twelve months, on private affairs.

TIDY, Major A. G., 2nd Dorsetshire Regiment, to Bombay, to study native languages, from Jan. 8 to April 7.

Under the order of the Government of India the appointment of deputy commissary-general is abolished, with effect from Jan. 1.

OSTREHAN, Colonel E. S., S.C., is appointed to officiate as commissary-general till further orders, with effect from Jan. 1, vice Colonel Phelps, who vacates on attaining colonel's allowance.

The undermentioned officer, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be lieutenant-colonel from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

FAGAN, Major J. G., General List, Cavalry, from Dec. 27.

ALLAN, Brigade-Surgeon A., M.S., is brought on the strength of H.M.'s British Forces in the Bombay command from Dec. 10, the date of his landing in Bombay.

MOORE—The services of Colonel H. Moore, C.B., C.I.E., S.C., are replaced at the disposal of the Provincial Commander-in-Chief.

COX, Lieut. J. H. R., 6th Dragoons, appointed by the Secretary of State for India a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, is posted to the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from the date of his arrival in India.

MORTIMER, Lieut.-Col. F. J., R.A., officiating commissary of ordnance, 1st class, to be an additional commissary of ordnance, 1st class, vice Major V. C. Fisher, R.A., on field service, Nov. 7.

MASSEY, Capt. W. G., commissary of ordnance, 4th class, to be an additional commissary of ordnance, 3rd class, vice Capt. C. P. Triscott, R.A., on field service, Oct. 30.

The promotions of the undermentioned sub-conductors on probation, Ordnance Department, published in G.O.O. No. 657 of 1884, are ante-dated as follows:—

HOWARD, Sub-Conductor T., April 1, 1884.

JOHNSON, Sub-Conductor E., April 9, 1884.

SANDILANDS, Sub-Conductor A., April 10, 1884.

SCOTT, Sub-Conductor T. J., May 6, 1884.

HALPIN, Sub-Conductor P., June 7, 1884.

PHILLIPS, Sergeant H., to be sub-conductor on probation, from July 2, 1884, vice Halpin.

G.O.O. No. 151 of 1885 is cancelled and the following substituted:—

Sub-Conductor R. Norris to be conductor;

Sergeant E. Newby to be sub-conductor, on probation, with effect from Sept. 22, 1884, vice

Conductor J. Tombs, pensioned; Sergeant W. W.

Powell to be sub-conductor, on probation, with effect from Oct. 24, 1884, vice Sub-Conductor A.

Stapleton, deceased; Sub-Conductor H. Duke to

be conductor; Sergeant (Supernumerary Sub-

Conductor) J. Aird to be sub-conductor, with effect from Nov. 17, 1884, vice Conductor J.

Stirton, pensioned; Sub-Conductor W. E. Per-

kins, head overseer, Small Arms Ammunition

Factory, Kirkee, to be conductor, seconded; Sub-

Conductor M. O'Shea to be conductor; Sub-Con-

ductor W. W. Powell, supernumerary on reduction

of Ahmedabad Depot to be absorbed, with effect from April 9, 1885, vice Conductor J.

Graham, pensioned.

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## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## BOMBAY.—December 22.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Ra. 97 9-16 to
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	99½ to
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	104½ to
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1871 ...	— to —
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1872 ...	— to —
Paris Municipal Loan ...	— to —
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	90½ to 90½
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	— to —
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	100 Nominal.
Coorla Spinning Bonds ...	97½ to —

## BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
Bank of Bombay ...	Ra. all	10 pr. ct.	Rs. 722½
Bank of Bengal ...	all	10 pr. ct.	825
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr. ct.	685
EXCHANGES BANKS.			
Agra Bank ...	all	5½ pr. ct.	130
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	—	—	—
National Bank of India ...	£12½	5 pr. ct.	109

## PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	2,850	125	925
Albert Ginning Co. ...	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albion (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	100	1,080
Apollo ...	402	10	275
Bellary ...	1,000	25	580
Bombay Cotton ...	125	41½	215
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	—	—	—
Colaba ...	1,880	70	775
Dhollora Ginning ...	all	12	167½
East India ...	1,000	130	1,375
Fort ...	8,500	130	2,600
French ...	all	45	610
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	—	—	—
Khangam ...	—	—	—
Mercantile ...	—	—	—
Mofussil Co. ...	400	30	405
Mammar M. ...	all	45	250
New Berar ...	125	9	172½
Prince of Wales ...	500	100	575
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	25	500
Sassoon ...	500	90	1,135
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	750	25	630
Sind ...	1,000	20	750
Volkart ...	1,000	20	750

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	90	1,425
Alfred Manufacturing ...	500	17½	335
Alliance Spinning ...	1,000	30	710
Albert Edward Mills ...	500	18½	450
Anglo-Indian ...	100	2	102
Bellary S. & W. Co. ...	—	—	—
Ld. (Bellary) ...	—	—	—
Bhownuggur Mills ...	100	—	10
Bombay United ...	1,000	20	925
Central India ...	500	25	770
Coorla Mills ...	1,000	20	680
D. Spinning ...	all	—	225
Dhruv Mills ...	—	—	—
Dhurrumsey ...	—	—	—
Emress Co. ...	all	25	715
Francies Pettit ...	1,000	25	665
Golan Baba ...	400	20	256
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	—	175
Hindustan ...	1,000	40	875
Hingunghat Mill ...	—	—	—
Hydeabad Spinning ...	1,000	50	1,060
Impeial Cotton ...	500	20	450
Isola Manufacturing ...	—	—	—
James Greaves ...	400	—	570
Jaffer Ali ...	500	40	480
Jewraz Baloo ...	1,000	30	1,090
Khandelish ...	1,000	30	930
Khatiao Mackungee ...	1,000	40	880
Leopold ...	100	5	148
Madras United ...	1,000	100	2,600
Mahaluxmie ...	1,000	35	607
Manockjee Pettit ...	all	50	1,175
Mazagon ...	250	9	200
Morarij Goudalass ...	1,000	15	1,485
Nalgam ...	—	—	—
National ...	1,000	40	550
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20	925
Oriental ...	625	13	575
Parell ...	400	—	105
People of India ...	—	—	180
Prince of Wales ...	500	30	110
Sassoon ...	1,000	40	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	50	1,340
Scanderias ...	1,000	50	680
Southern India ...	500	20	410
Southern Mahratta ...	—	—	—
Victori's Mills ...	1,000	35	560
Western India ...	1,000	80	720

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Con-	solidated Stock ...	218-3-0	5 pr. ct.	830
Do. New £20 Shares ...	130-14-6	—	—	850
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	—	—	90
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	—	—	20
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	190-15-5	—	—	330
New £18 Shares ...	—	—	—	—

## MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	450
Bombay Ice Co. (A.) ...	—	600
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. (B.) ...	1,500	3,725
Indian Guarantees Suretyship ...	—	11
Karachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	—	100
Karachee Landing and Shipping ...	800	310

Kemp & Co. ...	175	830
Mechanics' Bldgs. Co. ...	50	81
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	53
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	24
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,555
Treacher and Co. ...	all	1,115
Thacker and Co. ...	all	175

## LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	700	715
Frere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	1,400	810

## CALCUTTA.—December 23.

P.C.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Ra. 97 7 to	97 8
4 of 1870 (1885) ...	—	97 12 to	97 12
4 of 1875-79 (1895) ...	—	99 12 to	99 14
4 of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	—	99 12 to	99 14
4 of 1879 (Coupon) ...	—	—	—

## CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1865 (1885) ...	Rs. Paid off	—
6 of 1866 (1886) ...	100 8 to	—
6 of 1867 (1887) ...	101 4 to	—
6 of 1870 (1889) ...	102 8 to	—
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	103 0 to	—
5 of 1878 (1908) ...	98 12 to	—
5 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	98 12 to	—
4 of 1882 (1902) ...	95 0 to	—

## BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to
Agra Savings ...	100	125 to
Allahabad ...	100	192 to
Alliance of Simla ...	100	138 to
Bank of Bengal ...	500	832½ to
Do. of Upper India ...	100	130 to
Delhi and London ...	£25	170 to
Himalaya ...	100	120 to
Mussoorie ...	100	105 to
National of India ...	£12½	108 to 109
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	105 to
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	350 to
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	90 to

## COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Paid.	Price.
Alipore Coal ...	100	130 to
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs 5	Nominal.
Asiatic Jute ...	100	Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10	140 to
Barnagore Jute ...	£10	60 to
Bengal Coal ...	1,000	1,150 to
B. Baragundd Copper (proface A. shares) ...	5s.	12 disct.
Do. D-ferr'd B. Shares ...	£1	2
Bengal Mills ...	£100	1,300 to
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100	80 to
Bonded Warehouse ...	445	230 to
Bowraah Cotton Mills ...	100	31 to 32
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	53 to
Burrakur Coal ...	100	160 to
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100	115 to 120
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	85	91 to 92
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar ...	100	105 to
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	78 to 80
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100	95 to
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100	26 to 27
Equitable Coal ...	250	150 to 160
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100	13 to 14
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	200	180 to
Gouropore ...	100	63 to 64
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100	95 to 98
Howrah Docking ...	500	110 to 115
Howrah Mills ...	100	51 to 52
India General Steam Navigation ...	100	101 to 100
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	50	110 to
Landing and Shipping ...	100	45 to
Murree Brewery ...	100	180 to
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100	100 to
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100	94 to 95
New Beerboom Coal ...	100	65 to 67
Ramkistopore Press ...	100	60 to 61
Raneesunge Coal Association ...	100	45 to 48
Riverside Press ...	90	62 to 63
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	250 to
Seapore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	37 to 38
Strand Bank Press ...	100	72 to 74
Watson's Patent Press ...	100	92 to

## TEA COMPANIES.

	Paid.	Price.
Adulporo Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	70 to
Amicable (Assam) ...	100	10 to
Amuckie ...	100	90 to
Arouttipore (Cachar) ...	100	91 to
Assam ...	£20	540 to
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100	75 to
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100	22 to
Do. contributory ...	82	12 to
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200	150 to
Do. contributory ...	100	75 to
Burkholia (Cachar) ...	100	40 to
Central Cachar ...	200	104 to 104
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	45 to
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100	60 to 65
Chota Nagpore ...	100	45 to 50
Colonial (Assam) ...	100	5 to 7
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100	18 to
Darjiling ...	100	130 to
Dehing (Assam) ...	90	24 to
Dehra Doon ...	100	50 to
Dessal and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	80 to
Dhumsri ...	100	100 to
Durrung (Assam) ...	100	80 to 32
Eastern Cachar ...	100	30 to 31
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100	80 to 32
Endogram ...	10	100 to
Ghelle (Darjiling) ...	100	70 to
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100	100 to
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100	10 to
Grob (Assam) ...	100	50 to

Holta (Kangra) ...	100	70 to	71
Hoolmarree (Assam) ...	100	88 to	—
Hoolungorie (Assam) ...	100	45 to	—
Indian Terai ...	500	100 to	—
Jellalporo (Cachar) ...	—	— to	—
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	— to	—
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	21 to	—
Kangra Valley ...	100	—	par
Kornafuli (Chittagong) ...	103	40 to	—
Kunchunporo (Cachar) ...	100	20 to	—
Kursong and Darjiling ...	250	80 to	—
Do. contributory ...	200	65 to	—
Kurseong and Terai ...	—	— to	—
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	212 to	—
Lakatoora (Syhet) ...	100	40 to	—
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	57 to	—
Loobah ...	100	120 to	—
Lower Assam ...	£27½	23 to	—
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	60 to	—
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	25 to 23	—
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	— to	—
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	25 to 80	—
Do. contributory ...	90	12 to 15	—
Moran (Assam) ...	—	— to	—
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	80 to	—
Do. contributory ...	90	71 to	—
Mungledye (Assam) ...	—	— to	—
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	— to	—
Do. contributory ...	125	— to	—
New Falloohi (Darjiling) ...	—	— to	—
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	—	liquidation
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	30	120 to	—
Nutwanpore (Cachar) ...	—	— to	—
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	35 to	—
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	70 to	—
Puttareah (Syhet) ...	100	50 to	—
Rajabaree (Assam) ...	—	— to	—
Sapakati ...	100	110 to	—
Second Mutual Cachar ...	56	10 disct.	—
Seemah ...	—	— to	—
Singbulli and Murmah ...	100	87 to 83	—
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	59 to 60	—
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	78 to 80	—
Springside (Darjiling) ...	100	83 to	—
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	80 to	—
Tundarra (Darjiling) ...	100	63 to	—
Toesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	105 to	—
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	95 to	—
Takvar (Darjiling) ...	200	135 to	—
Upper Assam ...	£10	15 to 25	—

## LONDON.—January 19.

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3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	103 to 103½
4 Do. October 10, 1833 ...	102 to 102½
4 India Enforced Paper ...	73 to 74
4 Do. do. 1835 ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1893 ...	75 to 76
4 Ceylon, 1882 and 1893 ...	106 to 105
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4 Mauritius, 1881 ...	101 to 103
6 Do. 1895-93 ...	114 to 117
4 Do. ...	100 to 102
4 Straits Settlements Government ...	100 to 102

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Eastern Bengal, guar. 4 p.c. ...	101	105 to 107
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c. ...	101	117 to 119
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	101	105 to 107
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	101	106 to 108
South Indian, 4½ p.c. ...	101	113 to 115

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Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	7½	61 to	7
Bengal Central, Ltm., Shs. ...	5	4 to	5
B. B. & C. L., guar. 5 per cent.	100	152 to	151
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	—	21½ to	24½
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A. 1933 ...	—	23½ to	24½
Do. Ann. B. 1 p.c. per ann. (loss i)	—	24½ to	25
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4 p.c.	—	119 to	121
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	141 to	143
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	126 to	128
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	119 to	121
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	118 to	115
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c.	100	126 to	128
Rohild and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c.	4½	4 to	4½
Scinde, Pun. & Delht, gua 5 p.c.	100	121 to	123
Do. do. 5 p.c. shares	5	— to	—
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	126 to	129
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	— to	—
South Mahratta Gua., Li. ...	20	90 to	100
Do. do. ...	5	43 to	4½
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua.	20	18½ to	18½
Do. Do. Do. ...	15	— to	—
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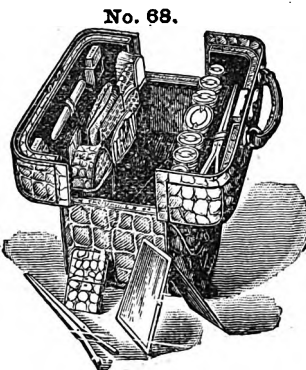
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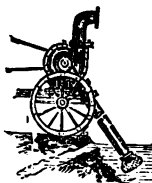
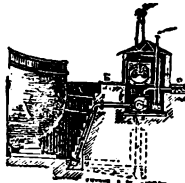
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forth in the native press. The Indian people are  
naturally docile and conservative; and it will be seen  
that the writings thus brought before the English public  
are characterised by a knowledge of facts, and gener-  
ally by practical good sense and moderation. No doubt  
grievances are from time to time being set forth;  
but it is a policy of prudence, no less than of  
justice to give these grievances a fair constitu-  
tional hearing. Accordingly, it is hoped that this  
publication will be subscribed for by Members of  
Parliament and other public men desirous of dealing  
with Indian questions, and that the facts thus brought  
together in a convenient form will be of value to  
journalists and other public writers. It is specially  
desired to bring the Magazine before the public in  
Clubs, Reading-rooms, Libraries, and Institutes through-  
out England, with a view to promote a sustained and  
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BY

CAPTAIN FRED BURNABY,  
Royal Horse Guards.

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well to be supplied when travelling in out-of-the-way  
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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1886.

## Notes of the Week.

OUR advices by the present Mail are, from Bombay, to the 8th Jan.; from Calcutta, Madras and Allahabad, to the 6th Jan.

WE subjoin, as containing the latest intelligence, extracts from the telegrams, dated 24th inst., of the *Times* correspondent at Calcutta :—

The announcement in the Queen's Speech that Upper Burma has been permanently incorporated in the Empire sets at rest the doubts raised by the somewhat ambiguous language of the Viceregal proclamation. It had been stated in various quarters that annexation was not intended, or, at any rate, not decided upon, and that the Proclamation of January 1 was meant only to get rid of the international engagements contracted by Thebaw. The Queen's Speech, if correctly reported, puts an end to these doubts.

The announcement of the annexation was received with delight by all except a few determined adherents of the non-interference school, and it will go far to put an end to troubles which owe their origin to the uncertainty regarding the future more than to any other cause.

The Viceroy, with Lady Dufferin, the Commander-in-Chief, and a large party, will start for Mandalay about the 30th, and will be absent about a month. It may be expected that the chief subjects for his consideration will be the arrangements to be made with China, and the future government of Burma.

Regarding the former, it is generally felt here that the Ministry will do wisely to meet the Chinese Government half-way in its request for a rectification of frontier. The friendship of China is too valuable to be lightly thrown away, and as all that England requires is the valley of the Irrawaddy, she would not be paying too high a price for that friendship by making over to China the Eastern portion of Upper Burma.

The question of how the new province is to be administered is also one of the gravest importance. Most of the authorities seem to be agreed that it must, at least for the present, be kept distinct from Lower Burma, and that it would be a great mistake to introduce the administrative and judicial systems of older provinces. The course which commends itself to most persons is similar to the one followed when the Punjab was annexed—namely, that of carrying on the government by means of specially selected officers, taking orders direct from the Viceroy.

The Tynedah Mengyee is now in Calcutta. It is believed that he will stay here for about a fortnight, and then go to Cuttack.

A general meeting of the supporters of Lady Dufferin's fund will be held here on Wednesday, when the Viceroy will preside. The success of the fund exceeds all anticipations. Several of the Native princes have given munificent donations.

BEFORE leaving Delhi General Roberts dined at the mess of the twelve foreign officers who had witnessed the manoeuvres. The spokesman on the occasion was the Italian Colonel Saletta, who, speaking for himself and comrades said, *inter alia* :—

In thanking the Commander-in-Chief we thank the whole army for the cordial welcome accorded us. But before our departure we wish to declare our thanks for the exquisite courtesy of General Roberts and the unceasing courteous attentions of Colonel Upperton and the distinguished officers associated with him. Our every want or desire has been anticipated and amply provided for.

Regarding the manoeuvres our individual opinions possibly differ on technical military points. But we are unanimous in other matters, in admiring the fine spirit reigning among the English officers, their superior education, and the smartness which constitutes them a veritable *corps d'élite*—a body of true gentlemen. We also admiringly noted the regularity and calmness evinced in the manoeuvres of the infantry and their magnificent solidity, and the proud, martial bearing of the cavalry and artillery. The calm and courteous bearing of the army in all circumstances has also called forth our homage, as well as the moderation displayed in military criticism.

RUSSIANS and Italians, like Russians and French, have, of late, been *étroitement liés*. It may not be wholly without significance that the Russian and Italian officers are the only ones who are going to inspect Peshawur and the North-West Frontier.

THE discussion by the Viceroy's Legislative Council of the new Income Tax Bill, which has been much modified by the Select Committee, will be concluded, and the Bill passed, next Friday.

THE *Gazette* contains the formal notification of the appointments of Sir H. Macpherson and Sir C. G. Arbuthnot to be Commanders-in-Chief at Madras and Bombay respectively. The former officer has already started for India.

WE read in the *Times* :—

The India Council on Wednesday sold bills for Rs.1,00,000 on Calcutta and Rs.10,000 on Bombay at 1s. 6 1-32d. per rupee. The allotments reported amount altogether to Rs.28,63,956, including the following items :—Calcutta, bills, Rs.5,90,600, at 1s. 5 31-32d., Rs.7,00,000, at 1s. 6 1-32d., and telegraphic transfers for Rs.1,20,000, at 1s. 6d.; Madras, bills for Rs.60,000, at 1s. 5 31-32d.; and Bombay, bills for Rs.23,356, at 1s. 5 31-32d., Rs.10,00,000, at 1s. 6d., and Rs.3,70,000, at 1s. 6 1-32d. per rupee. The fact that telegraphic transfers are again being asked for is a sign that the demand for remittances is pretty strong. For some time past the inquiry has been entirely for bills.

To this the *Statist* adds, writing on Saturday :—

Next week 35 lacs of Council Bills will again be offered for tender. From April 1st to January 19th, inclusive, the Council had granted remittances for Rs.8,68,76,569, realising £6,664,054. To the corresponding date last year Rs.11,71,90,318, realising £9,515,202, had been disposed of.

THE nominations of members to the Viceregal Legislative Council are Rajah Amir Hasan, Khan Bahadur, Amir-ud-Daulah, Saiyid-ul-Mulk, Mumtaz Jang, Talukdar of Mahmudabad in Oudh. The Hon. W. W. Hunter, C.S.I., C.I.E., LL.D., of the Bengal Civil Service, is reappointed.

WE are rejoiced that there is at last some chance of a fairly representative Indian team figuring at Wimbledon next July. We read :—

Endeavours are being made to secure a representative team of Indian Volunteers for Wimbledon next year; and Mr. J. M. Cook, managing partner of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Sons, managers of Tours and Excursions, now passing through Calcutta, has intimated his willingness to subscribe 100 rupees to the fund, and to assist the team in any way he can, either in London or at the camp on Wimbledon Common. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has also sent a donation of 100 rupees, and wishes every success to the object, which he considers a most worthy one. Major Browne, commanding the Presidency Volunteers, has become honorary secretary of the Indo-Wimbledon Team Fund. It is anticipated that if every enrolled member of the several Volunteer Corps in India were each to subscribe eight annas to one rupee, a sufficient sum would be collected to meet all the necessary expenses, and place the fund on a sure and permanent footing. The scheme deserves the warmest support from every Volunteer, all of whom should try their best to assist, so that a really representative team of the best shots might be enabled to compete on behalf of India, at the great Volunteer gathering at Wimbledon in July next. There is no time to be lost in settling the preliminaries; and money is the greatest need to be supplied in order to establish the scheme. Every corps should form a sub-committee to collect subscriptions from Volunteers, and the Central Committee would then be able to communicate full information respecting the fund, enabling every Volunteer to acquaint himself with its objects and with others to compete for a place in the team, if so disposed.

THE reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending December 16th, 1885, show that during the week under report rain has fallen generally throughout the Madras Presidency, the Berars, the Central Provinces, and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Slight rain has also fallen in Mysore and in a few districts in the Punjab, Bombay, Bengal, and Assam. From one or two places in Central India and Rajputana slight showers are also reported. The standing crops are generally in good condition in Madras, and those which are being harvested promise an average outturn. In Bellary and Anantapur prospects continue favourable. In Mysore and Coorg crops are good. In parts of the Bombay Presidency more rain is wanted for the *rabi* crops, the sowing of which has been nearly completed in most districts. The *kharif* harvest is nearly over. In the Berars and Hyderabad the *rabi* promises well, and in Central India and Rajputana agricultural prospects are



BEGGING letter-writing is an art in which Natives of India excel, but the following gem is somewhat unique:—"Sir,—Candour and generosity shine in all your words and actions, and exact the highest esteem of all who have the power to know you. None but a person of your good qualities and finished character is capable to be, for humanity's sake, a proper patron of a young man, without interest or connection like myself; and as I am writing this application a certain indescribable joy and hope gladdens my heart. I know that the homage I now pay you is offering a kind of violence to me who is as solicitous to shun applause as he is assiduous in deserving it. I studied up to B.A., and I obtained scholarships and a medal during my college career. I was recommended by Mr. —, a notable merchant of this city, to Mr. —, for a Deputy Collectorship, but as yet I have not been successful in procuring one. I venture to pray that you may be pleased to appoint me as a Deputy-Collector in a district where Bengalese is the vernacular language, and let me know that you patronise, for humanity's sake, those who would otherwise be condemned to obscurity by an unsympathetic and calculating world."

THEODORIC, the Ostrogothic king, who founded a monarchy in Italy towards the close of the fifth century, was so unlettered that he could not write his name, whereupon he ordered a metal plate to be made with a signature cut out, so that with a brush and paint he managed to daub something which passed muster for a royal superscription. None the less he was a monarch of more than ordinary intelligence. One instance will suffice. A widow in his kingdom chanced to be engaged to a young man of large possessions, but before the marriage was solemnized the woman's son returned to his mother's home, and revealed the unwelcome fact that the suitor would be husband number two instead of number one. To this the latter demurred, whereupon the unprincipled woman instantly disavowed her son. The matter came before Theodoric, who at once ordered the widow to marry the young man whom she denied as her offspring. This brought things to an issue, and she was compelled to acknowledge the relationship.

KING THEBAW, of massacre notoriety, seems to have accumulated a strange medley of articles in his palace at Mandalay—to wit, a dozen sewing machines, two perambulators, a billiard table, but clothes; vases of gold fish, huge boxes of candles, some feeding bottles, hundreds of small teak boxes, mostly empty, a cradle or two, a number of cheap pictures, including portraits of Queen Victoria and the Emperor William, Moses being found in the bulrushes by Pharaoh's daughter, Sir Walter Raleigh placing his cloak for Queen Bess to walk upon, and a battle scene in the Franco-German War, &c. Such is the curious list given by a correspondent of the *Pioneer*, and to crown all there were some glass chairs of State, ornamented with the badge and motto of the star of India—"Heaven's light our guide." What a mockery for a tyrant whose career left a wake of blood on the ocean of life to decorate his royal seats with an invocation to the God of Mercy and kindness!

## NOTICES OF BOOKS.

### FALL OF CONSTANTINOPLE.\*

Towards the close of the twelfth century Saladin, the mighty conqueror, who had but recently captured Jerusalem, was gathered to his fathers, and history once again had to record a struggle amongst descendants for the kingdom of their ancestor: it also chanced that, at the same time as these internal dissensions were rending the Saracenic world, another great race of Muslim devastators which had threatened Europe, the Seljukian Turks, were compelled to turn their attention to a still more powerful and no less destructive horde, which, under the leadership of the well-known Genghis Khan, were darkening the horizon of the Eastern world.

The occasion seemed opportune for striking a blow for Christendom by snatching the holy cities from the hands of the Infidels, and it did not need the towering intellect, the mighty genius of Innocent III., at that time the reigning monarch in the chair of St. Peter at Rome, to discern that no such favourable chance would be likely again to occur. Thus it came about that the dawn of the twelfth century witnessed mighty preparations for the Fourth Crusade. There was no lack of men—for it was an age of faith—in whose breasts zeal for the Church was mingled with the love of chivalry and adventure so prominently characteristic of the Middle Ages; and within a brief period there flocked from all parts of Europe warriors of every rank, grade, and description—from the baron, with his feudal attendants, to the humble stripling who hoped to soothe his soul with doughty deeds in furtherance of his religion, and to cut with his sword the gordian knot of poverty which engirt his aspiring and enthusiastic ambition.

Thus far well; but now a difficulty arose. Guided by the ex-

\* "Fall of Constantinople; being the Story of the Fourth Crusade." By Edwin Pears. London: Longmans, Green and Co. 1885.

periences and the failures of previous crusades, the prime movers of the project determined to avoid the wearisome and hazardous march across the mainland to the appointed destination in Syria, and resolved to take a direct route by sea, hoping thereby to save the fatigue, the disease, and the casualties which on previous occasions had decimated their ranks and damped their ardour. Venice, then the principal maritime nation of Southern Europe, in consideration of receiving a sum equivalent to about £180,000 sterling, agreed to supply ships necessary to transport the warriors of Christendom to their destination. But when the time arrived for payment the whole of this huge amount was not forthcoming. The contract was violated. Another misfortune, too, befell the Crusaders in the death of their leader, Theobald, Earl of Champagne, whose place, after much discussion and many refusals, was supplied by Boniface, Marquis of Montferrat, with whom was associated the celebrated Dandolo, the Doge of Venice, who, though little short of ninety summers had wrinkled his brow, was young in intellect and vigorous in inception. Ever plotting and scheming to benefit his country, and indifferent alike to the aspirations and vows of the pious warriors of the Cross, this veteran intriguer proposed, as the only alternative short of payment of the stipulated money, a diversion against Zara, the capital of Dalmatia, at that time a place of considerable commercial importance, and, on the opposite coast, a rival to the fair Queen of the Adriatic. The scruples of the pious warriors were overcome; indeed, hemmed in a watery prison at Venice as they were, they had no alternative but to assent, and in a few weeks the emporium of trade lay prostrate at the foot of the conquering Crusaders. Christian soldiers had laid low in the dust a Christian city.

The winter of 1202-3 passed slowly away in discontent, heart-givings, and mistrust, but the chalice of bitterness was not yet drained. The immediate destination of the host from Europe was Egypt, then, as now, the weakest, but no less the most important, point under the Moslem sway; but Venice had, unknown to the Crusaders, concluded a treaty with the Sultan, agreeing to prevent an attack upon the land of the Pharaohs. So Dandolo endeavoured, and with success, to persuade his comrades in arms that before proceeding to the Holy Land they should use the occasion for an endeavour to place on the Imperial Throne of Constantinople the rightful heir of the throne, at the time an outcast and wanderer. Space precludes more than an allusion to the able and interesting chapter which Mr. Pears devotes to the consideration of the plot which changed the history of Europe, it must suffice to say that after difficulties, jealousies, scruples, and doubts had all been overcome the army of Filibusters—for to this pitch of degradation had the pious warriors of the Cross now fallen—arrived at the capital of the Roman kingdom on the 23rd of June, 1203. The defence was stubborn, but in the end the effete energies of a dying and decaying Empire were no match for the hardy enthusiasm of the Latin soldiers, and the finest and richest city in Christendom lay prostrate at the feet of the Christian despoilers. The orgies of plunder, spoliation, murder, and other vices too shocking and sickening to be mentioned then commenced; and history has to record one of the saddest and most infamous reigns of licence and licentiousness which the world has ever witnessed. Nothing, however sacred, escaped pollution, nothing, however holy, came forth from the ordeal unscathed; the worst passion of robbery and self-enrichment and lust tarnished the escutcheons of men sworn to defend the weak and to protect the oppressed. In vain will the annals of the world be searched for more heartbreaking scenes, more degrading sensualism, more unhallowed desecration, more indefensible brutalism, than disgraced the Fall of Constantinople.

Such is the story told by Mr. Pears in a way which leaves nothing to be desired; careful in his facts, and critical in his deductions, the reader follows him alike with interest and advantage. The subject is important when it is considered, to quote our talented author's own deduction, that "the capture of Constantinople by the Crusaders was the cause which brought about the fall of the Roman Empire in the East, and rendered its ultimate capture by the Turks both certain and easy," and the thoughtful student might, with profit, peruse a phase of the Eastern Question none too often examined, and certainly never more clearly, eloquently, and exhaustively set before the public than in the present valuable and attractive volume which Mr. Pears has been at so much pains to produce.

### NOVELS BY THE EARL OF BEACONSFIELD, K.G.\*

Whatever may be the shortcomings of the nineteenth century, it cannot be denied that it is an age of marvel. At every turn there is some mighty enterprise which astonishes and bewilders; rivers are spanned, mountains are tunnelled, even the very depths of the sea are rendered subservient to man's need that "knowledge shall run to and fro;" while as to machinery, it is so intricate as to bewilder the eye and withal so perfect as to be at the command of the veriest tyro. Not only, too, in great things, but alike in small matters, has the brain of invention and perseverance left its mark upon the sands of Time. A walk

\* "Novels by the Earl of Beaconsfield, K.G." New and cheaper Edition. London: Longmans, Green and Co.

in the streets is scarcely possible without the offer for a penny of some simple but none the less ingenious device or clever design. But it may be questioned whether amidst all the array of wonders and mysteries anything stands out in greater prominence than the cheap literature which floods the country from end to end; and amongst the mass, it may safely be asserted, stand second to none the beautiful volumes, eleven in number, which Messrs. Longman have produced in the shape of a new edition of Disraeli's novels. The type is clear to a degree, the paper is as good as need be, the binding is simple and serviceable, and, to crown all, the general appearance of the books is such that they are an ornament rather than otherwise to the table. It seems almost incredible, but it is true, that the entire series, and there are about 500 pages in a volume, is produced at the inconsiderable sum of one shilling a novel.

It needs no praise on our part to increase the sale of writings which are known throughout the whole length and breadth of the civilised world, and wherever known no less admired; but for the benefit of those—possibly few—who have not read these charming works of fiction, as interesting as they are clever, we would be tempted to quote, as giving an insight into the inward recesses of the statesman who penned them, the sweet, touching dedication to Sybil:—"I would inscribe this work to one whose noble spirit and gentle nature ever prompt her to sympathise with the suffering, to one whose sweet voice has often encouraged, and whose taste and judgment have ever guided, its pages—the most severe of critics, but—a perfect wife!"

#### CLOSE OF THE INDIAN MILITARY MANŒUVRES.

The Indian military manœuvres closed on the 19th with a grand review and march past. The occasion being of so wholly exceptional a character, we reproduce *in extenso* the *Times* account of what took place:—

"The grand review took place before the Viceroy on the 19th January. As an exhibition of Imperial military strength, the majority of the component forces being recruited from a hundred alien races, it was a spectacle impossible to parallel in the world. The purely scenic effect of the display was greatly marred by unpropitious weather. The difficulties which the two armies had to contend with, the heavy rain, the strong wind, and the impassable mud, while they detracted from the outward brilliancy of the occasion, served to throw into relief the sterling qualities of pluck, perseverance, endurance, and discipline. Since the Volunteer review at Edinburgh no troops have been exposed to such extremes of disappointment and discomfort. And it must be remembered that all their accommodation was on the Cabul scale. The admirable bearing of the men to-day elicited hearty admiration and applause. There were many spectators, but the native element was unusually meagre. The troops numbered 35,000—709 of the total being officers, 2,600 artillery, 5,500 cavalry, and 27,000 infantry, with 130 guns and 22 elephants. This includes the native contingents. The force was drawn up on an immense plain to the north-east of Delhi, on which the Imperial assemblage took place, in two lines, in column of double companies, General Greaves with the northern force being on the right, and General Gough and the southern on the left. On the extreme left was the Native infantry. The two armies formed in front of the line of cavalry and artillery, which were drawn up in a second line behind. The Viceroy, who had breakfasted with the foreign officers, arrived at 11 A.M. The salute broke the clouds, and the rain commenced to fall in torrents, and continued to fall for four hours. The Viceroy was speedily wet through, but he remained on horseback without shelter throughout the review. Having been received with the customary honours, Lord Dufferin, accompanied by the chief foreign representatives and an immense staff of officers, proceeded to ride slowly down the lines to make an inspection. This operation took one hour, for each line was one mile long. On the Viceroy returning to the flagstaff he was vehemently cheered by the spectators. The march past immediately began, and continued incessantly for three hours. On the Viceroy's right at the flagstaff were the Commander-in-Chief, General Roberts, and the foreign representatives; on his left were Lord Reay, Sir C. Aitchison, Sir A. Lyall, Scindiah, and the rulers of Bhurtpore and Kishengurh. The Russian Prince Masloff was unable to attend the review owing to a severe fall from his horse. The Maharana of Dholpore paraded with the Central Indian Horse, of which he is a major.

"When the entire army had marched past at a walk, the cavalry and artillery trotted past. The whole army then reformed on its original alignment, and having advanced in review order gave a general salute with perfect precision. By reason of the execrable weather the galloping past of the artillery and cavalry was dispensed with. The marching past of the troops was, considering the circumstances, admirable. The saturated earth was churned into a morass by the first passage of the guns and cavalry, and the infantry was obliged to struggle ankle deep through the mud, the native troops especially having the greatest difficulty in keeping their shoes. The pluck and discipline of the troops were such that, notwithstanding every difficulty, they were able to present to the Viceroy a front as compact and

well drilled as if the affair had been a regimental barrack-yard parade. The volunteers looked well, and elicited admiration. The formation adopted for the march past was the following:—The cavalry marched by squadrons, and the infantry by double companies. Many regiments were cheered, especially the Royal Horse Artillery, the 8th Hussars, the 11th Bengal Lancers, the 10th Bengal Lancers, the Guides, the Highlanders, the Scotch Rifles, the Rifle Brigade, the Goorkhas, the 45th Sikhs, the Border Regiment, and the Highland Light Infantry. Rattray's Sikhs, however, bore off the palm. The men of the Cheshire Regiment wore oak leaves in their helmets, and their colours were covered with laurels. The native contingents were also loudly applauded. The Viceroy left the ground at 3 P.M., amid hearty and prolonged cheering. He will leave for Calcutta to-morrow. General Macgregor leaves to-night for the frontier, in connection with the outbreak of the Bonerwals. On Tuesday the Viceroy received the foreign representatives in the Commander-in-Chief's camp. Lord Dufferin was present in the afternoon at the cavalry sports, in which the *élite* of the European and native troops competed. The games were opened by General Roberts, who took the first tent peg in brilliant style. The foreign representatives will leave on Thursday evening, *via* Agra, Cawnpore, Lucknow, and Benares, for Calcutta, where they will separate. Many, however, will proceed to travel about India at leisure.

"The Viceroy in the course of his speech to the foreign officers at the conclusion of the parade, after warmly enlogising the bearing of the Army, dwelt upon the duty which devolves upon diplomatists to render war a lost and forgotten art. He continued:—"Whatever my professional instincts might have been as an Ambassador, I am free to confess that as Governor-General of India my desire for the maintenance of peace is still further intensified. Most heartily do I pray that the wisdom of all the governments, and the calmness and moderation of public opinion in the different countries of the world may confine the efforts of all nations to such mimic warfare as that which you, gentlemen, have witnessed on the plains of India; and that in Asia, as in Europe, the beneficent triumphs of civilisation may never be marred or interrupted by the terrible necessities of war."

#### BURMA AND THE BURMESE.

At the Society of Arts a paper was read on Friday by Mr. J. G. Scott (Shway Yoe), entitled, "Burma, the Eastern Country, and the Race of the Brahmas." Sir Ashley Eden presided, and there was a good attendance. Mr. Scott dealt largely in his paper with the history of Burma, and the social and religious manners and customs of the people, and the various topics were treated with the skill and acumen which would naturally have been looked for in one who has had considerable acquaintance with the land and its people; while an under-current of humour added not a little to the interest of the paper. Mr. Scott observed that there could be no doubt that the population of British Burma are quite satisfied with English rule. That they should grumble at taxation was only natural, that being a complaint common to all peoples. If an income tax were imposed, the principle of which existed in the national Burmese system, the general result would be more equitable. Particular care would have to be exercised in this respect in the new province, where the people were poverty-stricken, and they had no notion why taxes were collected, except for the special benefit of their rulers. There was abundance of fertile lands, and great demand for rice, and also for European manufactured articles. No doubt the wonderful increase in wealth which had taken place in Lower Burma under British rule would in time be equalled in the newly acquired district. A brief discussion followed; and the Chairman, in proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer, said he was afraid some exaggerated views of the probable financial results that would accrue from the annexation had been entertained. There was, however, no other course open to the Government; although in process of time it might be found advisable to make special arrangements for the government of the country. The Chairman, in passing, alluded to the loss that had been sustained by the death of Sir Arthur Playre, the first and best Governor of British Burma.

#### INDIAN INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT.

It is now some weeks since attention was called, in more journals than one, to the defective condition of the Indian Intelligence Department. A good deal might be said about the Intelligence Department in India, which country is now swarming with Russian Emissaries. To this matter we propose to revert. Meanwhile the subjoined remarks, which appeared some time since in the *Madras Mail*, and well depict the present state of matters, may well be reproduced:—

"There never was a Government so badly supplied with information beyond its borders as that of Great Britain or of India. In the olden time the Intelligence Department in this country, at least as regarded military operations, was remarkably well served. The Natives still speak of the days when their fathers and grandfathers, on bringing in useful information, were bidden to thrust both hands into a sack of rupees and carry away as



many as they could grasp. The actual amount could not have been very great, but the Eastern imagination was struck by the seeming generosity and confidence displayed by the Feringhee conquerors. Such a system contrasted painfully with the four rupees now grudgingly counted into the hands of a man who had risked his life to find out what was passing in the enemy's camp. In existing circumstances neither plan would answer. What is now urgently wanted is a certain number of highly intelligent, observant, devoted Mussulmans, paid moderately for their immediate services, but having in view a liberal recompense in the shape of a grant of land with an honorary Native title, something better "understood of the people," than the C.S.I. or the C.I.E. Major Montgomerie's surveyors have shown what perfect trustfulness may be reposed in Native sagacity, loyalty and endurance. For the purpose under consideration, it would probably be necessary to employ only Mussulmans, of whom any number might be selected by such men as Sir A. C. Lyall or Sir Lepel Griffin. They would go forth disguised as fakirs, pilgrims, and peddlers, and would constitute a counterpoise to the swarm of Russian 'explorers' and others who have been sent to spy into the nakedness of the land. There can be nothing more fatuous than to abide still, waiting for the roasted capons to drop from the sky on to our dinner table. Whatever may have happened in the Pays de Cocagne, in the times of legend and fable, nothing is now to be had without hard labour and much attrition of intellects. In the long run ignorance costs far more than knowledge. It is idle to complain of the defectiveness of the information received from Central Asia when no trouble is taken to correct what is amiss, or to supplement the ordinary sources of intelligence by other devices. Our position is that of an army crossing a waterless desert in which the scanty wells are dry, or afford only a turbid moisture of foul mud. To save human life the barren soil has to be bored until water is reached and a sufficient supply procured for the wants of man and beast. The Government now stands on the verge of a tremendous struggle which will only be postponed through the expectation of the enemy that a more convenient opportunity may present itself. Sooner or later war is certain. The exact moment will be decided by the enemy when all his arrangements are completed. All that can be done on our side is to wait and watch, and quietly make every preparation for the worst, so that when the squall bursts upon us there shall be no danger of being thrown on our beam ends."

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### BIRTHS.

- ALEXANDER—Jan. 19, at Elm Park-gardens, the wife of Major E. M. Alexander, of a son.  
 HOLMES—Jan. 24, at Averstoke, Hants, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel F. R. Holmes, Royal Marine Light Infantry, of a daughter.  
 HOPKINS—Jan. 23, at Worthing, the wife of Surgeon-Major Nathaniel Hopkins, of a son.  
 KENTISH—Jan. 20, at Brighton, the wife of Major James Kentish, 14th Hussars, of a son.  
 MORTON—Jan. 15, at Edinburgh, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Morton, of a daughter.  
 ROBERTSON—Jan. 20, at Great Yarmouth, the wife of Major Divie K. Robertson, of a son.  
 SAVILE—Jan. 23, at 4, Rodney-place, Clifton, the wife of Colonel H. B. O. Savile, of a son.  
 SILL—Jan. 3, at Halifax, Nova Scotia, the wife of Captain J. Warre Sill, R.E., of a son.

### MARRIAGES.

- NUGENT—LANGHAM—Jan. 19, at Cottesbrooke Church, Lieut.-Colonel J. Vesey Nugent to Emily Georgiana, eldest daughter of the late Herbert Langham, Esq.  
 VERITY—HOGG—Jan. 12, at Melbourne, Herbert W. S. Verity, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., to Agnes Emily, elder daughter of the late Captain W. D. Hogg, D.A.C.G., H.E.I.C.S.

### DEATHS.

- BARNARD—Jan. 17, at Hampton Court Palace, Isabella Letitia, widow of Major-General Sir H. Barnard, K.O.B., aged 80.  
 BATTEN—Jan. 23, at Bournemouth, Sisley George Batten, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Cawnpore and Kulpi State Railway, in his 26th year.  
 BOLTON—Jan. 16, Lieut.-Colonel Augustus Samuel Bolton.  
 BROWN—Dec. 29, at Beverley, Laura, beloved wife of Captain W. E. Brown, aged 25.  
 COWEN—Jan. 24, his 69th birthday, at Drayton Park, N., Surgeon-General Henry Lionel Cowen, Army Medical Department, retired.  
 FIRTH—Jan. 11, at Bedford, Margaret, dearly-loved wife of Major-General Henry H. Firth, late M.S.C., aged 53.  
 GRANT—Jan. 15, at Slough, General Sir John T. Grant, K.C.B., aged 75.  
 HARDING—Jan. 13, at Barnstaple, Lieut.-Colonel William Harding, J.P., aged 93.  
 JOHNSTON—Jan. 21, at Hammersmith, Major-General Wm. W. W. Johnston.  
 KNIGHT—Jan. 20, at Milgate, Major-General Lewis E. Knight, aged 52.  
 PALMER—Jan. 17, at Bath, suddenly, Catherine, widow of the late Colonel J. F. Palmer, Madras Army, aged 77.

## INDIA OFFICE.

JANUARY 21.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED.

#### MILITARY.

- Bengal Estab.—Maj. G. T. Morris, S.C., Surg.-Maj. H. Boyd, Maj. G. M. Abbott, S.C.  
 Bombay Estab.—Lieut.-Col. R. V. Malden, S.C., to reside.

#### CIVIL.

- Bengal Estab.—C. B. D. Marks.  
 Madras Estab.—J. N. Atkinson (Cov.).

### EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

#### MILITARY.

- Bengal Estab.—Capt. G. K. Scott-Moncrieff, R.E., three months; Lieut. A. C. Batten, S.C., six months; Lieut.-Col. F. Gellie, S.C., six months.

#### CIVIL.

- Bengal Estab.—J. C. Williams (Cov.), nine months' s.c.; H. W. Warden, two months' furlough; R. S. Aikman (Cov.), six months' s.c.; C. A. H. Wood, three months' s.c.; W. C. Midwinter, three months' s.c.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN.

#### MILITARY.

- Bombay Estab.—Maj. J. F. Willoughby, Inf., Surg. A. C. Thompson, Lieut. C. R. Phillips, S.C.

#### CIVIL.

- Bengal Estab.—H. C. Barnes, M. E. Monks, W. R. Monks, J. H. P. Forsyth, E. Moffat, H. Clogtown, G. Burn, A. Grant.  
 Madras Estab.—J. H. F. Dumergue (Cov.).

## INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### BIRTHS.

- BARBOUR—Dec. 22, at Simla, the wife of D. Barbour, Bengal Civil Service, of a son.  
 HOLDEN—Dec. 24, at Multan, the wife of the Rev. T. Holden, C.M.S., of a son.  
 MYLNE—Jan. 2, at Malabar Hill, the wife of the Right Rev. the Bishop of Bombay, of a son.  
 MONTANARO—Jan. 2, at Aurangabad, the wife of Lieutenant A. F. Montanaro, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.  
 SMITH—Dec. 28, at Ajmir, the wife of W. L. Smith, Traffic Inspector, R.M. Railway, of a son.  
 THOMSON—Dec. 25, at Simla, the wife of Dr. Murray Thomson, of a daughter.  
 WATKINS—Dec. 30, at Mussoorie, the wife of the Rev. Oscar D. Watkins, of a son.

### MARRIAGES.

- BIRDWOOD—SHEPARD—Jan. 5, at Kaira, by the Rev. P. Bruce Horne, M.A., Captain W. S. Birdwood, Bombay C.S., to Evelyn Stuart, daughter of G. F. Shepard, Bombay C.S.  
 LAW—PRUSSIA—Dec. 29, at Christ Church, Simla, by the Rev. M. C. Sanders, M.A., Louis Otto Law, son of Dr. George Law, to Daisy Grace, daughter of George D. Prussia, Esq.  
 LAWLER—GRIFFITHS—Dec. 16, at the Old Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. A. Clifford, M.A., Osmond B. Smythe Lawler, Punjab Educational Department, to Annie Louise ("Birdie"), daughter of the late Francis Sherlock Griffiths, Esq., of "Trenton Lodge," Chepstow, Monmouth (England).  
 RICHARDSON—HARE—Dec. 18, Captain C. J. Richardson, 91st Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, to Emily Margaret, youngest daughter of R. Hare, Esq.  
 TATHAM—BULLER—Jan. 14, at St. Matthias', Earl's-court, Rev. Wm. M. Latham, to Louisa Valetta, youngest daughter of Frederick P. Buller, late B.C.S.

### DEATHS.

- GREEN—Dec. 24, at Nowshera, Edith Mary, the wife of Colonel J. H. Green, 12th Bengal Cavalry.  
 JOACHIM—Dec. 20, at Mozufferpore, Edward Lewis Joachim, aged 51 years.  
 JONES—Jan. 2, at the "Hermitage," Armstrong-road, Bangalore; Oliver Willoughby Royle, son of Thirza and Willoughby Jones.  
 MISQUITTA—Jan. 6, at Matharapacady, Cecilia, the daughter of the late Manoel Misquitta, Superintendent General Post Office, Bombay, aged 24 years.  
 MONCOUR—At Kendal, Upper Burma, John Rate Moncour, late of Milonie Estate, Travancore, son of the late David Moncour, Esq., merchant, Dundee, aged 38 years.  
 RADCLIFFE—Nov. 21, at Leam Side, Leamington, Margaret Beatrice, daughter of Lieut.-General G. T. Radcliffe, Madras Army, aged 25 years.  
 ROGERS—Dec. 21, at Calcutta, Joseph Archibald Campbell, son of Mr. F. C. Rogers, N.D.M.S. Railway, Dacca.  
 ROSE—Jan. 1, at Aurangabad (Deccan), Ernestine Lilian, daughter of E. Rose, Sub-Engineer, P.W.D., Sind Fishin State Railway.  
 SPRING—Dec. 28, at Shillong, Constance, wife of the Rev. H. C. Spring, Chaplain.  
 THEODORE—Dec. 21, at Dobi, Kulu, Punjab, J. Theodore, Superintendent of Works, Lahoul, aged 50 years.



## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1886.

## THE BURMA BLUE BOOK.

BEFORE the change which has, owing to Thebaw's misrule and contumacy, taken place in the government of Burma be allowed to pass into the domain of "ancient history," it may be well to devote a few lines to the manner of its origin, as recorded in a Blue Book just issued, and the last document in which is the Proclamation in which, "By command of the Queen Empress," the annexation of the kingdom was notified by Lord Dufferin on January 1. That a volume of correspondence, numbering 266 pages, should, within less than three weeks from that date, be in the hands of the public, is a fact creditable to its official compilers, as well as to the Government, who have shown their earnest desire to furnish the fullest information with the least possible delay.

The story opens so far back as July, 1878, when the first indication of the wish of the Burmese Government to enter into closer relations with France was manifested by the deputation to Paris of an Envoy, whose proceedings were of a somewhat mysterious nature, but of whose diplomatic character the French Ministers professed entire ignorance; and it was considered desirable to remind them that "considering the geographical situation of Burma, and its political relations with British India, Her Majesty's Government would object to any special alliance or understanding between the Burmese and any other Power," and in particular to facilities being afforded for the purchase of arms. The French Government showed every wish to meet the wishes of Lord Derby, who was then Foreign Secretary, and the question was for the time dropped.

It was, however, not long before closer attention to Burmese matters was forced on us by the approaching death of the King; and Lord Lytton, then Viceroy, showed his prescience by endeavouring to provide against possible future difficulties. The whole system on which our relations with Mandalay were based should, he thought,

undergo a change, and this change was to be pointedly mentioned as a quasi-condition of "the general recognition and support" of his successor.

Again, "we have empowered Mr. Shaw to use any opportunity of intimating at Mandalay that the friendly understanding which we are ready to establish with the present King must depend on a proper recognition by his Majesty of the position and influence of the British Resident." (p. 3.)

The Home Government, however, while approving what action the necessity of the case might seem to require, hardly thought the moment (p. 23) opportune for the entire revision of our treaties with Burma, an opinion which was, unfortunately, adhered to far too long.

Thebaw had no special claim to the throne, and his being placed on it was the result of a palace intrigue, to further which all his probable rivals were invited to Mandalay, and there secured, a few only escaping to the British Residency. Whether or not Thebaw, or his half-sister and wife Soopayalat (a name signifying "the most lovely of princesses"), was nettled at this escape, and at our presumed intervention in the matter, does not appear, but that some communication took place between our Agent and the prisoners is (p. 29) clear, and that this may have been one of the causes of the inveterate hatred entertained towards us at Mandalay there seems every reason to suppose. Be this as it may, no long time elapsed ere the then Resident, Mr. Shaw, had to report (pp. 92, 100, and elsewhere) outrages on British subjects. The Queen, and the all-powerful Tynedah Mengyee, saw the hateful British influence everywhere; and, probably enough, to us was ascribed, by the latter, that attempt—an attempt which the Resident evidently discredited—to obtain the release of the prisoners, which led to the massacre, at intervals, of themselves and their relatives, to the number in all of about 150, a monstrosity which called forth general execration.

The pleasures of being a member of the Royal family of Burma are, it will have been seen, "tempered by assassination," and the amenities of what has facetiously been called Burmese criminal jurisprudence are varied. To be put to death "with every refinement of torture," if a girl's pretty face excited the susceptibilities of the King, and the jealousy of Soopayalat, to have (if a Minister) one's mouth filled with gunpowder and one's head blown off, seem to have been pleasant variations from the more ordinary courses of flogging to death, or of crucifying and disembowelling. One form of punishing a poor girl who, with her brother, was accused of transmitting presents to a fugitive Prince, is thus given (p. 55):—

The girl was murdered in the ordinary Burmese fashion. Her hands were bound between her knees, two cords were fastened round her neck, by means of which a man on either side forced back her head. While in this position another man struck her across the throat with a heavy bamboo. The girl was young and strong, and, they say, she endured seven blows before she died.

The barbarity, as well as the fact, of these murders (euphemistically called "clearing," while imprisonment is concealed under the phrase "keeping by") necessitated repeated remonstrances and threats to discontinue further intercourse with so brutal a ruler. But these, like the massing on the frontier of troops (subsequently withdrawn), had no effect, and, from October, 1879, to June, 1884, the Burmese Government were, except as to matters commercial, left to "stew in their own gravy" so far as India was concerned; though, meanwhile, negotiations had been carried on in Paris, which, notwithstanding the usual official denials, ultimately ended in the Treaty of 1885.

Meanwhile the Burmese, emboldened by that helpless forbearance which every Oriental nation mistakes for

cowardice, had threatened the frontier of Munnipoor, and had

"Insult on insult heaped, and wrong on wrong,"

on British subjects. Lord Ripon found it conducive to his comfort to regard these things as *quieta*, and *quieta non movere*, except to gain a hollow and ephemeral popularity by toadying to the Natives, was his notion of statesmanship. It was not, therefore, until the question came prominently before Lord Dufferin that there was any chance of its being adequately handled. And then it was the growing influence of France which went far to turn the scale. To quote a good summary in a *Times'* leading article, the present Viceroy—

Fully admitting the numerous grievances and indignities for which all redress was denied, yet adhered to the policy of his predecessors so far as to hold that substantial British interests had after all fared, perhaps, as well as can be expected when such a Government as that of Burma is in question. But he added that a very great and important change in the whole situation was being effected by the persistent endeavours of France to obtain a footing at Mandalay, which would give her extensive powers of interference with British commerce, and would lead to political complications of the most perilous kind. A treaty was in fact concluded between France and Burma, and although successive French Foreign Ministers gave positive assurances that no exclusive commercial concessions were being sought, it is altogether beyond question that such things were being negotiated for by French speculators, powerfully assisted by the Resident whom the French Government, more fortunate than our own, had established at Mandalay. Had a French bank, a French railway, and a French shipping company been established on the Upper Irrawaddy—and detailed schemes are given in the Blue Book—the French treaty with Burma would speedily have become a document of importance, and would have been used for the powerful discouragement and compression of British trade.

What has followed since, when the full bearing of the secret negotiations of the French was discovered, is in the memory of all. The failure, regarded as probable, of the Burmese to attend to our remonstrances against concessions to foreigners, was regarded, even by Mr. Bernard, in a light the most serious. "I admit" (says he, p. 168) "that refusal of Ava to comply with our request involves us in annexation."

The Burmese refusal once received, and the resolution to enforce our demands once taken, nothing could have been more prudently, and, to the people, mercifully, decisive than the orders given to General Prendergast: "After you cross the frontier, no offer of submission can be accepted, or can affect the movement of the troops. Mandalay must be occupied, and Thebaw dethroned. You should announce this definitely to the Burmese authorities and population."

The work has been well and quickly done. The Viceroy, in restored health, is to be at Rangoon by the end of the present month; and, though his proposals for the future administration of the newly-acquired territory will probably not be made public until they have been under the consideration of the Home Government, it may safely be anticipated that they will be such as to ensure tranquillity and prosperity, and will satisfy all but the immediate hangers-on of Thebaw.

THE story is told by a New York paper of an English officer of the Indian Army who recently "joined the majority." When he commanded a crack rifle corps an inspection took place, which passed off satisfactorily. There were no complaints, and the regiment was evidently in good order. "But," said the inspecting general, "I am bound to tell you, colonel, that rumours have reached me of gambling being carried on extensively amongst your officers." "That may have been the case, sir," said the colonel, "some months ago; but I can assure you there is nothing of the kind in vogue now—I've won all the ready money in the regiment, and I would not allow any gambling on credit."

## India in Parliament.

In the Queen's Speech, read on Thursday on the occasion of the opening of the new Parliament by Her Majesty in person, the following allusion was made to the Burmese Expedition:—

"Greatly to my regret, I was compelled in the month of November to declare war against Thebaw, the King of Ava. Acts of hostility on his part against my subjects and the interests of my Empire had, since his accession, been deliberate and continuous. These had necessitated the withdrawal of my Representatives from his Court; and my demands for redress were systematically evaded and disregarded. An attempt to confiscate the property of my subjects trading under agreement in his dominions, and a refusal to settle the dispute by arbitration, convinced me that the protection of British life and property, and the cessation of dangerous anarchy in Upper Burma, could only be effected by force of arms. The gallantry of my European and Indian forces, under Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Prendergast, rapidly brought the country under my power, and I have decided that the most certain method of insuring peace and order in those regions is to be found in the permanent incorporation of the kingdom of Ava with my Empire. Papers on this subject will be immediately laid before you."

The promised inquiry into Indian affairs also figured as follows in the Speech:—

"The time which has elapsed since I assumed the direct government of India makes it desirable that the operation of the Statutes by which that change was effected should be carefully investigated. I commend this important matter to your earnest attention."

MONDAY, JAN. 25.

Mr. HUNTER, a new member, objected to the Burma Expedition on the ground that the Act of 1858 prohibited the employment, out of India, of H.M.'s troops without the previous sanction of Parliament.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL vindicated the course taken, the discussion of which, Mr. Gladstone observed, had better be taken when the Indian Secretary came to move the statutory resolution sanctioning the expenditure out of the Indian revenues.

Lord R. CHURCHILL remarked that Mr. Hunter could not have sufficiently studied the Burma Blue Book, and endorsed the Attorney-General's interpretation of the Government of India Act, which, he contended, had not been violated. He denied that the course taken by the Government deprived the House of Commons of all control over the employment of Indian troops. Even now it was within the power of the House, if it thought fit, to replace King Thebaw on the throne of Burma. At the same time he pointed out that it had always been customary to seek the sanction of Parliament for the employment of Indian troops out of India after such employment had been determined upon and the initial expense incurred, and he denied that it was essential to apply for such sanction before the troops were employed. For this he quoted the case of the Chinese War in 1859, when the expenditure for the employment of Indian troops was commenced five months before the sanction of Parliament was asked for, the Abyssinian War in 1867, the Afghan War in 1878, the employment of Indian troops in the first Egyptian War, and the Suakim Expedition of last year, when orders were sent to India to send troops, and an expenditure of £350,000 incurred a month before the sanction of Parliament was asked for.

Mr. HUNTER then withdrew his amendment.

## Correspondence.

GOLD.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—There is likely soon to be a rush to the Hukong valley in search of gold, which nowadays is much more useful than silver, when thousands of Europeans can obtain only eighteen pennies for a rupee. The existence of gold has been known for generations past, but plundering mountain tribes and the oppression of Thebaw's Burmese Government have hindered speculators who wanted to dig.

The Hukong valley now belongs to the British Government, and the easiest way to it is by Sibsagar, in Upper Assam. How long will it take for our slow India Office to commence the construction of a Roman road through tea gardens to gold mines?

In 1836—fifty years ago—Captain Hannay wrote as follows:—"Gold is found in most of the rivers, both in grains and in pieces, the size of a large pea. The rivers which produce it in greatest quantity and of the best quality are the Kapdip and the Namkwun. The sand of the former is not worked for this mineral, I am told, but large pits are dug on its banks, where the gold is found as above mentioned." (Page 103 of "Selections of Papers by Bengal Secretariat, 1873.")

Besides gold we may soon hope to have finest Hukong tea quoted in the markets, and large supplies of coal and petroleum will, I hope, soon reward the enterprise of Englishmen.—Your obedient servant,

T.

January 23rd.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Jan. 19, Edinburgh, Calcutta; Mellanope, Calcutta.—20, Sutlej (s), Calcutta; Chusan (s), Bombay.—24, Navarino (s), Calcutta; Draco (s), Bombay; Elginshire, Calcutta.  
BOMBAY.—Jan. 19, Peshawur (s), London.—21, Merton Hall (s), Bombay.—22, Akaba (s), Cardiff.—23, Mirzapore (s), Colombo.—25, Clan Ogilvie (s), Liverpool.  
CALCUTTA.—Jan. 19, Angers (s), Singapore; Cormorant (s), London; City of Venice (s), Clyde.—20, Almora (s), London; Clan Mackay (s), Cardiff.—21, Rosetta (s), London.—22, Chrysomene, Liverpool.—25, Engineer (s), Liverpool; Jessomene, Liverpool.  
MADRAS.—Jan. 19, Rosetta (s), London.—23, Clan Macintosh (s), Liverpool.

## DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Jan. 20, Hydaspes (s), Bombay; Manora (s), Calcutta.—21, Rydal Hall (s), Bombay; Clan Cameron (s), Bombay; Clan Alpine (s), Kurrachee; Bonnington (s), Madras.—23, Lalpoora (s), Kurrachee.—25, Belgravia (s), Bombay; Clan Drummond (s), Calcutta; Professor (s), Calcutta.  
BOMBAY.—Jan. 16, Henzada (s), London.—23, Clan Murray (s), Liverpool.  
CALCUTTA.—Jan. 18, Clan Macpherson (s), London.—20, Nubia (s), London.—21, Rewa (s), London.  
MADRAS.—Jan. 25, Clan Macpherson (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Ballaarat*, from London, Jan. 27; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, Feb. 4; from Brindisi, Feb. 8.  
For Calcutta: Mrs. Moseley, Mr. and Mrs. B. G. Geidt, Mrs. Tilly, Mr. Curnow, Mrs. C. B. Cooke, Mrs. Douglas, Miss Roberts, Mrs. Trunks, Miss Crawler, Mr. Anon. From Brindisi: Mr. C. S. and Mrs. Dawson, Mr. Farquharson.  
For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Dumerque, Mrs. Hunter, two children, and ayah, Mrs. and two Misses Elles, Miss E. Adams, Mr. W. H. Gage, Major-General Sir H. Macpherson and two Aides-de-Camp, Lady Macpherson, Miss Macpherson, Miss Somers Cocks, Mr. Macpherson, Mrs. Walton. From Brindisi: Mr. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Taylor.  
For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Crosthwaite, Mr. J. Deas and child, Mr. C. Taylor, Colonel and Mrs. McDonald, Miss Rich, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Macpherson and two children, Mrs. Lamond, Mr. J. Miller, Mr. Scherber, Mrs. Brereton, Mr. P. G. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher. From Brindisi: Major W. B. Aislabie, Mr. E. M. Baker, Mr. J. W. Orr, Surgeon-General and Mrs. Madden, Mr. J. Sykes Gamble, Mr. and Mrs. Lethbridge, Mr. Eckstein, Mr. H. Allen, Pujari Lal, Mr. Sanxay, Mr. and Mrs. Spinner. From Suez: Mr. C. A. Elliott, Miss Elliott.  
From Venice: Dr. A. Hilson.  
For Suez: Lady Scott and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, Mr. F. D. Thomas, Mr. C. D. Wolff, Mr. H. T. Smith, Mr. G. A. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Middleton, Lieut. Codrington, Lieut. Hawkshaw.  
For Port Said: Mr. Morris, Mr. Shepherd.  
For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Ford, Mr. Pulley, Lieuts. F. G. Jones, A. J. Brown, G. A. Buchanan and Sherwin, Rev. A. A. Corbett.  
For Colombo: Lieut. Quill.

S.s. *Surat*, from London, Feb. 3; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Feb. 11; from Brindisi, Feb. 15.

For Bombay: Mrs. L. P. Pugh, Mr. C. R. Hawkins, Mr. G. H. P. Evans, Mrs. Edwards. From Venice: Mr. E. O'Brien. From Brindisi: Mr. A. E. C. Trotter, Mr. G. G. Arbuthnot.

S.s. *Australia*, from London, Feb. 10; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Feb. 18; from Brindisi, Feb. 22.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Yates, Mrs. Ashdown and child, Mrs. E. Collen and child, Miss Peacock. From Brindisi: Lieut.-Colonel McNeile, Lady Roberts, Miss Sherston, Colonel J. H. L. Greenfield, Miss J. Hamilton, Mr. J. Walter, Mr. C. Cowper.

S.s. *Chusan*, from London, Feb. 10; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Feb. 18; from Brindisi, Feb. 22.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Burke, Mr. L. B. H. Dickinson.  
For Malta: Mrs. Spencer Clay and child.

For Calcutta: Mr. Cargill, Rev. and Mrs. W. H. Bray and child, Dr. Hasard. From Venice: Mrs. Walters and party. From Brindisi: Mr. W. K. Tweedie.  
For Madras: Mr. F. A. Kead.

S.s. *Ancona*, from London, Feb. 17; s.s. *Assam*, from Venice, Feb. 25; from Brindisi, March 1.

For Bombay: Mrs. Young, his Highness the Maharajah Duleep Singh and family. From Brindisi: Mrs. and Miss Lang, Mr. E. F. Webster.

S.s. *Pekin*, from London, Feb. 24; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, March 4; from Brindisi, March 8.

For Bombay: Miss Lamb. From Venice: Mrs. Losack.  
For Madras: From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. C. L. B. Cumming.  
For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Watkins and niece.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Navarino*, to sail Feb. 3.

For Madras: Miss Nora Mackinnon and nurse, Mr. G. A. Rollin.  
For Aden: Mrs. Jackson.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Gibson and child.  
For Suez: Mr. and Mrs. Binstead.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Lawada*, to sail Feb. 18.

For Bombay: Miss A. Beech.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Goorkha*, to sail March 3.

For Colombo: Mr. A. W. Taylor.

For Madras: Mrs. McLeod, Miss Norah and Hilda McLeod.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Henzada*, to sail March 10.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Seabrook.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Rewa*, to sail March 17.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. A. Elliot.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Roumania*, sailing Jan. 28.

For Calcutta: Mr. M. E. Monks, Mr. W. R. Monks.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Arabia*, sailing Feb. 3.

For Bombay: Mrs. Barr, Miss Harrop.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Britannia*, sailing Feb. 17.

For Bombay: Miss Luard, Mr. P. L. Luard.

Per Star Line s.s. *Capella*, sailing Feb. 11.

For Calcutta: Miss Tench, Major W. F. Trotter, Mr. F. R. Mayne, Mrs. Mayne, Mrs. Lawson, Miss Comrie, Lieut.-Colonel R. F. Lewis.  
For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Shand, Mrs. Harding, Mr. W. W. B. Fletcher, Mr. E. Porkington.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. *Thames*, Capt. W. A. Seaton, Jan. 4.  
From London: Mr. R. G. Allan, Mrs. Allan, Mr. W. Gee, Mr. J. G. Smith, Mr. E. Farquhar, Mrs. Quarrel, Miss Middleton, Hon. Terence Blackwood, Mr. F. Rosen, Capt. and Mrs. Montagu Capt. Spencer Smith, Miss Shandley, Mrs. Spratt, Major and Mrs. Price, Colonel Dawkins, Mr. Fraylen, Mr. Glass, Mr. and Mrs. Hughes, Lieut. J. Colvin, Miss Colvin, Mrs. C. Brooke Hunt, Mrs. Dobbs, Capt. Kellie, Mr. Cunliffe.  
From Venice: Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Place, Mr. H. O. Baddeley, Mr. J. Shepherd, Mr. J. T. Lang, Mr. A. M. Tod, Mr. F. W. Buckholtz, Mr. J. Edwards, Mr. Elliott, Mr. H. A. Stewart.  
From Brindisi: Mr. Waterhouse, Mr. R. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Macfadyan, Mr. Ramasawmy Mudeliar, Mr. Mehta, Dr. H. S. Hazlett, Mr. F. Fleet, Mr. H. A. Raikes, Rev. J. B. Brunesson, Hon. H. P. Evans, Mr. C. F. Allen, Mr. Shenstone Roberts, Mr. W. V. Blissett.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Bokhara*, Capt. H. Weighell, left Bombay, Jan. 8.  
For Brindisi: Dr. J. L. Moffatt, Mr. Moffatt.  
For Marseilles: Mr. Fachiri, Mr. M. E. Adams, Mrs. W. S. Hore, Colonel A. Biby, Major Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Owen, Mr. Williams.  
For London: Mr. T. A. Payne, Major and Mrs. W. E. Price, Mrs. C. G. Brooke-Hunt and maid, Mr. Blake.  
For Suez: Dr. and Mrs. Cushing.  
For Venice: Colonel Sir John Bateman-Champain, R.E., Mr. C. E. Twisaday, Mr. Woodman.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Shannon*, from London, Jan. 18.

For Calcutta: Mrs. F. J. Johnstone, Miss Johnstone, Mr. and Mrs. Hulbert, Mrs. R. W. Campbell, Mr. E. C. Elliott, Mrs. Mitchell and three children, Mr. C. Burford, Mr. G. Lawrence, Mr. R. and Mrs. Proctor, Mr. C. and Mrs. Proctor.

For Colombo: Mr. J. W. Russell, Mr. A. J. Bicknell, Lieut. Sutherland, Mr. R. B. Hollings, Mrs. Sextus.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Goddard, Miss Goddard, the Dowager Countess of Donoughmore, Miss Newton, Rev. J. M. Mason, Hon. Mrs. Hutchinson's child, Mr. R. Murray Hickson, Miss E. M. Cadenhead.  
For Suez: Mr. and Mrs. B. Pool, Miss Constable, Miss Macrae, Mr. and Mrs. C. Proctor and child, Mr. A. H. Hamilton.

For Madras: Miss Wren, Miss Pailthorpe, Mr. F. H. Wilkinson, Mr. M. Wainman, Mr. Albridge.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Manora*, sailed Jan. 20.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. R. Macdonald, Mrs. Sandberg, Mr. Kenneth C. Mitchell, Mr. A. M. Harry, Mr. Rivers G. Currie, Mr. Herbert Barnes, Miss Isabella Bradley, Mr. G. C. Burrows, Mrs. Jackson and child, Rev. Graham Sandberg, Mr. F. Creser, Mr. W. Jamieson, Mr. H. Leith, Mr. K. McKechire, Mr. T. Menzies, Mr. T. Millons, Mr. W. P. Scott.

For Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Lang, Miss Lang, Mr. and Mrs. Balderstone.

For Colombo: Mr. John Greig, Mr. Farquharson, Rev. H. A. Sandford, Rev. A. Triggs, Mr. F. H. Wiggan.

For Madras: Colonel and Mrs. H. S. Coningham, Miss Fischer, Miss Jane Hill, Rev. G. M. Rae, Rev. R. D. Shepherd, Mr. Eddy, Mrs. C. Benson, Mr. A. P. O'Sullivan.

For Malta: Mr. H. S. G. Richards.

For Suez: Capt. de Salis, O.S.D.

The following passages have been engaged:—

By the s.s. *Malwa*, Capt. G. W. Atkinson, sailing on Jan. 15.  
For London: Major and Mrs. Burne, Mrs. R. Moore.  
For Brindisi: The Earl of Lauderdale.



## Official Gazette.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Jan. 2.)

**MACEWEN**, Mr. R. S. T., barrister-at-law, officiating recorder of Rangoon, is appointed to be additional recorder of Rangoon, from the 5th inst.; Mr. MacEwen will continue to officiate as recorder of Rangoon during the absence of the Hon. W. F. Agnew.

**RETAILLIOR**—The services of Lieutenant J. M. A. Retaillick are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department from December 18.

**PATTEN**—The services of Mr. G. A. Patten, assistant superintendent of police, 1st grade, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties in Assam.

**DAVIES**, Lieutenant H. S. P., assistant commissioner of the 3rd grade in the Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a political assistant of the 3rd class, and is posted as assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Central India, from December 4.

**VIDAL**—With the sanction of H.M.'s Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. W. H. Vidal as Consul for Norway and Sweden at Aden.

**ADAMS**—The services of Surgeon C. Adams, M.B., civil surgeon of Bickaneer, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department from the date of his return from furlough.

**BIDDULE**, Lieut.-Colonel J., officiating resident, 2nd class, reverts to his substantive grade of political agent, 2nd class, from Nov. 27, the date on which he relinquished charge of the office of Resident in Meywar, and is posted as boundary settlement officer on the Marwar-Meywar border from the date of assuming charge.

**HINDMARSH**, Mr. T. A., locomotive candidate, is appointed, on probation, to the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department.

**MARKS**, Mr. C. B. D., superintendent, 4th grade, is allowed furlough for 24 months, from Dec. 4.

**CALDEROTT**, Surgeon-Major R., assumed medical charge of the camp of the agent to the Governor-General for Central India, on Nov. 10.

**HARRIS**, Mr. T., having been duly elected, is appointed to be a suburban member of the Ajmere Municipal Committee, vice Lieut.-Colonel Moberly, resigned.

**MONIES**, Mr. W., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, is posted to the N.W. Railway.

**WALLACE**, Mr. J. A. A., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Bilaspur-Etawah State Railway to the Sind-Saugar State Railway.

#### MILITARY.

The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointments on H.E.'s Personal Staff:—

**CLANDEBOYE**, Lieut. Viscount A. J. L., 3rd Battalion Royal Irish Rifles, to be an extra A.D.C., dated Jan. 1.

**HEXT**, Captain J., R.N., director of the Indian Marine, to be hon. A.D.C.

**LOCH**, Major W., General List, Infantry, to be hon. A.D.C.

**READE**, Deputy Surgeon-General J. B. C., Medical Staff, to be hon. surgeon.

**FRANKIN**, Surgeon-Major B., Indian Medical Service, to be hon. surgeon.

**BROCKMAN**, Lieut. P. W. D., R.A., Punjab Frontier Force, No. 8 Mountain Battery, to officiate as 2nd subaltern, vice Lieut. F. T. Cole, on furlough, dated Nov. 29.

The following promotions are made subject to H.M.'s approval:—

**CAMPBELL**, Lieut.-Colonel W., Bengal Infantry, to be colonel in the army from Dec. 16.

**STORY**, Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet Colonel P., Bengal Infantry, to be colonel in the Bengal Army from Jan. 1.

**McNAIR**, Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet Colonel E. J., Bengal Infantry, to be colonel in the Bengal Army from Jan. 1.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service from Jan. 1, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

**HENRY**, Major F.

**LAUDERDALE**, Earl of.

**POWER**, Surgeon-Major R.

#### FURLONGS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:—

**FISHE**, Major A., Bengal S.C., wing commander 8th Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for one year.

**LEWIS**, Captain E. J. G., Bengal S.C., military accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade (p.a.), for one year and 335 days.

**JEROME**, Captain H. J. W., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Military Works Department (p.a.), for 182 days.

**McNAIR**, Colonel B. J., Infantry, is permitted to reside out of India.

#### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Dec. 30.)

**REILY**, Mr. H. R., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, is promoted temporarily to the 4th grade of deputy magistrate and deputy collectors, from Nov. 1, on special duty.

**BEAMES**, Mr. H. B., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, is promoted temporarily to the 4th grade of deputy magistrate and deputy collector, from Nov. 1, vice Mr. H. H. R. H. Reily, on special duty.

**JUDGE**, Mr. A. S., assistant superintendent of police, is posted to Sarun.

**WORKMAN**, Mr. E., officiating port officer of False Point and Pooree, is confirmed in that appointment.

**COLLIER**—The Lieut.-Governor appoints Mr. F. R. S. Collier, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Manbhoom, to be a subordinate judge.

**PEACOCK**, Mr. F. B., to be chief secretary to the Government of Bengal.

**NORMAN**, Mr. M. J. J. P., executive engineer, 3rd grade, is, on return from privilege leave, transferred from the Orissa to the Sone Circle.

**ODLING**, Mr. C. W., executive engineer, 1st grade, is temporarily attached to the office of the chief engineer, Bengal.

The Lieut.-Governor is pleased to make the following reversion in the Engineer Establishment from the date specified:—

**GARDINER**, Mr. E. R., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, to be assistant engineer, 1st grade, from Dec. 23.

**COWIE**, Mr. A. J., M.D., inspector-general of civil hospitals, Bengal.

#### PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, Dec. 24.)

**MACPHERSON**, Capt. A. K., cantonment magistrate, on return from furlough, is posted to Umballa, from Dec. 13, vice Lieut. J. M. A. Retaillick, who reverts to military duty.

The undermentioned officers are confirmed in their appointments as civil surgeons of the second class in this Province, from the dates noted opposite their respective names:—

**DENNYS**, Surgeon G. W. P., Oct. 31, 1884.

**CUNNINGHAM**, Surgeon J. A., M.D., June 10.

**SHAND**, Surgeon G. J., M.D., Sept. 1.

The following appointments are made with the sanction of the Government of India:—

**BRUCE**, Lieut.-Colonel T. F., 2nd in command, to officiate as commandant.

**SANDILANDS**, Major A. N., wing commander, to officiate as 2nd in command.

**VAUGHAN**, Captain E. B. J., wing officer, to officiate as wing commander and wing officer.

Regimental order, dated Dec. 16, making the following temporary appointments in the 8th Punjab Cavalry, from Oct. 22:—

**MANSER**, Captain C. G., 4th squadron commander, to officiate as 2nd squadron commander.

**LAMBERT**, Captain W., squadron officer, to officiate as 3rd squadron commander.

**BAKER**, Lieut. L. S. H., squadron officer, to officiate as 4th squadron commander.

#### NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Jan. 2.)

**CASEY**, Mr. A. E., assistant commissioner, Naini Tal, privilege leave for two months and fourteen days, from December 21.

**MOULE**, Mr. H. F. D'O., magistrate and collector, 2nd grade, to be secretary to the Board of Revenue, N.W.P., but to continue to officiate as magistrate and collector, 1st grade, with effect from January 1.

**MACKINTOSH**, Mr. J. S., secretary to the Board of Revenue, N.W.P., to be magistrate and collector, 2nd grade.

**ROBERTSON**, Mr. J. C., commissioner, Rohilkhand Division, to officiate as junior member of the Board of Revenue, N.W.P., during the absence on deputation of the Hon. J. W. Quinton.

**LANG**, Mr. G. L., magistrate and collector, Bulandshahr, to officiate as commander, Rohilkhand Division, during the absence of Mr. J. C. Robertson.

**ADDIS**, Mr. D. F., joint magistrate, Bulandshahr, to officiate as magistrate and collector, Bulandshahr, during the absence of Mr. G. L. Lang.

**YOUNG**, Mr. W., assistant magistrate and collector, to be district and sessions judge, 3rd grade, but to continue to officiate in the 2nd grade.

**BARNARDO**, Mr. G. C. F., executive engineer, 3rd grade, district engineer, Banda, is transferred to the Gonda district as district engineer.

**MEARES**, Mr. W. E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, is appointed to the charge of the Kalpi-Jhansi Division, but will continue to officiate in his present appointment.

#### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Jan. 2.)

The following appointments are made from the 1st prox:—

**ANDERSON**—**GREANY**—Mr. K. Anderson and Mr. P. Greany, extra assistant commissioners, 1st grade, to be extra assistant commissioners, 2nd grade.

**LOSACK**, Captain C. W., deputy conservator of forests, returned from the three months' privilege leave granted to him, and assumed charge of the Mandla Forest Division on Nov. 13.

**NEDHAM**—**THOMAS**—Mr. W. A. Nedham and Lieut.-Colonel R. M. B. Thomas, officiating deputy commissioners, respectively made over and received charge of the Balaghat District on the 22nd idem.

**FOX-STRAWGWAYS**, Mr. M. W., C.S., assistant commissioner, assumed charge of his duties on the 18th idem.

**THOMPSON**, Mr. Apothecary E. A., civil surgeon, Narsinghpur, received executive charge of the jail on the 23rd idem.

**CRUMP**, Mr. H. A., assistant commissioner, Wardha, shall be that of an assistant commissioner of the 3rd class.

#### BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, Dec. 19.)

**GREEN**, Lieutenant G. E. T., assistant commissioner, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 3rd class in the Tharrawaddy district.

**STOWELL**, Mr. F. S., officiating superintendent of police, 2nd class, is transferred from Thaton to the headquarters of the Moulmein Town district.

**RICHARDSON**, Mr. D. L., Myook, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 3rd class in the Hantawaddy district.

**GREEN**, Lieutenant G. E. T., probationer for the Staff Corps, has been appointed temporarily to be an assistant commissioner, 4th grade, in British Burma, on Dec. 12. Lieutenant Green is posted to the headquarters of the Tharrawaddy district.

**PARSONS**, Lieut. J. H., assistant commissioner, is transferred from Tharrawaddy to the charge of the Myede sub-division of the Thayetmyo district.



The following temporary alterations in rank are ordered:—

EALLES, Mr. H. L., C.S., to officiate as assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, from Oct. 12.  
 FURLONG, Lieut.-Colonel M., to officiate as deputy commissioner, 1st grade, from Nov. 4.  
 DUKE, Mr. C. J. A., to officiate as deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, from Nov. 4.  
 BURNE, Mr. K. G., to officiate as deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, from Nov. 4.  
 JOHNSON, Lieut. T. G., to officiate as assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, from Nov. 4.  
 PARSONS, Lieut. J. H., to officiate as assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, from Nov. 4.  
 HOUGH, Mr. A. L., to officiate as assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, from Nov. 4.  
 BURNE, Mr. K. G., to officiate as deputy commissioner, 4th grade, from November 10.  
 IRWIN, Mr. A. M. B., C.S., to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st grade, from November 10.  
 SHAW, Mr. G. W., C.S., to officiate as assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, from November 10.  
 PARSONS, Lieutenant J. H., to officiate as assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, from November 10.  
 SHAW, Mr. G. W., C.S., to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st grade, from November 15.  
 PARSONS, Lieutenant J. H., to officiate as assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, from November 15.  
 SHAW, Mr. G. W., C.S., to officiate as assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, from November 19.  
 PARSONS, Lieutenant J. H., to officiate as assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, from November 19.  
 SHAW, Mr. G. W., C.S., to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st grade, from November 20.  
 PARSONS, Lieutenant J. H., to officiate as assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, from November 20.  
 FURLONG, Lieut.-Colonel M., to revert to his substantive rank from Nov. 30.  
 DUKE, Mr. C. J. A., to officiate as deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, from Nov. 30.  
 PARROTT, Captain B. A. N., to officiate as deputy commissioner, 4th grade, from Nov. 30.  
 BUTLER, Captain J., to officiate as deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, from Dec. 1.  
 ALEXANDER, Major G., to revert to his substantive rank from Dec. 1.  
 FURLONG, Lieut.-Colonel M., to officiate as deputy commissioner, 1st grade, from Dec. 6.  
 ALEXANDER, Major G., to officiate as deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, from Dec. 6.  
 PARROTT, Captain B. A. N., to officiate as deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, from Dec. 6.  
 BURNE, Mr. K. G., to officiate as deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, from Dec. 6.  
 GATES, Mr. F. C., C.S., to officiate as deputy commissioner, 4th grade, from Dec. 6.  
 HOUGH, Mr. A. L., to officiate as assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, from Dec. 6.  
 The following transfers are ordered:—  
 NAYLOR, Mr. C. G. R., from Tharrawaddy to the medical charge of the Prome district.  
 FRENCHMAN, Surgeon E. P., from Prome to the medical charge of the Thayetmyo district.  
 PARSONS—GREEN—Lieuts. J. H. Parsons and G. E. T. Green, assistant commissioners, respectively made over and received charge of the court and office of the assistant commissioner at Tharrawaddy headquarters on the 14th inst.  
 IRWIN, Mr. A. M. B., C.S., relinquished charge of the duties of assistant commissioner, Henzada, on Nov. 21.  
 LANG, Mr. J. L., Myook, 1st grade, made over, and Mr. N. G. Cholmeley, C.S., assistant commander, received charge of the Pyuntaza sub-division, Shwegyin district, dated Dec. 2.  
 MAXWELL, Lieut. F. D., made over, and Surgeon C. S. Rundle received executive charge of the Toungoo Gaol on the 12th inst.  
 BEESTON, Mr. R. C., executive engineer, 3rd grade, made over, and Mr. H. S. Guinness, assistant engineer, 1st grade, received, charge of the 3rd division, Sittang Valley Railway, on the 14th inst.  
 MORSE, Mr. F. H. W., executive engineer, 3rd grade, made over, and Mr. H. S. Guinness, assistant engineer, received charge of the 4th division, Sittang Valley Railway, on the 15th inst.

## FURLOUGHS.

Goss, Mr. L. A., junior inspector of schools, has been granted three months' leave.  
 MORSE, Mr. F. H. W., executive engineer, Burma State Railway, is granted two years' furlough.

## BOMBAY.

## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

## CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Jan. 7.)

HUGHES, Mr. H. A., assistant collector of Khandesh, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 1st class in the district of Khandesh.

MORRISON—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. E. C. Morrison, magistrate of the 1st class in the district of Poona, to be magistrate in charge of the sub-division of that district, comprising the talukas of Indapur, Purandhar, Bhimthadi and Sirur.

WEIR, Mr. J. W. A., assistant collector in the district of Thana, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 1st class in the district of Thana.

WEIR—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. W. A. Weir, magistrate of the 2nd class in the district of Thana, to be a visitor of the district jail at Thana.

HART, Mr. W. E., chief judge of the Bombay Court of Small Causes, resumed charge of his appointment on the 23rd ult.

H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

COLES, Mr. C. B., to be district superintendent of police in the Kolaba District.

KENNEDY, Mr. H., to be district superintendent of police in the Panch Mahals District.

MARBIOTT, Captain E. F., to be district superintendent of police in the Ratnagiri District.

YATES, Mr. F. B., to be district superintendent of police in the Sholapur District.

JARDINE, Mr. A. J., on being relieved by Captain Marriott, to act as second assistant district superintendent of police in the Khandesh district.

LAWRENCE—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to reappoint Mr. E. Lawrence, C.S., to be forest settlement officer for the Salsette, Bassein, Mahim, Bhiwandi, Karjat, and Murbad talukas of the Thana district.

DIMMOCK—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgeon H. P. Dimmock, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (London), on the return to duty of Brigade Surgeon H. R. L. Macdougall, M.D., L.R.C.S., L.M. (Edinburgh), to act as civil surgeon, Nasik, during the absence of Surgeon-Major H. De Tatham, M.D. (Brus.), M.R.C.P. (London), M.R.C.S.

BAGNELL—WEIR—Mr. H. W. J. Bagnell delivered over and Mr. J. W. A. Weir received charge of the office of the assistant collector, Thana, on the 6th inst.

GRAY—BAGNELL—Mr. E. Gray delivered over and Mr. H. W. J. Bagnell received charge of the office of the first assistant collector, Thana, on the 18th inst.

GOLDSMID - LARPERT—Messrs. F. Goldsmid and J. M. de H. Larpernt respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of assistant superintendent of police, Belgaum, on the 23rd inst.

## FURLOUGHS.

HOSKING—The furlough for twenty-one months granted to Mr. E. Hosking, judge and sessions judge of Khandesh, is to have effect from March 17, or from subsequent date in that month.

WESTBROOK, Mr. R. G. C., port officer, Karwar, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from Jan. 4, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

WINTER, Mr. H. E., C.S., is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

## MILITARY.

O'SULLIVAN—The tenure of service of Captain G. H. W. O'Sullivan, R.E., will have effect from March 1, the date on which he commenced to draw full staff pay as deputy assistant quartermaster-general whilst officiating in that grade.  
 LUCKHARDT, Colonel W., C.B., Staff Corps, assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, and acting assistant commissary-general for transport, Bombay, to be commissary-general of the army, vice Colonel A. Phelps.

The following promotion is made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

PHELPS, Lieut.-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) A., Infantry, to be colonel, with the colonel's allowance, from Jan. 1.

BARTON, Lieut.-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) L. C., Staff Corps, is entitled to the colonel's allowance, from Jan. 3.

JONES—The services of Lieut. J. Jones, 3rd Bombay Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

The following substantive pro tem. promotions in the Commissariat Department are ordered, from June 20 to July 14, vice Colonel W. Luckhart, C.B., appointed assistant commissary-general for transport, Karachi-Rindli Line:—

HIBBERT, Lieut.-Colonel J., to be substantive, pro tem., assistant commissary-general, 2nd class.

HUGHES, Major C. F., to be substantive, pro tem., assistant commissary-general, 3rd class.

FULLER, Captain H. S. A., to be substantive, pro tem., assistant commissary-general, 4th class.

BARCLAY, Captain E. A., to be substantive, pro tem., sub-assistant commissary-general 1st class.

Consequent on the services of Colonel J. S. D. Bolton, assistant commissary-general, second class, having been placed at the disposal of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief, the following promotions are ordered, from Nov. 4:—

HIBBERT, Lieut.-Colonel J., assistant commissary-general, third class, to be assistant commissary-general, second class.

HUGHES, Major C. F., assistant commissary-general, fourth class, to be assistant commissary-general, third class.

FULLER, Captain H. S. A., sub-assistant commissary-general, first class, to be assistant commissary-general, fourth class.

BARCLAY, Captain E. A., sub-assistant commissary-general, second class, to be sub-assistant commissary-general, first class.

WISE—Honorary Lieut. and Deputy Assistant Commissary C. D. Wise, Bombay, Miscellaneous List, is promoted to the rank of assistant commissary from Dec. 4.

The following appointment is made from Dec. 25:—

SHEPARD, Captain C. S., 2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment (aide-de-camp to H.E. the Commander-in-Chief), to be a brigade-major on the Establishment, in succession to Captain G. C. K. P. Roupell, appointed deputy assistant adjutant-general. The tenure of Captain Shepard's service on the Staff commenced from Feb. 1, 1882, the date on which he was first appointed thereto in the position of aide-de-camp to H.E. the Commander-in-Chief.

GRIEG, Rev. T. H., returned from furlough to Europe on Dec. 26, and received over charge of his duties as senior chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bombay, and senior chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, Bombay, on the 28th idem, from the Rev. A. B. Watson, M.A. The unexpired portion of the furlough granted to the Rev. T. H. Grieg is hereby cancelled.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, Dec. 31.)

His Excellency the Provisional Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

HAMILTON, Lieutenant C. De C., R.A., to be 2nd subaltern officiating commandant No. 2 (Native) Mountain Battery, vice Gardiner, proceeded on sick leave.

GRIER, Lieutenant H. D., R.A., 3rd subaltern, to be officiating 2nd subaltern No. 2 (Native) Mountain Battery.

BRAID, Lieutenant A. R., R.A., to be officiating 3rd subaltern No. 2 (Native) Mountain Battery.



## FURLONGHS.

HILLIER, Lieutenant G. W., Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, to Australia, from January 1 to June 30, on medical certificate.

ELMS, Surgeon R. R. K., medical staff, for six months, on medical certificate.

## LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the Period from which the Leave was granted.

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## MILITARY.

Abbott, Maj. A. K., S.C., 1 yr. 43 dys., fr. Dec. 14, '85, B.  
Abbott, Maj. G. M., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 1, '85, B.  
Abbott, Maj. H. A., S.C., 1 yr. 30 dys., B.  
Abbott, Maj. H. B., S.C., 18 mos., from April 10, '85, Bo.  
Aislabie, Maj. W. B., Inf., 117 dys., fr. Nov. 2, '85, B.  
Aitchison, Bde. Surg. J. E. T., M.D., C.I.E., B.  
Alban, Lieut. W. G., S.C., 1 year, fr. June 24, '85, Bo.  
Archdall, Surg.-Maj. E. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 20, '85, M.  
Atkinson, Lt.-Col. S. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 30, '85, M.  
Badcock, Col. A. R., C.B., 1 yr., from Aug. 18, '85, B.  
Barnes, Col. O., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Dec. 12, '84, B.  
Barnett, Lieut.-Col. J. H. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 1, '85, M.  
Batten, Lt. A. C., S.C., 18 mos., from Mar. 21, '85, B.  
Baylay, Lt.-Col. C. A., S.C., 1 yr., from April 1, '85, B.  
Beatson, Capt. S. B., S.C., 2 yrs., from April 1, '85, B.  
Bell, Col. T., S.C., 1 yr. 172 dys., from June 3, '84, Bo.  
Bensley, Surg.-Maj. E. C., 1 yr., from July 15, '84, B.  
Bergman, Col. C. H., Inf., 1 yr., from Mar. 2, '85, B.  
Birch, Surg.-Maj. E. A., M.D., 1 yr., fr. June 25, '85, B.  
Blanc, Surg.-Maj. H. J., M.D., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 1, '85, Bo.  
Blood, Surg. Jos., B.  
Blowers, Lt.-Col. C. E., S.C., 21 ms., from Sept. 9, '84, Bo.  
Boddam, Col. W. W., S.C., 1 yr. 182 dys., fr. Apr. 3, '85, B.  
Bollean, Capt. L. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 22, '85, B.  
Boulderson, Lt. H. A. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 19, '85, M.  
Boulton, Col. C. F., S.C., 18 mos., from Oct. 19, '84, Bo.  
Boustead, Surg.-Maj. R., 1 yr., from April 30, '85, Bo.  
Bowie, Lt.-Col. M. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 15, '85, M.  
Boyd, Surg.-Maj. H., M.D., fr. Dec. 12, '85, B.  
Brereton, Lt.-Col. C. W., R.A., 182 dys., fr. Oct. 23, '85, M.  
Bridges, Lt.-Col. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 20, '85, B.  
Briggs, Col. G., S.C., 1 yr., from April 28, '85, M.  
Brooke, Capt. A. W., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Sept. 23, '85, B.  
Broome, Lieut. R. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B.  
Brown, Lt.-Col. W. T., S.C., 12 ms., fr. Sept. 2, '84, Bo.  
Brown, Col. C. M., R.E., 1 yr. 222 dys., fr. Feb. 27, '85, Bo.  
Brown, Brig.-Surg. J., M.D., 1 yr. 90 dys., fr. Nov. 20, '85, B.  
Brown, Maj. C. M., Inf., 1 yr., from April 10, '85, B.  
Buller, Col. H. M., Cav., 182 dys., fr. Sept. 25, '85, B.  
Burne, Lt. N. A. K., S.C., 1 yr., from April 10, '85, B.  
Burrows, Lt. W. G., Prob. S.C., 6 mos., fr. Oct. 17, '85, M.  
Butler, Lt.-Col. S. E. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 5, '85, M.  
Byng, Lt.-Col. T. R., S.C., 1 yr., from June 9, '85, M.

Carr, Maj. F. S., Inf., 1 yr., fr. June 16, '85, B.  
Carter, Maj. T. T., R.E., 1 yr. 6 mos., fr. Dec. 5, '84, B.  
Carruthers, Lieut. G. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 8, '85, M.  
Cates, Bde. Surg. W. E., 240 dys., from Aug. 11, '85, Bo.  
Cayley, Bde. Surg. H., 2 yrs., from April 6, '84, B.  
Chambers, Col. R. M., Inf., 15 mos., fr. Nov. 23, '85, Bo.  
Chandra, Surg.-Maj. R. C., 1 yr., fr. June 30, '85, B.  
Channer, Col. G. N., V.C., S.C., 182 dys., fr. Oct. 9, '85, B.  
Chaplin, Major A., Inf., 1 yr., 57 dys., fr. Mar. 1, '85, M.  
Chase, Lieut. W. St. L., V.C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 28, '85, Bo.  
Chesney, Maj.-Gen. G. T., C.S.I., R.E., 194 dys., fr. Sept. 8, '85, B.  
Churchill, Maj. G. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 23, '85, B.  
Clare, Maj. A. B., Inf., 14 mos., from Jan. 6, '85, B.  
Clarke, Col. W. C. S., S.C., 1 yr. 182 dys., fr. Mar. 8, '85, B.  
Clifford, Col. R. C. R., S.C., 321 dys., fr. Oct. 31, '85, B.  
Coles, Lt.-Col. C. H., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 1, '85, Bo.  
Coligan, Lieut. J. F. F., S.C., 1 yr. 276 dys., fr. Dec. 20, '85, B.  
Colvin, Lieut. J. R. C., S.C., 283 dys., fr. May 26, '85, B.  
Coningham, Col. H., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 9, '85, M.  
Coningham, Col. H. E., S.C., 180 dys., fr. Oct. 28, '85, M.  
Cooke, Major W., S.C., 1 yr., from Sept. 25, '85, M.  
Cousmaker, Maj. M. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 17, '85, Bo.  
Cox, Lieut. E. C., S.C., 1 yr. 147 dys., fr. April 1, '84, B.  
Cox, Lieut. C. L. H., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Oct. 18, '85, Bo.  
Cullen, Surg.-Maj. P., M.D., 1 yr., fr. May 26, '85, B.

Daunt, Col. J. C. C., V.C., S.C., 3 yrs., fr. Apr. 22, '83, B.  
Deane, Lieut. F. B., S.C., 230 dys., fr. Nov. 23, '85, M.  
Dean-Pitt, Capt. D. C., R.A., Bo.  
Dobble, Lt. H. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 10, '85, B.  
Ellis, Captain C. C., R.E., 1 yr., B.  
Erskine, Lt.-Col. G. E., Cav., 1 yr., fr. May 1, '85, Bo.  
Emmonde-White, Sgt.-Maj. H. P., 1 yr. 182 dys., fr. Apr. 17, '85, M.

Fagan, Lieut.-Col. J. L., S.C., 1 yr., from Sept. 8, '85, Bo.  
Farrar, Colonel R., S.C., 280 dys., fr. May 31, '85, M.  
Fasken, Capt. H. J. N., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B.  
Finlay, Capt. H. R., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 28, '85, B.  
Firth, Col. R. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 9, '85, B.  
Fleming, Surg.-Maj. J. M., M.D., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 18, '85, B.  
Francis, Capt. G. F., S.C., Bo.  
Fraser, Maj. J., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 23, '85, B.

Gallie, Lt.-Col. F. S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 13, '85, B.  
Georges, Lt. T. W. J., M. S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 10, '85, M.  
Glascock, Lt.-Col. T. B. M., S.C., 1 yr. 250 dys., fr. Oct. 31, '85, B.  
Gompertz, Capt. B. T. M., S.C., 18 ms., fr. Apr. 10, '85, M.  
Gordon, Lieut. W. D., S.C., 18 mos., from Jan. 6, '85, B.  
Gordon, Maj. J. E., Inf., 18 mos., fr. Nov. 13, '85, B.  
Grant, Lieut.-Col. F. W. S.C., B.  
Graves, Captain E. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 18, '85, B.  
Gray, Surg.-Maj. W., 15 mos., from Feb. 6, '85, Bo.  
Greenfield, Lt.-Col. J. H. L., S.C., 150 dys., fr. Oct. 9, '85, Bo.  
Griffith, Col. C. M., S.C., 1 yr. 49 dys., fr. Feb. 1, '85, Bo.  
Griffith, Lt.-Col. J. G. E., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 12, '85, Bo.

Halg, Surg. P. de H., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 1, '85, B.  
Hall, Maj. C. M., Inf., 1 yr. 275 dys., fr. Nov. 8, '85, B.  
Hallett, Maj. C. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 1, '85, B.  
Hamilton, H., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 18, '85, B.  
Hammond, Maj. A. G., V.C., S.C., 1 yr. 4 dys., fr. Nov. 1, '85, B.  
Harcourt, Col. A. F., S.C., 1 yr. 7 dys., fr. Dec. 11, '85, B.  
Hay, Maj. C., S.C., 326 dys., fr. Oct. 28, '85, Bo.  
Hay, Capt. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 24, '85, Bo.  
Hay, Lt.-Col. J., S.C., 1 yr. 90 dys., fr. Dec. 12, '85, B.  
Heath, Maj. J. M., S.C., 9 mos., fr. Aug. 25, '85, Bo.  
Heming, Maj. D., Inf., 18 mos., from Jan. 15, '85, M.  
Hennell, Maj. R., Inf., 286 dys., fr. Nov. 21, '85, Bo.  
Heeketh, Lieut.-Col. R. W., S.C., M.  
Hills, Col. G. S., R.E., 2 yrs., from March 20, '85, B.  
Higginson, Lt.-Col. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 11, '85, M.  
Hingston, Capt. C. W. J., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 21, '85, B.  
Hogg, Col. A. G. F., S.C., 6 mos., from Feb. 6, '85, Bo.  
Holmes, Surg.-Maj. A. P., M.D., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 30, '85, B.  
Home, Col. R., C.I.E., R.E., B.  
Hooper, Surg.-Maj. W. R., 15 mos., fr. Mar. 15, '85, B.  
Hope, Capt. T., S.C., 1 yr. 46 dys., from May 22, '85, Bo.  
Hornaby, Maj. A. W. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 20, '85, M.  
Houston, Bde. Surg. J., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 27, '85, M.  
Howard, Maj. T., R.E., 1 yr., from April 1, '85, B.  
Hughes, Maj. C. F., S.C., 264 dys., from Oct. 20, '85, Bo.  
Humphrey, Col. F. T., S.C., 284 dys., fr. Oct. 21, '85, Bo.  
Hunt, Col. R. A. C., Inf., 1 yr., fr. April 24, '85, Bo.  
Hutchinson, Lieut. A. J., R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 18, '85, B.

Irvine, Lt.-Col. J. S., S.C., 102 dys., fr. Nov. 14, '85, B.  
Jackson, Lieut. J., S.C., 1 yr., from June 15, '85, M.  
Jackson, Maj. E. C., Inf., 1 yr. 245 dys., fr. Nov. 22, '85, B.  
James, Lt.-Col. C. F., S.C., 18 mos., from Jan. 2, '85, Bo.  
Jamieson, Capt. C. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 30, '85, B.  
Jameson, Capt. W. H., S.C., 1 yr., from April 10, '85, B.  
Jeffreys, Col. W., R.E., 2 yrs., from Jan. 16, '85, B.  
Jones, Capt. G. T., R.E., 7 mos., Bo.  
Justice, Col. H. A., S.C., 1 yr., from Oct. 4, '85, M.

Keary, Lieut. H. D. U., C.S., 1 yr., fr. June 1, '85, M.  
Keelan, Surg.-Maj. B. C., 1 yr., Bo.  
Keene, Capt. A., R.A., 180 dys., from Sept. 13, '85, Bo.  
Kellie, Surg. G. J., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 23, '85, B.  
Kelly, Surgeon-Major James, 26 mos., fr. Jan. 12, '84, Bo.  
Kelly, Maj. H. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 17, '85, M.  
Kensington, Capt. C. H. M., R.E., 1 yr., M.  
Kettlewell, Col. T., S.C., 1 yr., from June 9, '85, Bo.  
Knyvet, Col. W. L. N., S.C., 1 yr. 156 dys., fr. Aug. 11, '85, B.  
Kunhardt, Capt. H. G., R.E., 1 yr. 278 dys., fr. Dec. 20, '85, B.

Landon, Major A., Inf., 2 years, from July 1, '84, B.  
Laughton, Col. D. W., S.C., 1 yr. 153 dys., fr. Apr. 1, '85, M.  
Le Breton, Maj. W. L., S.C., 9 mos., fr. July 15, '85, Bo.  
Le Geyt, Col. P. H., S.C., 1 yr. 7 mos., fr. Apr. 8, '85, B.  
Little, Maj. J. A., S.C., 1 yr. 182 dys., fr. Apr. 17, '85, B.  
Little, Lieut. W. R., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B.  
Macdonald, Capt. C. E. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 14, '84, B.  
Macdonell, Lt. R. D., S.C., 9 mos., fr. Oct. 2, '85, M.  
Mackenzie, Maj. J. S. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 14, '85, M.  
Macpherson, Sir H. T., V.C., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., B.  
Maunsell, Col. J. R., R.E., 1 yr. 21 dys., fr. Nov. 14, '85, Bo.  
McCloghry, Surg. J., 1 yr., from April 8, '85, Bo.  
McGoun, Col. A., S.C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 12, '85, M.  
McNeale, Maj. J. A., Inf., 1 yr. 81 dys., fr. Dec. 1, '85, B.  
Madden, Maj. J. M., 1 yr., from April 10, '85, Bo.  
Magrath, Lt.-Col. H. M. S., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. April 1, '85, M.  
Magrath, Col. B. H. W., S.C., 1 yr. 504 dys., fr. Nov. 3, '85, M.  
Maguire, Lieut. C. M., S.C., 188 dys., fr. Oct. 28, '85, M.  
Mahon, Capt. C. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 30, '85, Bo.  
Marryat, Maj. E. L., R.E., 2 yrs., from June 10, '84, Bo.  
Mathew, Col. B. H., R.E., 2 yrs. 7½ ms., fr. Aug. 28, '85, Bo.  
Maxwell, Capt. R. C., R.E., 1 yr. 91 dys., B.  
Melliss, Lieut. G. L., S.C., 1 yr., from Sept. 1, '85, Bo.  
Merriman, Lt.-Gen. C. J., O.S.I., R.E., 1 yr., fr. May 1, '85, Bo.  
Minchin, Col. C. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from Aug. 19, '84, M.  
Mitchell, Capt. St. J. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B.  
Moloney, Surg. T., M.D., 1 yr., from July 14, '85, B.  
Montagu, Col. A. W., S.C., 1 yr. 338 dys., fr. Mar. 28, '84, B.  
Monteath, Surg.-Maj. J. J., 18 ms., from Nov. 30, '84, B.  
Morris, Maj. G. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 6, '85, B.  
Morse, Lt.-Col. H. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from June 14, '84, Bo.  
Mullins, Maj.-Gen. J., R.E., 1 yr. 262 dys., fr. Apr. 10, '85, M.  
Murray, Lt.-Col. H. Y., Cav., 1 yr. 284 dys., fr. Oct. 31, '84, P.

Nanney, Surg.-Maj. L. C., 1 yr., from Aug. 12, '85, M.  
Onslow, Maj. F. M., Cav., 2 yrs., from Aug. 23, '84, M.  
Owen, Maj. C. A., Cav., 1 yr., from April 1, '85, Bo.  
Palmer, Col. W. H. G., S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 30, '83, M.  
Parsons, Col. J. E. B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 15, '85, B.  
Paul, Lieut. E. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B.  
Phillips, Col. A. M., S.C., 18 mos., from June 9, '85, Bo.  
Phillipotts, Capt. R. V., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 1, '85, B.  
Piers, Lieut. W. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 7, '85, Bo.  
Pollock, Capt. J. A. H., S.C., 182 dys., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B.  
Potter, Surg.-Maj. H., M.D., 182 dys., fr. Oct. 20, '85, B.  
Proudfoot, Capt. A. W., S.C., 1 yr., from July 30, '85, Bo.

Randolph, Lieut. A. H., R.E., B.  
Réan, Dpy. Surg.-Gen. W. H., M.D., 182 dys., fr. Oct. 30, '85, M.  
Reeves, Lt.-Col. H. N., S.C., 1 yr., from May 22, '85, Bo.  
Reid, Surg.-Maj. R., 1 yr., from April 25, '85, B.  
Reid, Col. J. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 29, '85, B.  
Reid, Maj. A. J. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 7, '85, B.  
Rennick, Maj. A. de C., S.C., 2½ yrs., fr. Dec. 1, '83, B.  
Renny, Capt. G. B., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 21, '85, B.  
Rice, Col. E. C. P., S.C., 2 yrs., from June 23, '85, B.  
Richardson, Lieut. F. B. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 7, '85, B.  
Ritherdon, Lieut. R. A., S.C., 1 yr., from Aug. 26, '85, M.  
Rogers-Harrison, Surg.-Maj. A. N., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 6, '85, M.  
Rose, Col. W. H., S.C., 1 yr. 117 dys., fr. Dec., '85, Bo.  
Rowland, Lieut.-Col. H., Inf., fr. Nov. 14, '85, B.

Scott-Moncrieff, Capt. G. K., R.E., 15 ms., fr. July 19, '85, B.  
Scully, Surg.-Maj. J., 1 yr., B.  
Sewell, Lt.-Col. H. F. H., S.C., 182 dys., fr. April 24, '85, M.  
Shakespeare, Maj. G. R. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 20, '85, B.  
Shaw, Maj. A. J., Inf., 2 yrs., from Mar. 28, '84, M.  
Shepherd, Capt. C. S., R. Lanc. Regt., Bo.  
Shepherd, Maj. T., S.C., 304 dys., fr. Nov. 3, '85, B.  
Smalley, Col. H., R.E., 1 yr. 8 dys., fr. Nov. 20, '85, M.  
Smith, Col. H. C., S.C., 1 yr. 61 dys., from Mar. 1, '85, B.  
Smith, Lieut. J. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 5, '85, B.  
Sparks, Lt.-Col. J. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 13, '85, B.  
Spearmen, Lt.-Col. H. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 25, '85, B.  
Staveland, Lieut. G. E., S.C., 15 ms., from Jan. 6, '85, Bo.

Steel, Lieut.-Col. J. P., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. July 10, '84, B.  
Stewart, Col. O. E., C.M.G., C.I.E., S.C., 1 yr. fr. Jan. 1, '86, B.  
Stokoe, Maj. R., Inf., 1 yr. 3 mos., from Jan. 16, '85, M.  
Strettell, Maj. A. D., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B.  
Strutt, Col. J. R., S.C., 1 yr., from June 1, '85, Bo.  
St. Quentin, Lieut. F. S., S.C., 182 dys., fr. Oct. 1, '85, B.  
Suffrein, Surg.-Maj. B. T., 1 yr., from May 15, '85, M.  
Swanston, Col. N., S.C., 1 yr., from May 4, '85, M.  
Szczepanski, Lt.-Col. H. C. A., 15 mos., fr. May 15, '85, B.

Ternan, Capt. H. B., S.C., 1 yr., from June 21, '85, Bo.  
Thackeray, Col. E. T., V.C., R.E., 1 yr., fr. June 30, '85, B.  
Thomson, Col. H. G., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 5, '85, M.  
Torrie, Capt. L. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 6, '85, M.  
Trevor, Lt.-Col. F. R., S.C., 182 dys., fr. May 8, '85, M.  
Trevor, Lieut. H., S.C., 9 mos., from July, '85, A.  
Turnbull, Surg.-Maj. P. S., 1 yr., from April 24, '85, Bo.  
Twemlow, Maj. E. D'O., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 23, '85, Bo.

Vaurenne, Maj. J. P. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 31, '85, B.  
Vincent, Capt. H. A., S.C., 1 yr., 244 dys., fr. Oct. 3, '85.

Wallace, Lieut. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 1, '85, B.  
Waller, Maj. R. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 1, '85, B.  
Waller, Col. H. E., S.C., 1 yr. 91 dys., from May 3, '85, B.  
Waller, Col. J. E., Inf., 1 yr., from April 24, '85, B.  
Walter, Col. C. K. M., S.C., 187 dys., fr. Oct. 30, '85, B.  
Watts, Maj. J. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 26, '85, B.  
Welchman, Maj. A. J. T., Inf., 2 yrs., from June 10, '84, B.  
Welchman, Capt. E. W. St. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 21, '85, B.  
Western, Maj. J. E., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 1, '85, B.  
Wiggins, Maj. F. E., Inf., 1 yr., from June 9, '85, B.  
Williams, Col. D. W., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 6, '85, M.  
Willoughby, Maj. J. F., Inf., 75 dys., fr. Nov. 27, '85, Bo.  
Withers, Lt.-Col. J. S., S.C., 1 yr., from May 26, '85, Bo.  
Wooldridge, Lt.-Col. De L. R. F., S.C., 231 dys., fr. Aug. 10, '84, Bo.  
Woolley, Capt. T. S. M., S.C., 1 yr. 278 dys., fr. Sept. 4, '85, B.

Yates, Maj. C. J. A., Inf., 182 dys., fr. Nov. 24, '85, Bo.  
Young, Capt. C. W., S.C., 1 yr. 48 dys., fr. Feb. 17, '85, B.

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## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Ra. 97 9-16 to
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	99 1/2 to
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	104 1/2 to
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1871	— to —
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1872	— to —
Paris Municipal Loan ...	— to —
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	90 1/2 to 90 1/2
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	100 Nominal.
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	97 1/2 to
Coorla Spinning Bonds ...	— to —

## BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Ra.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
Bank of Bombay ...	all	10 pr. ct.	72 1/2
Bank of Bengal ...	all	10 pr. ct.	82 1/2
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr. ct.	58 1/2
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank ...	all	5 1/2 pr. ct.	180
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	—	—	—
National Bank of India ...	£12 1/2	5 pr. ct.	109

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Albert (Kurrahee) ...	1,100	100	1,080
Apollo ...	403	10	275
Bellary ...	1,000	25	580
Bombay Cotton ...	135	41 1/2	215
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	—	—	—
Colaba ...	1,850	70	775
Dholera Ginning ...	all	12	167 1/2
East India ...	1,000	180	1,375
Fort ...	8,500	150	2,600
French ...	all	45	610
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	—	—	—
Khangaum ...	—	—	—
Mercantile ...	—	—	—
Mofussil Co. ...	400	30	405
Manmar M. ...	all	45	250
New Berar ...	—	—	—
New Indian ...	125	9	172 1/2
Prince of Wales ...	500	100	575
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	—	—	—
Sassoon ...	500	25	500
Sally & Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	90	1,125
Sind ...	750	25	630
Volkart ...	1,000	20	750

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	90	1,425
Alfred Manufacturing ...	500	17 1/2	835
Alliance Spinning ...	1,000	30	710
Albert Edward Mills ...	500	18 1/2	450
Anglo-Indian ...	100	2	102
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ltd. (Bellary) ...	—	—	—
Bhowmuggur Mills ...	100	—	10
Bombay United ...	1,000	20	925
Central India ...	500	25	770
Coorla Mills ...	1,000	20	660
D. Spinning ...	all	—	225
Dhruv Mills ...	—	—	—
Dhurrumsey ...	—	—	—
Empress Co. ...	all	25	715
Framjee Pettit ...	1,000	25	665
Golan Baba ...	400	20	255
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	175	175
Hindustan ...	1,000	40	875
Hingunghat Mill ...	—	—	—
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	50	1,060
Imperial Cotton ...	500	20	450
Indian Manufacturing ...	—	—	—
James Greaves ...	400	—	570
Jaffer Ali ...	500	40	460
Jewraj Baloo ...	1,000	30	1,080
Khandesh ...	1,000	40	980
Khatav Mackunges ...	1,000	40	880
Leopold ...	100	5	148
Madras United ...	1,000	100	2,600
Maharajm ...	1,000	85	600
Manookjee Pettit ...	all	50	1,175
Mazgon ...	250	9	200
Morarji Goculdass ...	1,000	15	1,485
Nalgam ...	—	—	—
National ...	1,000	40	550
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20	925
Oriental ...	625	15	575
Parrell ...	400	—	105
People of India ...	—	—	180
Prince of Wales ...	500	30	110
Sassoon ...	1,000	40	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	50	1,340
Soonderdas ...	1,000	50	680
Southern India ...	500	20	410
Southern Mahratta ...	—	—	—
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	85	560
Western India ...	1,000	50	720

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Do. do. ...	1-18-1	do.	20
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Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	450
Bombay Ice Co. (A.) ...	600	102
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. (B.) ...	1,500	3,725
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	11
Karachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100	45
Karachee Landing and Shipping ...	500	310

Kemp & Co. ...	175	330
Mechanics' Building Co. ...	50	81
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	58
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	24
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,565
Teacher and Co. ...	all	1,115
Thacker and Co. ...	all	175

## LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	700	715
Frere ...	—	—
Mazgon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	1,400	310

## CALCUTTA.—January 4.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 Promissory Notes ...	Ra. 97 8 to
4 1/2 of 1870 (1885) ...	97 0 to
4 1/2 of 1878-79 (1895) ...	102 8 to 99 14
4 1/2 of 1879 (1898) (New Loan) ...	99 12 to 99 14
4 1/2 of 1879 (Coupon) ...	— to —

## CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1885 (1885) ...	Ra. Paid off
6 of 1886 (1886) ...	100 8 to
6 of 1887 (1887) ...	101 4 to
6 of 1888 (1888) ...	102 8 to
6 of 1889 (1889) ...	103 0 to
6 of 1890 (1890) ...	98 12 to
5 of 1884-8 (1905) ...	98 12 to
4 1/2 of 1882 (1902) ...	95 0 to

## BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to
Agra Savings ...	100	125 to
Alahabad ...	100	192 to 195
Alliance of Simla ...	100	138 to 140
Bank of Bengal ...	500	830 to
Do. of Upper India ...	100	135 to
Delhi and London ...	£25	170 to
Himalaya ...	100	120 to
Mussorie ...	100	105 to
National of India ...	£12 1/2	108 to 109
Rohilkund Kumson ...	100	105 to
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	350 to
Unconvenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	90 to

## COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Paid.	Price.
Alipore Coal ...	100	130 to
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Ra. 5	Nominal.
Asiatic Jute ...	100	140 to
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10	60 to 62
Barnagore Jute ...	1,000	1,170 to 1,180
Bengal Coal ...	—	—
B. Baragundd Copper (preface A. shares) ...	5s.	2 disct.
Do. Deferred B. Shares ...	£1	2 1/2
Bengal Mills ...	£100	1,300 to
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100	80 to
Bonded Warehouse ...	445	230 to
Bowrah Cotton Mills ...	100	80 to 92
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	52 to
Burrakur Coal ...	100	180 to
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100	115 to 120
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	85	91 to 92
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar ...	100	101 to
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	82 to 83
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100	97 to 98
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100	26 to 27
Equitable Coal ...	250	150 to 160
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100	13 to 14
Goswary Cotton Mills ...	200	190 to
Gouropore ...	100	63 to 64
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100	95 to 96
Howrah Docking ...	500	110 to 115
Howrah Mills ...	100	61 to 62
India General Steam Navigation ...	100	99 to 100
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	50	110 to
Landing and Shipping ...	100	45 to
Murree Brewery ...	100	130 to
Natal Tal Brewery ...	100	100 to
Nasir's Patent Press ...	100	94 to 95
New Beerbrook Coal ...	100	65 to
Ramkistopore Press ...	100	60 to 61
Raneesingee Coal Association ...	100	45 to 48
Riveride Press ...	90	64 to
P. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	245 to
Seepore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	37 to 38
Strand Bank Press ...	100	72 to 74
Watson's Patent Press ...	100	90 to

## TEA COMPANIES.

	Price.
Adulphore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100 70 to
Amicable (Assam) ...	100 10 to
Amuloke ...	100 90 to
Arantipore (Cachar) ...	100 91 to
Assam ...	£20 540 to
Balasan (Darjiling) ...	100 75 to
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100 92 to
Do. contributory ...	80 15 to
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200 150 to
Do. contributory ...	100 75 to
Burkholia (Cachar) ...	100 40 to
Central Cachar ...	200 180 to
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100 45 to
Chandyno's (Cachar) ...	100 50 to 55
Chota Nagpore ...	100 45 to 50
Colonial (Assam) ...	100 5 to 7
Coocheels (Cachar) ...	100 18 to 20
Darjiling ...	100 130 to
Dehing (Assam) ...	90 81 to
Dehra Doon ...	100 60 to
Dessal and Parbut (Assam) ...	100 80 to
Dhr. nari ...	100 100 to
Durrung (Assam) ...	100 86 to 37
Eastern Cachar ...	100 30 to 31
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100 41 to 42
Endogram ...	10 100 to
Ghelle (Darjiling) ...	100 75 to
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100 100 to
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100 10 to
Grob (Assam) ...	100 50 to

Holta (Kangra) ...	100	70 to	71
Hoolmure (Assam) ...	100	88 to	—
Hoolungore (Assam) ...	100	45 to	—
Indian Terai ...	500	100 to	—
Jellalporo (Cachar) ...	—	— to	—
Jheerl Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	— to	—
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	21 to	—
Kangra Valley ...	100	— to	—
Kornafull (Chittagong) ...	100	40 to	—
Kunchunporo (Cachar) ...	100	20 to	—
Kurseong and Darjiling ...	250	85 to	—
Do. contributory ...	200	70 to	—
Kurseong and Terai ...	—	— to	—
Kutal (Cachar) ...	100	212 to	—
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	40 to	—
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	64 to	—
Loobah ...	100	120 to	—
Lower Assam ...	£7 1/2	23 to	—
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	60 to	—
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	25 to	26
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	— to	—
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	25 to 30	—
Do. contributory ...	90	12 to 15	—
Moran (Assam) ...	—	— to	—
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	80 to	—
Do. contributory ...	90	71 to	—
Mungledge (Assam) ...	—	— to	—
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	— to	—
Do. contributory ...	125	— to	—
New Falodhi (Darjiling) ...	—	— to	—
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	— to	—
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	30	120 to	—
Nutanporo (Cachar) ...	—	— to	—
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	38 to	—
Punkabore (Darjiling) ...	100	70 to	—
Puttaraah (Sylhet) ...	100	50 to	—
Rajabore (Assam) ...	—	— to	—
Sapakahi ...	100	110 to	—
Second Mutual Cachar ...	58	10 disct.	—
Seemah ...	—	— to	—
Singbull and Murmah ...	100	87 to 88	—
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	66 to	—
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	78 to 80	—
Springdale (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to	—
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	30 to	—
Tundarra (Darjiling) ...	100	65 to	—
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	105 to	—
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	95 to	—
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4 Do. ...	101 to 103
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Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c.	100	126 to	128
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Do. do. 5 p. c. shares	5	to	—
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	126 to	128
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	to	—
South Mahratta Gua., L.I. ...	20	99 to	101
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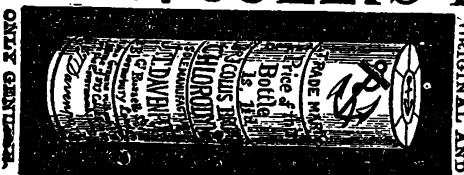
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BY

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1886.

## Notes of the Week.

THE overland mail brings us letters and papers from Bombay to the 15th January; from Calcutta, Madras and Allahabad to the 13th January; from Rangoon to the 8th January.

THE news of the defeat of Lord Salisbury's Government on the Address by a Gladstone-Parnellite coalition, and their consequent resignation, together with the later intelligence that Mr. Gladstone had been summoned by Her Majesty, have been received in India with feelings of something like dismay by the majority of Anglo-Indians; the Native papers are, as a rule, pretty certain to be jubilant. That we shall resume our former position of isolation in Europe, and that fresh difficulties in Central Asia, and possibly in Persia, will be raised by Russia, can hardly, we fear, fail to be the result of the change.

The *Times* correspondent, telegraphing on the 31st January, from Mandalay, says:—

The Viceroy will arrive in Rangoon on the 6th of February, and leave on the 8th for Mandalay, which will be reached on the 12th. He will remain in Mandalay until the 17th, when he will return, arriving at Rangoon on the 20th, and sailing for Calcutta on the 24th. Mr. Bernard will accompany the Viceroy.

A strong column, with two guns, was despatched to-day from Mandalay to the lower Chindwin district, which will be permanently occupied.

It has been decided to immediately erect barracks for troops at Mandalay, Bhama, Menbo, and Myingyan, and also in the lower Chindwin district. Temporary barracks will also be constructed at four other stations.

The survey and detailed estimates for the railway from Toungoo to Myingyan will be completed before the rains.

An attack was made on the 29th inst. by a body of dacoits on the station at Paroatoa, forty miles to the westward of the Salween river, near the Siamese frontier. The raiders were sharply repulsed by the Goorkha and Karen police. The Red Karens have volunteered to assist in defending the frontier against the raiders. Mr. Bernard is raising a body of these hardy mountaineers as an armed militia, to be called out on an emergency, and in ordinary times to come out periodically.

All the nationalities in Rangoon are urging on their preparations to welcome the Viceroy; and the Burmese are taking a very active part in completing the arrangements for his reception.

From Calcutta we learn, under the same date, that—

The Viceroy's approaching visit to Mandalay excites much interest in India as well as in Burma, and it is hoped that it will result in the formulating of a definite scheme of administration. The fullest confidence is felt that Lord Dufferin will deal with this subject, as well as with the all-important question of our relations with China, in a masterly way; and it will be a matter for the gravest regret if the change of Ministry has the effect of embarrassing him or of not leaving him a free hand. It is absolutely necessary that we should have a strong, independent administration in Upper Burma, and that the administration should be established on a bold, broad basis, by selecting the best men, as was done in the Punjab, and not allowing the claims of the Civil Service to override all other considerations.

The construction of roads should be taken in hand, the Mandalay Railway should be pushed on, armed launches, with police patrols, should be put at the disposal of the district officers, and the Shans would be won over—a difficult task now and one which should have been accomplished long ago.

Thus, and not by setting up a highly-organised administration like those of the older Provinces, will Burma be most speedily made as peaceful and prosperous as any portion of the Indian Empire.

REUTER hears from Rangoon, Jan. 30th:—

Intelligence from Mandalay reports that the suburbs of the city are now quieter.

WE have received from the India Office the following:—

"From Viceroy, February 1st, 1886.

"Lieutenant Armstrong, 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment, died of wounds on the 29th of January at Mandalay."

THE Income Tax Bill was passed, as arranged, on Friday, all amendments tending to limit its scope being rejected. At a meeting of the Calcutta Trades' Association, it was resolved to acquiesce in the inevitable.

THE first general meeting of the supporters of Lady Dufferin's fund was held in Calcutta on Wednesday, the Viceroy presiding. A large number of the leading citizens, as well as delegates from several of the provincial branches, attended. Lord Dufferin said that he had never taken part in any public proceedings with greater pleasure, and described the meeting as perhaps the most important ever held in India. He alluded to the great interest taken in the matter by the Queen, and expressed his satisfaction at the success which had attended the movement. Mr. Ilbert presented the report of the central committee, showing that the total receipts were Rs. 1,48,334. Various speakers followed, all giving gratifying testimony to the success of the fund.

THE Viceroy has delayed his departure for Burma to enable him to receive in Calcutta the foreign officers sent to the recent camp at Delhi. During his absence Mr. Ilbert will act as President of the Council. On his return from Burma the Viceroy will probably remain in Calcutta till the Government leaves for Simla, about the end of March; while Sir Frederick Roberts, after a few days' stay, will proceed on a tour of inspection along the North-Western frontier.

WITH advertence to Khorassan, above referred to, the following is significant, for we all know what Russian scientific explanations mean. In the *Times* of Feb. 1st we read:—

To-morrow an exploring expedition is to start from Tiflis, with the object of thoroughly investigating the natural history of Khorassan. It will be under the direction of Dr. Radde, who will take special charge of the botanical department and of the zoology of the higher animals. Dr. Walter, who was lately assistant to Professor Haeckel at Jena, will have charge of the lower animals. M. Kontjin will be the geologist, and two general assistants will complete the scientific portion of the expedition. It is hoped that their work will be finished by the end of August. A number of specialists will be charged with the task of examining and describing the collections with a view to publication; and it has been already arranged that Dr. Boettger, of Frankfurt, will deal with the mollusca, M. Strauch, of St. Petersburg, with the reptiles and amphibia, and Dr. Radde with the birds. It is understood that the Emperor has expressed a strong personal interest in the expedition.

WE (*Home News*) are happy to state that the scheme, announced in our last issue, for erecting a memorial to the late Sir Arthur Phayre, is now assuming a satisfactory shape. A committee has been appointed, consisting of the following noblemen and gentlemen:—Lord Napier of Magdala (Chairman), the Hon. Sir Ashley Eden, Mr. C. E. Bernard, General H. W. Blake, Mr. R. Stewart (Gladstone, Wyllie and Co.), Mr. W. S. Steel, Sir J. Fayrer, Rev. H. W. Crofton, Mr. E. Garnet Man, General H. Nelson Davies, Colonel Grattan, Mr. Clifford Lloyd, General H. T. Duncan, and General Barnett Ford. Subscriptions will be received by the Secretary, General Barnett Ford, 31, Queensborough-terrace, W.; or by the bankers, Messrs. Grindlay and Co., 55, Parliament-street, London; or their correspondents, Messrs. Grindlay and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co., Bombay; and Messrs. Binny and Co., Madras.

THE health of the troops stationed at Quetta and the neighbourhood is improving. This is satisfactory, as most of the corps stationed there have suffered severely. The railway is progressing, but no steps will probably be taken to commence the entrenched camp until March. We trust that both these works will be pushed forward with the utmost speed.

FROM Merv it is reported that the Transcaspien Railway is being laid down with unexampled rapidity. The locomotive already runs twenty-five versts beyond Askabad, and the first train is expected at Merv in the early part of

next April. Great activity in building and accomplishing general improvements is perceptible at Merv, six new streets after the European fashion being already completed. At the fortress of Koshut Khan Kali, another Russian town is being formed, beginning with some large buildings to be used as railway offices.

We wish we could see anything like corresponding progress made with our own Quetta Railway to that which the indefatigable General Annenkoff has brought about on the Transcaspian line!

A CONTEMPORARY says:—

Boring for petroleum in the Bolan may now be considered as past the experimental stage. The Canadian experts engaged, who have hitherto been cautious in expressing their opinion, are now confident that sufficient oil can be raised, not only to supply fuel for the railways near, but also for the lighting of all Northern India. Some of the engines of the Pishin Railway are being altered so as to burn petroleum instead of wood; and the new fuel will, no doubt, in time be universal on that and the present Indus Valley line.

OUR Native friends somewhat exaggerate the practical results likely to ensue from the late "Bombay National Congress," as they pompously style it. It is, however, not likely to do harm, and, if a really competent President can always, as seems to have been the case on the present occasion, be secured, such a Conference, held from time to time, may give rise to valuable suggestions. On this subject the *Bombay Sama char* has the following:—

We think this was the first time, in the history of India, that the accepted leaders of Native opinion met on a common platform to discuss political questions affecting this country. We think Bombay is regaining her good name in connection with political advancement. The proceedings of the Congress distinctly make certain demands, which of course cannot be, and will not be, complied with at once at first, but in time we shall see that the advantages to the country from the united action of the representatives will be lasting and substantial. Some writers attempt to cast ridicule on the proceedings of the Congress, but they may just as well try to stop the flow of a stream, for what is inevitable must happen. To exactly know what the Native population thinks and feels on a certain question is advantageous to both the ruler and the ruled.

MR. ILBERT'S late speech as Vice-Chancellor in the "Convocation" of the Calcutta University has given much pleasure to the Native and pro-Native papers. The announcement made by him certainly indicates a move in the right direction. The *Liberal* thus refers to it:—

The Government of India has determined to found six scholarships, two in each presidency, to enable young Indians to proceed to England and prosecute their studies in Oxford or Cambridge. The scholarships will be tenable for three years, and will be awarded after a competitive examination to be held under the auspices of the universities. We must speak in very high terms of this graceful action on the part of Government. In the year 1870 similar scholarships were announced by Lord Lawrence, but, owing to the narrow-minded policy of the then Secretary of State, the Duke of Argyll, the proposal was not sanctioned. It has taken fifteen years to convince the rulers of the wisdom of that step—so slowly does Anglo-Indian opinion run in the direction of progress. We hope, now that the concession has been made, that the Government will not proceed in its usual half-hearted manner, but give the privilege fairly and ungrudgingly. No nomination, no favouritism, but open competition on suitable terms should be invited.

We read in the *Darjeeling News* that:—

One of the refugees from Khatmando arrived there not long ago. He is a son of the late Jung Bahadoor, thoroughly knocked up after twenty-six days' trouble across country, and has accordingly but little to say for himself at present. He states he just managed to escape from the palace massacre. This refugee is a son of the late Sir Jung Bahadoor, and was a general in the Nepaulese army. It is evident that the faction of the late Jung Bahadoor is practically overpowered.

A COLOMBO banker writes to a Ceylon paper:—

It may be all very well for you to cry out that we are in no need of fortifications for Colombo, but how would the banks fare if the port were visited by a foreign man-of-war, and a requisition made on each bank house for all the silver in the vaults? Suppose the town is completely undefended and a cruiser of a nation

with which we were at war comes off the port and summons us to permit her to coal, and to take away whatever specie there is in the treasury and the bank vaults? What reply should we make? . . . To leave the capital of so important a colony completely undefended is simply courting disaster. In this we cordially agree.

THE *Delhi Gazette* has the following:—

A Rangoon telegram states that the Chinese, in addition to thoroughly patrolling their own side of the frontier, have offered the British authorities in Burma the services of a thousand men in case of disturbances.

The *Maharatta* gives us the most sensible remarks on the annexation of Burma which we have seen in any Native journal. As to the separation of Burma, as a Crown colony, from India we have already expressed our opinion. It would have been the height of unwisdom to render it necessary for the Government of India to refer to the India Office, and the Colonial Governor to that nest of circumlocution, the Colonial Office, every point arising between persons in two conterminous jurisdictions; and the objections previously existing acquire redoubled force now that the Indian Viceroy is "next door neighbour" to China. The *Maharatta* says:—

In the absence of any information as to the particular reasons which induced the Viceroy and the advisers of Her Imperial Majesty to pronounce in favour of annexation, we have not the means to judge of the soundness of the decision. Apart from all others, one reason, which outweighs all other considerations, may have prevailed; and it is that Burma, directly under British rule, may make a better field for British enterprise, British trade, and British administrative genius than the same as a protectorate or as an independent State in alliance. There are others who think that, afraid of a Russian invasion of India by sea through the Pacific Ocean, England wanted to hold the keys of the Eastern shores of India into her hands, and this she has succeeded in doing by annexing Burma. Either reason may be sound or unsound according as it is examined from an English or an Indian point of view. We have only to suggest that whatever the reason of annexation let the Burman Empire be kept distinctly apart from the Indian Empire and let it be made a British colony.

HERE are two very different opinions as to the tours of Government officials. It is a question whether the expense of these official tours is not susceptible of much diminution:—

Government officials, from the Governor-General down to the Assistant Collector, all go out annually on tour of inspection. They necessarily take with them their karkoons, sepoy, and the whole office paraphernalia. They again receive from Government *batta* money for any additional expenditure that may be incurred during their travels. But these tours are a source of great trouble and anxiety to the inhabitants of the districts visited. Formerly great care was taken to prevent the sherestadars from anyhow annoying the people; but now the tours appear to have dwindled down into mere trips for amusement, shikar, or change of air. The officer now does not pay any attention to what happens behind his back. Wherever the *sowaree* happens to go it means serious hardship to the potter, barber, carpenter, husbandman, Bania, dhed, or chamar. No doubt the principal officials are ignorant of this, but there must be some reason for so much discontent. The *koonbie* is taken away to duty, with his cart and bullocks, regardless of sickness in his house or the state of his fields. The potter is made to carry water in the same way. The Bania, again, must come in for his share in connection with grain-supply. We assure the Government that the Banias lose invariably in these transactions, and consequently they have adopted the system of raising a subscription amongst themselves, the amount of which is paid to any one of their body who undertakes to supply grain, &c., during an unexpected *sowaree*.—*Hittechu* (Ahmedabad.)

It would not be an exaggeration to state that no error is more common amongst the ordinary run of the Natives of India than the belief that the so-called tours of inspection of high officials, civil and military, are nothing better than mere idle pageants performed or pleasure-trips undertaken for the personal gratification of the officers concerned, at heavy and unnecessary expense to the Government. The belief thus cherished becomes the parent of idle fancies, prejudicial to the growth of the feeling of confidence and esteem on the part of the people for their rulers, the manifestation of which the latter can justly claim from the former, and which would be accorded to them by all reasonable Natives understanding the real nature and uses of official tours of inspection. For the dissemination of such understanding the publication of summary accounts of the useful work done by the leading civil and military officers in the country in the course of tours of inspection undertaken by them from time to time, we consider to be of great public service.—*Bombay Chronicle*.

ON the vexed subject of limitations, by caste of marriage, we read in the *Indian Spectator* as to one such union :—

Mr. Shripad Babajee Thakur, the civilian, has set an example to his community by marrying "out of caste," that is by accepting a bride not exactly of his own caste. Or, it may be, that the credit is due to the bride and her family of accepting a stranger. Hindoo castes are so minutely divided that some of the sub-divisions consist only of a few families. We know of several castes which are practically of the same stock, have the same habits and customs, have considerable intercourse otherwise even up to dining; but who still refuse to intermarry, simply because one set of families lives at Bombay, and the other at Ahmedabad, or because one set sticks to trade, while the other takes kindly to the learned professions or to Government service. Could anything be more frivolous, more unpatriotic, more destructive of national growth? And apart from higher considerations, what are the immediate effects of this exclusiveness? Some of the castes have no eligible brides, others no eligible bridegrooms. The result may be conceived, especially as widow marriage is impossible to the wretched people. The selling of brides is often inevitable. Government can do nothing in such a matter.

We read in the *Englishman* that shortly after the last cyclone suddenly burst over Madras, the local Government wrote to the Government of India, suggesting that telegraphic communication should be established between Madras and either Sumatra or the Nicobars, for the despatch of storm warnings. The Government of India, however, considers that the value of meteorological stations in these localities in relation to the storm signal service on the Madras coast is by no means established. Experience has shown that the storms which reach Madras are in most cases formed on the east or the north-east coast of Ceylon, and that therefore telegrams from the opposite side of the Bay would give little or no help in forecasting the approach of storms. The Government of India therefore suggests that telegraphic reports from Pondicherry and Negapatam, as well as from Jafna and Trincomallee in Ceylon, would be more likely to give the required information.

FROM the useful report on the Rice trade of 1885 by Messrs. Fraser, of 40, Mincing-lane, we learn that while the shipments to Europe of rice from Burma show an increase of 69,700 tons, or more than ten per cent. on the shipments (605,700 tons) of last year, the Bengal rice shipments have not increased, while from Madras there have, for the first time since 1878, been no shipments to Europe whatever.

IN the Circular, dated 28th January, of Messrs. W. J. and H. Thomson, of 38, Mincing-lane, it is stated that :—

There has not been any alteration in the general state of the markets, which are well supplied, with speculation almost dormant, and the political events of the week have further unsettled trade. Prices show slight alteration since the last mail. Fine descriptions of the new crop still realise extreme prices. No change has transpired in Brazil or other foreign coffee. The supplies of tea by auction have not been quite so large as in the previous week, with prices about the same. By private contract some inquiry prevails for fair to medium grades of Congou. At the public sales of Indian there has been more competition at steady rates.

## Chit Chat.

"Tis lawful to be taught by an enemy." Thus in an English form runs the well-known adage of schoolboy days. The application is universal. On this occasion the scene is in Afghanistan, where side by side are pitched the Russian and English camps; but mark the distinction :—"One great difference in the size and life of the Russian camp," so proclaims a writer in the *Pioneer*, "is the almost entire absence of followers. Our camp with our Indian and Persian servants, even at our present reduced scale, still presents a scene full of life and animation in comparison to the Russian camp, where twenty-five Russian infantry men seem to do the servants' work for the whole party. They pitch and unpitch the kibitkas, and load them on the camels far better than the Turkomans themselves; indeed, as a matter of fact, the latter are quite useless at such work, as with them the women do all the pitching of their kibitkas, and the men are accustomed to look on

with lofty contempt at such work." It may be hoped this paragraph will meet the eye of the illustrious soldier who is at the head of the army in India.

THE "Camp of Exercise" in the East has been enlivened with a somewhat unexpected incident in the shape of an attack upon the bystanders by an infuriated elephant, who broke loose and trampled under foot all and everything that he could find; fortunately, though one man was injured, no serious harm was done, and in the end the huge monster was recaptured and trotted back to his appointed station.

THE loss of the *Indus* means, alas! the loss of forty-three boxes containing the papers of the well-known archaeologist, General Alexander Cunningham. Money cannot unfortunately replace the precious documents, and the world is poorer by the wreck of the ill-fated steamer.

MR. STUART CUMBERLAND, the thought-reader, has been unfortunate. When at Poona he had a éance at five rupees (10s.) a head, whereas at the same time an amateur in a similar line of business was performing several of his professional rival's feats free of charge in the drawing-room of the Napier Hotel. We should like to have read Mr. Cumberland's "thoughts."

We had occasion in these columns some weeks ago to express in no very complimentary terms our views as to that champion of the oppressed—"Digby, C.I.E." We read, therefore, in the *Times* of India a very refreshing paragraph alluding to Mr. Bright's peculiar notions about India :—"Not one of the individuals who share his 'fads' and 'toady' to his ignorance has been elected, and instead of such of Mr. Bright's disciples as Mr. Seymour Keag, Mr. William Digby, and Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose, and the rest of the nominees of the so-called Indian delegates, we have a sturdy phalanx of experienced Anglo-Indian administrators." This is encouraging.

MRS. GRANT DUFF has come to the rescue and spoken words of wisdom to her fellow-sisters :—"Idle, purposeless chatter, useless, ugly fancy work, and incessant reading of works of fiction, are the ways in which girls of your age, and possibly women of any age, are more tempted to waste their time." The words were addressed to some Madras female students, but are they not applicable to the sex at large?

THERE has been great rejoicing at Baroda consequent on the marriage festivities of the Gaekwar, and the populace has been regaled with an exhibition of sports in the arena. First of all came athlete, tumblers, and trained parrots, but the great attraction was the fights between various animals. The "sport" commenced with a rush of two buffaloes, one of whom was stunned in the encounter, and the other probably had a headache for the rest of its life. Then some rams had a fight, after which two elephants were brought in, but the huge monsters refused to splinter their tusks to please the crowd; but after a while, enraged by squibs and other irritants, the good-tempered beasts were spurred on to an encounter, and the earth shook with the shocks of their charges; but the *pièce de résistance* was when a well mounted horseman went a few feet before an infuriated elephant, and slipped dexterously aside as the latter tried to run his tusks into the daring rider, when at last the horse received a gash which covered itself and its rider with gore: then, and not till then, were the spectators roused to a frenzy of excitement. Such are the pleasures in the East of the year of grace 1886, and yet some benighted z-alots would have it believed that India for the Indians is the key-note of successful statesmanship.

"THE result," says the *Pioneer*, "of the reign of 'baboo' has been that the Government of India, the Government of Bengal, the entire European community, and a formidable body of Natives are united in a common crusade against municipal mismanagement in the city (Calcutta), while in the suburbs the recent report of the Sanitary Commissioner records a state of things so absolutely appalling that it is certain that heroic measures will have forthwith to be adopted to arrest the inevitable consequences of so gross and monstrous a violation of the laws of decency and health." Precisely, this is just what might have been expected. "India for the Indians" is a capital electioneering cry in this country where ignorant clap-trap generally for a time commands success, but it would be none the less ruin to the fair domains which are under the beneficent sway of the Empress of India. It could be hoped that this paragraph would meet the eye of at least one prominent politician who has been much addicted to lauding to the skies the Indian delegates, *et hoc genus omne*.

To catch one elephant every week in the year must cause the sport to pale somewhat; but then Mr. G. P. Sanderson, the great "shikari" of these huge beasts, is a Government officer, who entraps them for duty, not for pleasure. But will the supply of elephants never come to an end?



## NOTICES OF BOOKS.

## THE NATIONAL REVIEW.\*

Precedence in this number is accorded to a very thoughtful article by Sir James Stephen on "The Laws relating to Land." The gist of the article is, perhaps, best summed up in the learned writer's own words at p. 730:—"There is nothing special about land considered as a subject of property. The principles of political economy apply to it in exactly the same way, with exactly the same limitations, as to movable property. Simple and obvious as this principle appears, it is continually forgotten and overlooked, and sometimes denied. . . . The existing law was founded on the notion that land was the principal subject of property, and was greatly influenced by the principle that political power should accompany property in land. On the other hand, extreme Radicalism regards land as property subject to exceptional principles, and to be dealt with in an exceptional way." The application of the principle above indicated is most carefully elaborated, and the effects of its enunciation by a legislative enactment (a rough draft of which is given at p. 734) investigated. Further than by directing attention to its salient points, it would be presumption in us to comment on any essay by a writer so exceptionally conversant with his subject as Sir J. Stephen.

Another article, by the Rev. C. C. Grant, deals with "The Land Question in the Highlands," where the power of the landlord has always been very great, and where the agitation in favour of "land for the many" is as factitious as the claims of the crofters to any proprietary rights in the soil are fabulous. "In no authoritative document, in no plea laid before any court, in no charter," says Mr. Grant, "do we find the proprietary rights of the peasants crop up. . . . A crofter," he continues, "in far-off days, who could raise up his finger against his chief, or say to him, 'This land is as much mine as yours, you only hold it in trust for me,' would be as wonderful a spectacle as ever Gulliver saw in his travels." Mr. Chamberlain's assertions are, it is distinctly proved, the outcome of gross and discreditable ignorance, it may be hoped, if nothing worse.

Another kind of "property," that in Church patronage, is effectively dealt with by the Bishop of Peterborough, who reproduces, with annotations, his own eloquent speech on the subject, delivered more than a decade since in the House of Lords. Rejecting—and supporting his rejection by vigorous passages quoted from the writings of a dissenting minister of ability, Mr. J. Angell James (p. 821)—the dissenting panacea, the "popular election of ministers," which the Bishop considers "the very worst of all possible modes of appointing them," he expresses a wish now, as in his speech in the Lords, "instead of inventing new schemes of patronage, to fall back on the old. I would," he adds, "revert to the original idea of Church patronage as that of a trust involving certain rights of property." "In the matter of patronage, *property* (the italics are his lordship's) is the incident (p. 814), of a trust, and not trust the incident of a property." "The wilder and cruder changes," urged on us by amateur reformers as panaceas against disestablishment have, to the Bishop, "the air of attempts to save the Establishment at the cost of the Church,"—*propter vitam vivendi perdere causas*. The proposal to transfer patronage to Patronage Boards (to which, the Bishop says, he would gladly hand over his own), has received very general approval, but has not yet been adequately discussed; and this article, which, in the present state of the "State-Church Question," is of the highest importance, may be expected to bring it more prominently before the public.

The very serious inquiry entered on by Canon Gregory, in his article on "Crime and Education," whether the schoolmaster has even begun to effect a diminution of criminal offences, meets, as might have been anticipated, with a negative reply; the optimistic results justified by official manipulation of figures being exploded by a careful examination of the returns for 1870 and 1884. In 1870 389,712, in 1884 583,330 persons were summarily convicted, an increase out of all proportion to the growth of the population, and one which took place in face of an augmentation of the police by more than 8,000 men. The increase, in the same period, of suicides by fully 30 per cent., and the greater frequency of "crimes of violence, marking barbarity and unrestrained passion," are discouraging symptoms. Crimes such as the ill-treatment of women and children will never be put down, until the ruffians who commit them are, by the liberal use of the lash, made to feel a part at least of the pain they inflict. One terrible revelation we must not pass over—it is the increasing use among mere children of blasphemous and obscene language.

"This scandal," wrote, not long ago, a gentleman, calling himself an old journalist in every sense of the word, "of obscene language in the streets from school children is becoming, I can assure you, in the suburbs of London, a very serious thing. It may be asked, however, what has the London School Board to do with the matter? I will not answer this inquiry by reference to the pain and trouble of these decent women who find their children are driven into Board Schools, learn there the filthiest words, and worse, but I will ask any one of your readers who lives

near a Board School in a rough district, to station himself at the doors at the time the boys and girls are dismissed at mid-day. He will hear language never uttered in the worst rows of the vilest wretches of bygone days."

The Colonies figure in an article by Mr. Finch-Hatton on the expediency of separating North from South Queensland; and poetry in an "appreciative" notice by Mr. Courthope of Lord Lytton's "Glenaveril." Nor is Art neglected. Pictorial art is represented by an unduly partial critique of Millais, who is extolled as having surpassed all his predecessors in depicting the play of the human features—a remark which leads us to ask if Mr. Armstrong has ever seen the better examples of Murillo; while the Stage receives its tribute in Mr. Pollock's remarks on Mr. Irving's reproduction of *Faust*. The number is one of the most important which we have seen. The Essays by the Judge, the Bishop, and the Canon would alone suffice to make it an exceptionally good one.

## TRANSACTIONS OF THE ROYAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY.\*

It is not probable that Bacon's curious New Atlantis is aught but "caviare to the general"; but perhaps the "real old original" legend of the Mysterious Continent—or, since Mr. Hyde Clarke will have it so, of the King of the Mysterious Continent—called Atlantis, is even less known. Mr. Hyde Clarke, whose attainments and whose research are known to every one who takes an interest in the subjects with which the Royal Historical Society deals, has given us, in this number of the Society's Transactions, a careful dissertation on this subject, drawing his facts from sources too various to enumerate, and marshalling his deductions in a manner the most cogent. The writer's linguistic acquirements have enabled him to trace similitudes, which cannot fail to strike the most casual reader, between names, words, customs, and, to a certain extent, of alphabetical characters, in many parts of the old, and of the new, worlds. He traces the original idea which led to the daring enterprise of Columbus to the writings of Classical authors, and thinks it possible that the great Discoverer's theory was founded on "the tradition that the two continents were separated at the Equator, and that he would find an open channel to Cathay." We are disposed to agree with the Essayist as to the entire absence of satisfactory evidence of the submergence of an Atlantic continent, or of an island of such magnitude as to be taken for one. But volcanic action produces (as Mr. Hyde Clarke himself observes at p. 16) upheaval as well as submergence, and it has been more than once suggested that the isthmus of Panama may actually, in (to use the writer's phrase) protohistoric times, have offered a real "Panama canal" passage to Cathay, subsequently blocked by upheaval of the ridge now forming the Panama Isthmus.

It is, by the way, not a little interesting to find here another instance of the tendency of the Greeks to change Native names into the corresponding meanings in their own language, on which we had occasion to remark in a recent notice of Mr. McCrindle's able work on Ptolemy's Geography of Asia. "Critias," we read (p. 24), "says expressly that Solon turned the Native names of the Atlantis into their Greek meanings."

We think that Mr. Solly Flood has, in the next paper, succeeded in procuring for Henry of Monmouth a fair acquittal for the offence traditionally laid to his charge of striking in open court Chief Justice Gascoign, though it cost the writer more than 100 pages to achieve this result. But he has in doing so assuredly been guilty of *l'ère courtoisie envers les dames*. Twice in his Essay does he accuse Miss Strickland of "grossly" misrepresenting a passage. We have rarely met with a more flagrant breach of the unwritten rule which prescribes that history, if it is to be worth the paper on which it is printed, must be written dispassionately. Miss Strickland (as every one knew who, like the writer of this notice, had the privilege of her acquaintance) entertained strong prejudices, but to accuse her of having stooped to anything ever approaching direct untruth is a statement which it is hoped few gentlemen would make; nor does it tend to increase confidence in the investigations of any one who approaches historical inquiries in a spirit so widely differing from that in which they ought to be conducted.

Miss Frere's obituary notice of her distinguished father, Sir Bartle Frere, is open to the objection that she has thus far given us almost as much of the history of his ancestry as of his own biography, an error which will, no doubt, hereafter disappear in future numbers of the journal, where the statesman's own life has alone to be presented to the reader. Yet we cannot but regret what seems to us a grave mistake. Sir Bartle Frere "made so much history" that one feels a natural impatience at being detained, on the way to it, by genealogical details of no very general interest. Haileybury, as it was, is well described, and full justice is done both to young Bartle Frere's exceptional success there, and to the singular influence exercised over the students by the worthy Sub-Dean (afterwards Dean) of the college, James Amiraux Jeremie, of whom Frere has left on record (p. 181) words of affection creditable alike to the tutor who could inspire, and to the pupil who could indite, them. No memory of the many which, to its old *alumni*, cluster about

\* "The National Review," February, 1886. London: W. H. Allen and Co.

\* "Transactions of the Royal Historical Society." New Series, Vol. 8, Part I. London: Longmans. 1885.



Haileybury of yore, will be greener than that of the man who, without a tithe of Arnold's strength of character, impressed his pupils with the same feeling of mingled deference and affection which (*teste* Tom Brown) that remarkable "Ruler of young men and boys" universally commanded. "It is a shame," was the common Haileybury saying in Frere's time, "to vex little Jeremie; he always takes it so much to heart when one gets into a real mess."

"The boy is father to the man," and we await with pleasurable anticipation Miss Frere's account of the years which passed while her father, still in the prime of life, added to the dignity of a great man that of being a prominent statesman.

#### THE NEW SHIKARI.\*

No reader can peruse this book, the second work of Colonel Barras, without deriving from it much amusement, and not a little information. The Colonel has, during his service, "gone in for" everything shootable and huntable. Falconry, now so unjustly neglected, and so rarely pursued, was an object of his close attention; and some of the most interesting passages in his first volume (p. 110, also Vol. II., p. 143) are devoted to this sport, so common, in former times, among ourselves, and, even now, so habitual among Indian Chiefs.

Whether quartered (for the gallant Colonel seems to have had even more than a fair average of changes of station in the course of his career), in Aden, Perim, Persia, Kathiawar, Sind, or Central India, he contrived to combine with his military duties a close attention to every possible chance of sport. Where there were none, he tried, on Ovid's principle, to make some:—

"Et, si nullus erit pulvis, tamen excute nullum."

Even at that desolate—yet most important—*island*, Perim, where he was stationed (and where, indeed, he was the sole European) for some months, he went to considerable expense (for a subaltern) in order to stock the barren rock with hares (which however, he never got, for all but one died on the short journey from Africa to Perim), and rabbits, which he managed to procure from Aden.

It is not always that a Shikari *quand même* has a keen sympathy with—may we not almost call it a fellow-feeling for?—the sufferings, and the happiness, of animals, and it is one of the most pleasant features of this book that, on so many occasions, this sympathy is evidenced in its pages. The "immutability of the East" seems to have profoundly impressed Colonel Barras. Throughout the East "the thing that hath been is the thing which shall be." This is well put in the words in which the writer reminds us (Vol. I. p. 43) that "Four miles outside our various cantonments all is as it was in the days of Abraham and Lot;" and, with an instinctive appreciation of the real state of the case, denied to few who, like Shikarries, enter into intimate intercourse with Natives of parts remote from European haunts, he adds, "Even the railway but serves to keep up and enhance the effect of this enchanted and trance-like repose, for it effectually localizes, along a narrow line, the changes insisted on by the importunate march of European civilisation."

Like his comrades, our author passed through the fearful ordeal of the Mutiny times. How many Natives were in that time of trial true to the Sahib or the Mem Sahib is well known; and the danger into which their fidelity often brought them is matter of notoriety. Yet it is grievous to think how often, during that period of universal distrust and suspicion, their worst foes were the very men whom they were perilling their lives to serve. Here is an instance which could be paralleled within the personal experience of many an officer. Faithful Natives really lived between Scylla and Charybdis. "One faithful Native adjutant," on sending up word to the European officers that an attempt would be made in half-an-hour to murder them, was asked why he had given such short notice.

"Sahib," he replied, "if I had given a day's warning, nothing would have happened, and you would yourselves have had me tried and condemned as a spreader of base and groundless charges, promulgated to raise myself by pulling down others. For you well know the mutineers never commit anything to writing; so that, until they have actually done something, nothing can be proved against them."

Those of our readers whom duty or Shikar has taken to Sind will appreciate the realistic account of a dust-storm given at p. 159 of Vol. II. "A warning tremor caused us to spring inside the last open door and secure it above and below with bolts. In an instant afterwards we found ourselves in complete darkness. Never have I seen light so thoroughly annihilated, even during the obscurest night. We could not see to get any matches, and, whilst groping about in search of them, the large dogs that got between our legs could only be felt—not the slightest trace of them was visible to the eye. Outside, the inner hedge that ran up to the portico could only just be discerned, whereas during the darkest nights something could always be made out of even the high road, altogether outside the premises. Surely this was dark-

\* "The New Shikari at our Indian Stations." By Julius Barras, Author of "India and Tiger-hunting." In Two Volumes. London: Swan Sonnenschein and Co. 1885.

ness! It did not, however, last long. In six minutes it had come and gone like the genii of Oriental fable."

Our author could not have "knocked about" so much without some amusing experiences, or without having some entertaining anecdotes to tell. For these we must refer the reader to the work itself. But here is a fine instance of red tape. "The Commander of the *Dalhousie* had, as in duty bound, on one occasion reported:—'One towing-rope carried away,' meaning, of course, that the sea had ravished this treasure from the British Government. "Well," he said, "the return was sent back to me, with this command written opposite to my entry: 'Whoever carried this tow-rope away must be made to bring it back!'"

We thank Colonel Barras for an interesting book, the perusal of which will pleasantly beguile any reader's leisure hours.

#### DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE.\*

That every man has his double has from time immemorial been the popular belief, but it has been reserved for Mr. Stevenson to work into a novelette the old classical notion that everyone born into the world is endowed with two distinct principles of good and evil, which being in constant antagonism, hence arises the unaccountable medley of right and wrong which is the daily experience of every son of earth. The "strange case," however, goes somewhat beyond this; the idea being, that by the discovery of a drug, unknown to the rest of the world, Dr. Jekyll—when it suits his whim—is able to embody his evil principle in the shape and person of the luckless Mr. Hyde, who, entirely bad, and in no way good, is the personification of all that is odious, repugnant, and detestable. A veil, it is true, is drawn over his crimes, his vices, and his passions, but in the end he is portrayed as fleeing from justice, a murderer and an outcast, of course, safe from detection in the person of the highly-respected and respectable Dr. Jekyll. One day, however, the latter finds—*horrible dictu*—that the drug has had such an effect upon his constitution that he has become powerless to prevent a hitherto coveted power degenerating into a spontaneous and involuntary change from Jekyll to Hyde, and from Hyde to Jekyll. He had, indeed, "called up the spirits from the vasty deep," "but he was powerless to control the demons thus summoned and aroused. From that time he lived a life of terror and remorse; in constant dread of the law which his "alter ego" had outraged—a misery to himself, and a warning to those who attempt to dabble in the secrets of the occult and unknown world.

The idea is certainly original, and is worked out with considerable skill. The whole story is, as may be supposed, exciting to a degree; and those who want to pass the fitful hour with pleasure and a sense of novelty cannot do better than spend a shilling in purchasing the "Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde."

#### PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1886.

##### OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Portsm'th.	Leaves Q'ntown.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
Serapis ...	—	3 Feb. Gibraltar 8 Feb. Q'ntown	12 Feb.	16 Feb.	18 Feb.	2 Mar.
Crocodile...	13 Feb.	15 Feb.	24 Feb.	28 Feb.	2 Mar.	14 Mar.
Malabar ...	24 Feb.	26 Feb.	7 Mar.	11 Mar.	13 Mar.	25 Mar.
Jumna.....	10 Mar.	12 Mar.	21 Mar.	25 Mar.	27 Mar.	8 Apr.

##### HOMEWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th.
Crocodile .....	—	—	—	—	4 Feb.
Malabar ..	—	—	3 Feb.	7 Feb.	16 Feb.
Jumna .....	3 Feb.	15 Feb.	17 Feb.	21 Feb.	2 Mar.
Serapis .....	12 Mar.	24 Mar.	26 Mar.	30 Mar.	8 Apr.
Crocodile .....	24 Mar.	5 Apr.	7 Apr.	11 Apr.	20 Apr.
Malabar .....	3 Apr.	15 Apr.	17 Apr.	21 Apr.	30 Apr.
Jumna .....	17 Apr.	29 Apr.	1 May	5 May	14 May

In the good old days weapons used to be styled "deadly," now they are "lethal"; if things go on in this fashion Englishmen will have a language so full of foreign words, that like some Oriental tongues it will not, should the speaker so wish, be "understanded" by the *profanum vulgus*, unacquainted with the derivation of high sounding, but to them unmeaning, terms.

\* "Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," by R. L. Stevenson, Longmans, Green and Co. 1886.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1886.

## THE MUNICIPALITY OF CALCUTTA.

It is not long since, under the guidance of the Rev. James Long, we traversed in spirit "Calcutta as it was." We have now to deal with Calcutta as it is, and with the governing powers which have made it what it is. Englishmen are said to have the gift of "adaptability," whatever that may mean. It is hardly by this term that we can designate their habit of taking with them all their habits, customs, and even games. We remember cricket forty years ago at Frankfort, where Englishmen could be counted on one's fingers. Football, as well as cricket, not to speak of croquet and lawn-tennis, is habitually played in Fiji. For all we know, there may be a "Home Rule" Parliament among the Papuans in New Guinea. And we could not, forsooth, rest until we had established a bad counterfeit of an English parish vestry in every town of any importance throughout India. Well meant, no doubt, but we know whither a certain road, paved with good intentions, leads. Vestries have, indeed, been in England superseded by "Boards." But it was well known that few of the better class ever attended—more shame for them—the average vestry, and it is notorious that few but pushing tradespeople or not less pushing solicitors care to canvass for the privilege of being exposed to the amenities of such a bear-garden as the average Local Board.

Hence, probably, arises, in some degree at least, the utter incapacity which distinguishes Boards at home. If this is done in the green tree, what can be expected in the dry? Is India likely to surpass England in ripening a production so exotic to it as a Municipality or Local Board?

Let facts answer. We will take as our text the Municipality of the metropolis of British India, the City of Palaces. The *Pioneer* shall describe for us the constitution of this notable body:—

The present constitution (says our contemporary) is, it appears,

so designed as to result inevitably in an absolute tyranny of Bengalis over every class, race, and interest. They started with a majority on the Commission of 38 to 34 over all other races combined; this majority they converted into one of 20 to 10 in the Town Council. Not even the purely European wards were allowed the privilege of being represented by resident Europeans. Two enterprising Baboos from another part of the city usurped their place. This numerical superiority the Bengalis fully utilised by a diligent attendance, which other classes of the community would do well to emulate. The total attendances of Hindus numbered 1,460 against 281 of Mahomedans, 459 of Europeans, 76 of Parsis, and 11 of Jews. In the Town Council the Hindu attendances numbered 404 against 194 attendances put in by all the other classes combined. Thus the chances were that at any given meeting the Hindus would stand to the Europeans as 16 to 3. . . . In the suburbs the tyranny of Bengali Babooism has been still more complete. There, out of 150,000 Hindus, 29 came to the poll and 19 were elected, "3-5ths of the inhabitants thus usurping 19-20ths of the representation." The 96,000 Mahomedans were not allowed a single representative; 4,000 Europeans contrived to secure the election of a single candidate.

As the tree, so its fruit. And more than one passage in the late Parliamentary return containing the reports of the Army Sanitary Commission has given rise to great searchings of heart in those, who realise what it would be to extend the jurisdiction of this peculiarly constituted body over all the suburbs of Calcutta. It is not pleasant to read that the sanitation of the city has, during the past year, retrograded. Yet one cannot be surprised at this on reading that,—

The cleansing arrangements were quite inadequate to the public necessities, and did not reach the interior of bustees or house compounds, where the real epidemic disease causes were to be found. There was no systematised sanitary department, complete in all its parts, and energetically directed from one centre, and as a result there were partial failures in these very departments where such failures were sure to be detected by increased mortality, especially from epidemic diseases.

Again,—

The local causes of the epidemic death-rates have been only very partially reached by the permanent works.

This is bad enough. Yet the subjoined particulars, to which the Editor of the *Sanitary Record* has been good enough to direct our attention, are so startling that, had they reached us from any less reliable authority than Mr. Ernest Hart, we should have hesitated to credit the possibility of such flagrant disregard of all common sense and common humanity.

About the year 1881 (we read) the Municipal Corporation (of Calcutta) was prosecuted for creating a nuisance by improperly filling up a tank in the vicinity of Shurreef Duftry's Lane. The evidence given during the proceedings went to show that dead cats, dogs, rats, and every sort of decayed and decaying animal and vegetable matter, to the depth of some ten feet, was recklessly shot into the tank, the water from which had previously been pumped out, and above this mass of abominations a top dressing of some two or three feet of so-called "earth," which very largely consists of sludge obtained from the manholes and gullies of the sewers, road-scrappings, and slush, completed in 1883 the process of filling in the tank. It appears that the most easterly and south-easterly portion of the tank having been filled in subsequently to the prosecution, the deposits at this end of the tank consisted solely of sludge, slush, and road-scrappings, and this part is now the site of a recreation-ground, on which a bathing-platform has been erected. Within a little more than two years of the completion of this huge deposit of filth the Council had permitted the erection upon it of huts for the accommodation of the lower classes. The particulars of the scandal having been published in the local press, the building operations were, in September last, temporarily suspended, but were again permitted in the following month.

Various circumstances, of locality and climate, have from time immemorial combined to render Calcutta the hotbed of cholera. It is not long since (ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL, 1885, p. 673) Mr. Long reminded us that one of the earliest buildings in Calcutta was the temple of Ula Uta Devi, the goddess of cholera. Those who believe in the power of this divinity will henceforth have the more reason to propitiate her, for her opportunities of destruction are being deliberately increased. Though, as Mr

Ernest Hart remarks, cholera will not reign alone. Typhoid fever of the most virulent type is another scourge employed by Nature to mark her resentment at such wilful infraction of her plainest laws:—

It must be apparent to all that the Town Council, by allowing the accumulation of this filthy deposit, has permitted the poisoning of the air, earth, and water with substances which may very possibly spread far and wide the germs of some fearful epidemic; while the fact that no one can predict how far the danger may extend lends additional gravity to the proceeding. . . . What are we to think of a Council that permits building upon such a site within a little more than two years of its completion, and without demanding the separation of the dwelling from the soil by means of an impervious floor?

When we consider that the office of Governor-General has been held, and will doubtless again be held, by some of England's foremost statesmen, and what might be the consequences were one of them, say Lord Dufferin (*absit omen!*), to be struck down owing to the neglect of the most ordinary sanitary precautions, and succeeded even temporarily (possibly during a crisis of the utmost gravity) by one of the tenth-rate politicians who usually figure as Governors of the subordinate Presidencies, we can but share Mr. Hart's amazement that the educated classes of Calcutta (including, be it remembered, the cream of the Civil Service of all the Presidencies) can calmly permit such proceedings, fraught with the highest dangers, it may be to themselves, certainly to many others. Whatever the remedy it must be found. The loss of life in India from preventable diseases is already sufficiently alarming. It cannot be permitted that the ghastly record should be indefinitely extended by the ignorance and supineness of a local Council.

## INDIA OFFICE.

JANUARY 28.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. C. J. Corfield, S.C., Lieut. C. P. W. Pirie, S.C., Col. S. J. Browne, S.C., Lieut.-Col. B. E. Gowan, S.C.  
*Madras Estab.*—Maj. A. Chaplin, Inf.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. W. J. R. Wickham, S.C., Lieut. H. L. Gardiner, R.A., Capt. W. Coles, R.E.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—J. P. Hawkins, C. H. T. Crosthwaite (Cov.).

### EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Col. G. N. Channer, V.C., S.C., six months; Capt. E. W. St. G. Welchman, S.C., three months; Lieut.-Col. C. A. Baylay, S.C., six months.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—J. H. Cornwall, eight months' extry. leave; A. S. Gerrard, six months' s.c.; C. F. Kreiser, six months' s.c.  
*Madras Estab.*—S. Russell (Cov.), six months' s.c.  
*Bombay Estab.*—N. A. Moss, six months' s.c.; J. Elphinstone (Cov.), seven months' furlough; J. W. Orr, furlough to Feb. 27 and to return.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Capt. J. B. Beatson, S.C., Maj. A. B. Clare, Inf.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—J. Thornhill.  
*Madras Estab.*—J. W. F. Dumergue (Cov.).

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### BIRTHS.

*BATTERN*—Jan. 25, at Cheltenham, the wife of Captain W. F. Battern, L.C.S., of a son.  
*BAYNHAM*—Jan. 17, at Holtby, Yorks, the wife of Rev. A. W. Baynham, of a daughter.  
*BULLEN*—Jan. 22, at Faversham, the wife of Major S. Bullen, 15th Hussars, of a son.  
*COLE*—Jan. 23, at Banstead, the wife of Colonel R. Cole, M.S.C., of a son.  
*CURREY*—Jan. 30, at Waterloo, near Liverpool, the wife of Major Currey, 4th Dragoon Guards, of a son.

*SMYTH*—Jan. 24, at Woodlands, county Westmeath, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel James Smyth, of a son.  
*WORSWICK*—Jan. 24, at Weobly, the wife of Major W. W. Worswick, of a son.

### MARRIAGES.

*ALSTON*—*WOOD*—Jan. 27, at Worthing, Hugh Alston, Esq., to Louisa Melville, elder daughter of Major-General J. O. Wood, retired, B.S.C.  
*CONOLLY*—*RENWICK*—Jan. 20, at St. Mark's, Notting-hill, Stephen F. Conolly, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., to Helen Elizabeth, daughter of General Renwick, R.E.  
*GOUGH*—*HEMMING*—Jan. 28, at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, Lieut.-Colonel Hugh Sutlej Gough, 10th Royal Hussars, to Beatrice, third daughter of Richard Hemming, Esq., of Bentley Manor, Worcestershire.  
*GRAHAM*—*DUNBAR*—Jan. 27, at St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, Captain W. F. Graham, R.A., to Jessy, eldest daughter of the late George Van Reede Dunbar, Esq., of the War Office.  
*HUTCHINSON*—*HUTCHINSON*—Jan. 27, at Alveston, Louisa Catherine, daughter of Major-General A. R. E. Hutchinson, to George W. O. Hutchinson, Esq.  
*PEARSE*—*HEYLAND*—Jan. 27, at St. George's, Hanover-square, Francis James Pearse, to Agnes, youngest daughter of the late Captain Heyland, 17th Lancers.  
*SERAM*—*SMITH*—Jan. 25, at Ealing, James W. Seram, L.R.C.P., R.R.C.S., to Annie Caroline, daughter of the late Captain C. M. Smith, M.N.I.  
*SETON*—*MAYNE*—Jan. 30, at St. James's, Piccadilly, Sir Bruce M. Seton, Bart., to Helen (Mrs. Mayne), only daughter of General Richard Hamilton, C.B., late Madras Army.

### DEATHS.

*HANDCOCK*—Jan. 24, William F. F. Handcock, C.E., aged 54.  
*HOBART*—Jan. 30, at Portland-place, Bath, Lieut.-Colonel Charles S. Hobart, late Madras Army, aged 77.  
*HUGHES*—Jan. 26, at Bournemouth, Lieut.-Colonel Robert Marsh Hughes, late of the Bombay Army, aged 82.  
*FULTON*—Jan. 23, at Bournemouth, Major-General John Jeffreys Fulton, late M.S.C., retired.  
*NORTON*—Jan. 23, at St. Leonards, General Sir W. Norton, K.C.B., aged 81.  
*PELLEY*—Jan. 30, at Hendon, Charles Pelly, late of M.C.S., aged 73.  
*TRAIN*—Jan. 24, at Dumfries, Jane E. O., widow of William Train, Surgeon H.E.I.C.S., aged 84.

## INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### BIRTHS.

*AYNSLEY*—Jan. 8, at Calcutta, the wife of Captain John Aynsley, Commander R.S.N. Co's s.s. *Oriassa*, of a daughter.  
*BULLOCK*—Jan. 4, at Jaunpore, the wife of F. S. Bullock, C.S., of a daughter.  
*CLARKE*—Jan. 3, at Cawnpore, the wife of Mr. William Clarke, Deputy Collector, of a daughter.  
*DALBY*—Jan. 5, at her father's residence, [Gunpowder Factory, Madras, the wife of Mr. E. J. Dalby, Head Surveyor, of a son.  
*LYTTLETON*—Jan. 13, at Malabar Point, the Hon. Mrs. Neville Lyttelton, of a daughter.  
*MCCARTHY*—Jan. 3, at Cawnpore, the wife of Lieutenant G. A. McCarthy, 39th Bengal Infantry, of a son.  
*SHARPE*—Dec. 30, at Tundla, the wife of T. G. Sharpe, O. and R. Railway, Accounts Branch, of a son.  
*SHAW*—Jan. 5, at Trichinopoly, the wife of Lieutenant G. J. Shaw, Adjutant 6th Regiment M.I., of a son.  
*THOMAS*—Jan. 12, at Ahmedabad, the wife of Mr. J. G. Thomas, Government Telegraph Master, in charge Government Telegraph Office, Ahmedabad, of a daughter.  
*WADSWORTH*—Jan. 4, at Kasauli, the wife of Conductor Wadsworth, Commissariat Department, of a son.

### MARRIAGES.

*BEAN*—*GISBORNE*—Jan. 4, at St. George's Church, Bannu, Arthur Bean, Postal Department, to Emily Beatrice, second daughter of the late F. W. Gisborne, Ceylon Civil Service.  
*KEANE*—*MORTIMER*—Jan. 7, at Saint Thomas' Church, Middleton-row, Calcutta, John James Keane, eldest son of Major J. P. Keane to Isabella Mortimer, daughter of G. Mortimer, Assistant Engineer, Military Works, Dinapore.  
*PURVIS*—*BICKERS*—Dec. 23, at Christ Church, Lucknow, Brigadier H. M. G. Purvis, Royal Artillery, Commanding the Mooltan Brigade, to Daisy Nash, youngest daughter of Edward Bickers, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

### DEATHS.

*BEDFORD*—Jan. 11, Henry S. Bedford, Civil Engineer of Wudwan, aged 50.  
*COWPER*—On Christmas Day, Hugh Cowper, 16th Bombay Native Infantry, son of the late Captain Cowper, aged 28 years.  
*GAVAGHAN*—Jan. 8, at Arkonum, Bertha Matilda, wife of L. Gavaghan, Madras Railway, aged 21 years.  
*SHARPE*—Dec. 31, at Tundla, Mary, relict of the late Thomas Sharpe, H.E.I.C. Pensioned Establishment, aged 70 years.  
*TOWERS*—Jan. 9, daughter of T. J. Towers, Sonai Tea Estate.

A VERY good story is told in Lord Malmesbury's "Memoirs of a Prime Minister of Spain," who, on his death-bed, when forgiving his enemies, muttered in a low voice, "I have none, as I always got rid of them."

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Jan. 26, Arabia (s), Bombay; Viscount, Calcutta; City of Cambridge (s), Calcutta; Duchess of Edinburgh (s), Calcutta.—28, Benvenue (s), Calcutta.—29, Champion, Calcutta.—30, Vega (s), Calcutta; Clan Macarthur (s), Calcutta; Werneth Hall (s), Bombay; Parenthope, Calcutta.—31, Lawada (s), Bombay; Clan Graham (s), Bombay; Falls of Clyde, Calcutta; Mysore, Calcutta; Baroda, Calcutta; Bolan, Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—Jan. 26, Zambesi (s), Hong Kong; Gwalior (s), London; Clan Maclean (s), Glasgow; Elektra (s), Trieste.—28, Hankow (s), Portsmouth; Lord O'Neill (s), Cardiff.—30, Venetia (s), Hong Kong; Cairo (s), Hull; Knight of St. George (s), Penarth.—31, Clyde (s), London; Victoria (s), Liverpool.—Feb. 1, Huzura (s), London.

CALCUTTA.—Jan. 26, Argo (s), Trieste; Khyber, Liverpool; Jessomene, Liverpool.—29, Orion (s), Trieste.—30, Clan Macintosh (s), Clyde.—Feb. 1, Hispania (s), Liverpool.

MADRAS.—Jan. 30, Duke of Devonshire (s), Bombay.

## DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Jan. 25, Colombo, Calcutta.—26, Gilroy, Calcutta.—27, Ballarat (s), Calcutta; Arracan (s), Rangoon.—28, Clan Alpine (s), Kurrachee; Roumania (s), Calcutta; Parramatta (s), Bombay; City of Bombay (s), Calcutta.—29, Clan Cameron (s), Bombay.—31, Pelican (s), Calcutta; Kirby Hall (s), Bombay.

BOMBAY.—Jan. 27, Kashgar (s), Hong Kong; Loodinia (s), London.—30, Merton Hall (s), Kurrachee; Persia (s), Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.—Jan. 23, Falls of Foyers, Dundee.

MADRAS.—Jan. 26, Rewa (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Surat*, from London, Feb. 3; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Feb. 11; from Brindisi, Feb. 15.

For Bombay: Mrs. L. P. Pugh, Mr. C. R. Hawkins, Mr. G. H. P. Evans, Mrs. Edwards, Colonel H. J. F. Shea, Mr. T. C. Chown, Mr. W. Gard. From Venice: Mr. E. O'Brien. From Brindisi: Mr. A. E. C. Trotter, Mr. G. G. Arbuthnot, Surgeon-Major A. Parry.

For Alexandria: From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. G. Hanbury, daughter and two sons, Mr. E. Crab.

For Suez: Capt. T. A. Mackenzie, Mr. L. B. Franklin.

For Malta: Capt. A. W. Hamman, Rev. R. A. Corbett.

S.s. *Australia*, from London, Feb. 10; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Feb. 18; from Brindisi, Feb. 22.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Yates, Mrs. Ashdown and child, Mrs. E. Collen and child, Mr. J. Loveday, Miss Clarkson, Mrs. Loveday, Mr. R. Chadderton. From Brindisi: Lieut.-Colonel McNeile, Lady Roberts, Miss Sherston, Colonel J. H. L. Greenfield, Miss J. Hamilton, Mr. J. Walter, Mr. C. Cowper, Colonel J. Sconce.

S.s. *Chusan*, from London, Feb. 10; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Feb. 18; from Brindisi, Feb. 22.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Burke, Mr. L. B. H. Dickinson.

For Malta: Mrs. Spencer Clay and child, Sir H. Acland, Capt. Acland.

For Calcutta: Mr. Cargill, Rev. and Mrs. W. H. Bray and child, Dr. Hasard, Mr. A. MacIver, Mr. J. A. Taylor, Mr. Seely, Mr. Uloth, Mr. Jno. Gibbins. From Venice: Mrs. Walters and party. From Brindisi: Mr. W. K. Tweedie.

For Madras: Mr. F. A. Kead, Miss Ratton, Mrs. Hyde.

For Suez: Mr. Freeman.

For Port Said: Miss Crooke.

S.s. *Ancona*, from London, Feb. 17; s.s. *Assam*, from Venice, Feb. 25; from Brindisi, March 1.

For Bombay: Mrs. Young, his Highness the Maharajah Duleep Singh and family, Miss G. Cottle. From Brindisi: Mrs. and Miss Lang, Mr. E. F. Webster, Mr. E. Gray, Mr. H. S. Barnes, Mr. R. Reeve.

S.s. *Pekin*, from London, Feb. 24; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, March 4; from Brindisi, March 8.

For Bombay: Miss Lamb. From Venice: Mrs. Losack. From Suez: Colonel J. E. and Mrs. Waller.

For Madras: From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. C. L. B. Cumming.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Watkins and niece, Mr. Cargill.

For Malta: Mr. Backlen.

For Suez: Mr. and Mrs. Humphries.

S.s. *Bokhara*, from London, March 3; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, March 11; from Brindisi, March 15.

For Bombay: Mr. R. R. Winter. From Brindisi: Mr. W. N. Shel-tone. From Suez: Hon. Justice West.

For Malta: Miss Lavies.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Navarino*, to sail Feb. 3.

For Madras: Miss Nora Mackinnon and nurse, Mr. G. A. Rollin, Mr. W. Paul, Mr. J. A. Mansan.

For Aden: Mrs. Jackson.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Gibson and child, Surgeon K. S. Wallis.

For Calcutta: Mrs. French, Mrs. Trewin and child, Mr. Francis Kerney, Mr. John Cargill, Mr. James Thompson, Mrs. Dunkley and family, Miss F. Jarman.

For Suez: Mr. and Mrs. Binstead.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Nuddea*, to sail Feb. 17.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. D'Esterre and family.

For Madras: Lieut.-Colonel Hodgson.

For Calcutta: Capt. E. C. Russell, Mr. Were, Mr. Rawlins.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Lawada*, to sail Feb. 18.

For Kurrachee: Mrs. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Strachan and children.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Goorkha*, to sail March 3.

For Madras: Mrs. McLeod, Misses Norah and Hilda McLeod.

For Colombo: Mr. A. W. Taylor, Mr. H. Harris, Mr. Neville C. Rolt.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Arabia*, sailing Feb. 3.

For Bombay: Mrs. J. E. Barr, Miss Harrop, Mrs. Williams, Miss Williams, Mr. R. S. Hutchinson.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Britannia*, sailing Feb. 17.

For Bombay: Miss Luard, Mr. P. L. Luard.

Per Star Line s.s. *Capella*, sailing Feb. 11.

For Calcutta: Miss Tench, Major W. F. Trotter, Mr. F. R. Mayne, Mrs. Mayne, Mrs. Lawson, Miss Comrie, Lieut.-Colonel R. F. Lewis.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Shand, Mrs. Harding, Mr. W. W. B. Fletcher, Mr. E. Porkington.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. *Verona*, Capt. M. de Horne, Jan. 12.

From London: Colonel Bloomfield, Mrs. Bloomfield, Miss Furlong Mr. Bulee, Mr. F. Johnson, Mr. C. Worthington, Mr. C. M. C. Calne Mr. Fanclough, Mrs. Atkins and infant.

From Venice: Mrs. White, Miss White, Mr. H. G. Bulman, Mr. R. H. Wilson, Mr. L. Ghose, Mrs. Ghose, infant and child.

From Brindisi: Miss Warburton, Miss A. Warburton, Mr. S. A. Pearson, Mr. Justice Norris, Mr. F. Bailey, Mr. J. Fraser, Mr. Colquhoun.

From Aden: Mrs. Henriques, two infants and child, Mr. J. A. Henriques, S. Mahomed Hussain.

At MARSEILLES, per P. and O. s.s. *Bokhara*, Capt. Weighell, Jan. 27.

From Bombay: Mr. Williams, Major Taylor, Mr. W. S. Hore Colonel A. Bibby, Mr. M. E. Adams, Major W. G. Beresford, Major and Mrs. W. E. Price, Mrs. Brook Stunt, Mr. and Mrs. Owen. For London: Mr. T. A. Payne, Mr. R. Blake and thirteen seamen.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Malwa*, Capt. G. W. Atkinson, left Bombay, Jan. 15.

For London: Major and Mrs. Burne, Mrs. R. Moore, Mrs. Verner and nurse, Mrs. M. A. Judge, Mrs. Reid, Miss Hennessey.

For Brindisi: The Earl of Lauderdale.

For Venice: Mr. G. Briscoe, Colonel R. G. Smyth, R.E.

For Suez: Mr. D. Lloyd Jones.

For Port Said: Mr. Emil Zschocke.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Ballaarat*, Capt. Tomlin, from London, Jan. 27.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Moseley, Mr. and Mrs. B. G. Geidt, Mrs. Tilly Mr. Curnow, Mrs. C. B. Cooke, Mrs. Douglas, Miss Roberts, Mrs. Tunks and four children, Miss Crawter, Mr. Anon, Mr. and Mrs. Chapman and child, Dr. Henderson, Mr. Bletchley.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Dumerque, Mr. and Mrs. Hunter, two children and ayah, Mrs. and two Misses Elles, Miss E. Adams, Mr. W. H. Gage, Major-General Sir H. Macpherson, Lady Macpherson, Miss Macpherson, Miss Somers Cocks, Mr. Macpherson, Mrs. Walton, Capt. Beatson, Lieut. Childers.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Crosthwaite, Mr. J. Deas and child, Mr. C. Taylor, Colonel and Mrs. McDonald, Miss Rich, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Macpherson and two children, Mr. J. Miller, Mr. Scherber, Mrs. Brereton, Mr. P. G. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher, Mr. H. G. Edmond, Mr. Crow, two Misses Crow.

For Suez: Lady Scott and two daughters, Mr. F. D. Thomas, Mr. C. D. Wolff, Mr. H. T. Smith, Mr. G. A. Brown, Capt. and Mrs. A. H. Middleton, Lieut. Codrington, Lieut. Hawkshaw, Lieut. the Hon. J. F. Sempill, Mrs. Anderson and two Misses Anderson, Rev. W. Edwards Mr. and two Misses Bell, Staff-Sergeant Annett.

For Port Said: Mr. Pettey, Mr. D. Nicholson.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Ford, Mr. Pulley, Lieuts. F. G. Jones, A. J. Brown, G. A. Buchanan and Sherwin, Rev. A. A. Corbett, Lieut. C. Towse, Mrs. Gorfeth, Mrs. Waterhouse, Mr. Kemperman, Mr. J. T. Rushton, Mr. Fryer.

For Colombo: Lieut. Quill, Mrs. Western, Messrs. Fry.

The following passages have been engaged:—

By the s.s. *Assam*, Capt. W. J. Nantes, sailing on Jan. 22.

For Brindisi: Lieut.-Colonel R. Morris, Mr. A. V. Dunlop Best.

For Suez: Mr. Joseph H. Ainley.

By the s.s. *Mirzapore*, Capt. R. Harvey, sailing on Jan. 29.

For Brindisi: Brigadier-General R. C. Stewart, Capt. H. F. M. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. John Taylor, Mr. N. Knox.

For Suez: Colonel Lazelle, Capt. Mills.

For London: Miss Agnes Hawtrey.



## Official Gazette.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Jan. 9.)

- WARD, Lieut.-Colonel H. C. E., deputy commissioner, 2nd class, in the Central Provinces, to be deputy commissioner of the 1st class.
- BIGGER—The services of Surgeon S. F. Bigger are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.
- PANE, Surgeon P. D., officiating civil surgeon of Bickaneer, is confirmed in that appointment.
- LAWRIE, Surgeon-Major E., M.B., officiating residency surgeon at Hyderabad, is confirmed in that appointment, from Oct. 20, 1885, vice Brigade Surgeon T. Beaumont, M.D., retired.
- BRUCE, Mr. R. I., C.I.E., officiating resident of the 2nd class, reverts to political agent of the 1st class, sub pro tem., from Dec. 24, 1885, the date on which he relinquished charge of the office of Governor-General's agent in Beluchistan. Mr. Bruce is posted as political agent at Thal-Chotiali.

#### MILITARY.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:—

- RYALL, Lieut. E. C., Royal Irish Regiment, officiating wing officer 4th Goorkha Regiment, dated July 4, 1884.
- YOUNG, Captain E. A., B.S.C., squadron commander, to be deputy assistant adjutant-general 19th Bengal Lancers, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, dated Dec. 16.
- CAMPBELL, Major W. M., R.A., additional commissary of Ord, 2nd class, is brought on the permanent establishment in that class, vice Major F. C. Nicolas, R.A., resigned.
- POWELL, Lieut. F. A. L., R.A., 3rd subaltern No. 3 Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, to be officiating commissary of Ord, 4th class, vice Lieut. A. L. M. Turner, R.A., appointed temporary commissary of Ord, 3rd class, dated Dec. 31.
- CONNELL, Lieut. C. E. H., officiating wing officer, on probation, 6th Madras Infantry, to be wing officer, on probation, 1st Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, vice Captain A. C. Bunny, dated Dec. 11.
- EARLE, Lieut. W. H. S., R.A., supernumerary subaltern No. 4 Field Battery, to be subaltern No. 3 Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent, dated Nov. 4.

#### FURLOUGHS.

- STEDMAN, Major and Brevet Colonel E., Bengal Staff Corps, 23rd Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for 182 days.
- HEYWOOD, Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel J. M., R.E., superintending engineer, 1st class, officiating chief engineer and joint secretary, Public Works Department, Punjab (p.a.), for two years.
- HEAVISIDE, Major W. J., R.E., deputy superintendent, 2nd grade, Survey of India (p.a.), for 347 days.
- CORSE-SCOTT, Major J., Bengal Staff Corps, wing commander 4th Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for one year.
- BURNE, Major J., Bengal Staff Corps, wing commander and second in command Bhopal Battalion (p.a.), for one year and 265 days.
- HOSKYN, Captain C., R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, Public Works Department (p.a.), for 182 days.
- BAIRNSFATHER, Captain P. R., Bengal S.C., squadron commander 14th Bengal Lancers (p.a.) for one year.
- JAMIESON, Captain A. W., Bengal S.C., wing commander 7th (Duke of Connaught's Own) Bengal Infantry (m.c.), for one year.
- GIBBS, Captain M. I., Bengal S.C., wing officer 31st Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for 252 days.

EARDLEY-WILMOT, Lieut. I., Bengal S.C., squadron officer 18th Bengal Cavalry (p.a.), for 307 days as residuary furlough.

WIGHT, C. F., 2nd grade officer H.M.'s Indian Marine, has been granted an extension of furlough (m.c.) for 6 months by the Secretary of State for India.

### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head-Quarters, Simla, Dec. 30.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

- SHAKESPEAR, Lieutenant W. F., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be squadron officer, on probation, 6th Bengal Cavalry, vice Wheeler, promoted.
- HARRIS, Lieutenant C. W., wing officer and officiating quartermaster, 4th Bengal Infantry, to be quartermaster.
- MELVILLE, Lieutenant J. S., wing officer and officiating adjutant, to be adjutant.
- FITZGERALD, Lieutenant J. W., Bedfordshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, on probation, 33rd Bengal Infantry, dated November 26.
- KING-HARMAN, Major M. J., 2nd in command 38th Bengal Infantry, is attached to the Quartermaster-General's Department at the Camp of Exercise, for temporary duty.
- BURRELL—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Captain W. S. Burrell, Royal West Surrey Regiment, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st battalion of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

MENZIES—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Captain W. M. Menzies, Durham L.I., is directed to proceed to England to join the 2nd battalion of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

BEAVER—Lieut. G. C. G. Beaver, Bengal Staff Corps, has attained the higher standard in Hindustani.

With the sanction of Government the following order is confirmed:—

MEACHAM, Major W. M., 16th Bengal Infantry, to officiate as deputy quartermaster-general of the district, vice Captain R. L. Milne, proceeded to Burma.

(Head Quarters, Simla, Dec. 31.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

- KAYE, Lieut. J. L., officiating wing officer, on probation, 25th Punjab Infantry, to be officiating squadron officer, on probation, 5th Bengal Cavalry.
- WIMBERLEY, Lieut. C. T., 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating squadron officer, on probation, 6th Bengal Cavalry, dated Dec. 11.
- WHIFFIN, Lieut. H. E., officiating wing officer, on probation, 7th Bengal Infantry, to be officiating squadron officer, on probation, 13th Bengal Lancers.
- BLAKENEY, Lieut. W. E. A., King's Own Borderers, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating squadron officer, on probation, 15th Bengal Cavalry, dated Dec. 6.
- JOHNSTONE, Lieut. H. McCa., Royal Scots Fusiliers, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating squadron officer, on probation, 15th Bengal Cavalry, dated Dec. 6.
- ROBERTSON, Lieut. G. A., Royal Warwickshire Regiment, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be officiating squadron officer, on probation, dated Dec. 18.
- FARWELL, Major W. C., General List, Infantry, to be second in command 26th Punjab Infantry, vice Tulloch, retired.
- WALKER—The Horse Guards having notified that Colonel A. L. Walker, 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment, will be placed on half-pay on Jan. 7, on completion of four years' service in command of the battalion, he is permitted to proceed to England on that date.
- LYSTER, Colonel H. H., C.B., V.C., Bengal Staff Corps, late commandant 3rd Goorkhas, is permitted to reside at Dehra Dun and Mussoorie.
- WORSLEY, Colonel H. R. B., C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, late commandant 7th Bengal Infantry, is permitted to reside at Simla.
- WILSON—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. Wilson, Scottish Rifles, is directed to proceed to Eng-

land to join the 1st Battalion of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

MOFFAT, Major H. B., garrison instructor, is posted to Bangalore.

SLATER, Captain H. M., Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Rawul Pindi to Bombay and join No. 1 Battery, 1st Brigade, Western Division, into which he has been promoted.

With the sanction of Government the following order is confirmed:—

STONE—Meerut Division Order, dated Oct. 24, appointing Major G. O. Stoney, 1st Battalion King's Own Borderers, to officiate as deputy assistant quartermaster-general of the division, with effect from Oct. 26.

HAILES—Rohilkund District Order, dated Oct. 13, appointing Major W. Hailes, Bengal Staff Corps, to continue to officiate as deputy assistant quartermaster-general of the district, pending relief.

#### FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

ENGLISH, Captain A. J., 14th Hussars, for 12 months, on private affairs.

KENNEDY, Major C. H. S., 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment, for 15 months, on private affairs.

TAYLOR, Major M. B. W., 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, for 15 months, on urgent private affairs.

PENNINGTON, Captain A. L., 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, for 15 months, on urgent private affairs.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to Australia, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

RAHILLY, Major J. R., medical staff, for three months, on medical certificate.

DEAN, Captain G. H., 12th Lancers, to remain in England, on private affairs, from January 30 to June 30, in extension of four months' leave granted him by the Horse Guards.

ARCHER, Sub-Assistant H., for thirty days, from date of availing himself of it, on medical certificate.

McCUE, Sub-Assistant Apothecary T. N., for thirty one days, from date of availing himself of it, on medical certificate.

DAWSON, Captain F. H., 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, to remain in England on private affairs, from January 15 to October 14.

FITZPATRICK, Sub-Assistant Apothecary R., for ninety days, from date of availing himself of it, on medical certificate.

### BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, Dec. 26.)

COWLEY, Mr. W. D. F., to continue to officiate as enrolled officer from Nov. 23, in consequence of the return from furlough of Mr. E. J. Sinkinson.

COWLEY, Mr. W. D. F., to revert to his substantive appointment as enrolled officer.

DAWSON, Hon. Surgeon R. S., is permitted to return to duty.

LINGHAM, Mr. A. F., judge of the Court of Small Causes, Rangoon, has been granted leave for eighteen months on medical certificate.

FOX, Mr. C. E., made over, and Mr. J. Lewis assumed charge of the duties of the Government Advocate, British Burma, on Dec. 7.

SPEARMAN, Lieut.-Colonel, is posted to the charge of the Rangoon Town district.

THOMSON, Mr. A., Bengal Civil Service, has been posted to British Burma, on Dec. 21.

MOULTREY, Mr. J. E., extra assistant commissioner, a magistrate of the 1st class, is placed in charge of the Pegu subdivision of the Pegu district.

MORSE, Mr. F. H. W., executive engineer, 4th grade, Burma (State) Railway, availed himself of the subsidiary leave granted him on Dec. 15.

### NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Jan. 9.)

MAXWELL, Captain R. W., commandant Cawnpore Volunteer Rifle Corps, leave of absence for one year, from date of availing himself of the same.

COCKIN, Rev. J. I. B., to be honorary chaplain of the Oudh Volunteer Rifle Battalion, vice the Rev. C. R. Tollemache, resigned.

WHISHAW, Surgeon-Major J. C., to be honorary surgeon of the Oudh Volunteer Battalion, vice Surgeon-Major Cameron, deceased.



HORE, Mr. C. W., C.S., who has been attached to the N.W.P. and Oudh, to be an assistant collector of the 2nd class.

CORBETT, Major F. V., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, is posted to the charge of the Betwa Canal.

DODSWORTH, Mr. A. T., executive engineer, sub pro tem., has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India five months' furlough, in extension.

#### ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, Jan. 1.)

McCABE, Mr. R. B., C.S., deputy commissioner, 4th grade, Assam, is granted furlough for twelve months, from Jan. 15, or subsequent date.

GREER—In consequence of the departure on furlough of Mr. R. B. McCabe, C.S., deputy commissioner, 4th grade, Assam, Mr. R. T. Greer, C.S., assistant secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, is appointed to officiate as a deputy commissioner, 4th grade, and is placed in charge of the district of the Naga Hills.

GREENSHIELDS, Mr. R. S., C.S., assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, Assam, is appointed to officiate as assistant secretary to the chief commissioner of Assam, during the absence of Mr. R. T. Greer, C.S., or until further orders.

#### FURLOUGH.

BUCKINGHAM—Leave of absence for three months is granted to Major J. Buckingham, commandant of the Sibsagar Mounted Rifles, in extension of the leave granted to him in Notification No. 8, dated Jan. 20, 1885.

### MADRAS.

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## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

### MILITARY.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Jan. 6.)

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Madras Staff Corps, from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India:—

REED, Lieut. E. M., Royal Sussex Regiment, officiating squadron officer 4th P.W.O. Madras Light Cavalry, dated Oct. 1, 1882.

The Medical Fund Annuities of Jan., 1886, are granted as follows:—

To retired Brigade-Surgeon C. Robertson, M.D., a small annuity; to retired Brigade-Surgeon J. Ross, M.B., the small annuity liberated by Dr. G. S. W. Ogg, M.B., from the date of payment of the balance of minimum, provided it takes place on March 1.

To retired Surgeon-General G. S. W. Ogg, M.B. (a member on small annuity); to retired Deputy Surgeon-General E. E. Lloyd, large annuities, from Jan. 1.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the colonel's allowance from the date specified:—Colonel C. C. Minchin, Staff Corps, dated Dec. 26; Colonels R. B. Kennedy, Infantry; A. G. Duff; G. W. Cox, Infantry; G. E. H. Beauchamp, Infantry; A. D. Grant, Infantry; R. Beatty, Infantry; G. W. Cole, Infantry; H. H. C. G. Warrington, Infantry; and F. G. Rideout, Infantry; dated Jan. 1, 1886.

The following promotions are made subject to H.M.'s approval:—

KETCHEN, Major (Brevet Lieut.-Colonel) W. D. B., to be lieut.-colonel, dated Jan. 4.

SUFFREIN, Surgeon-Major B. T., to be brigade surgeon, dated Dec. 31.

SKINNER—HOLE—Major E. S. Skinner and Major F. Hole to be lieut.-colonels, dated Jan. 4.

SHAW—GREAHY—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Government of India:—Inspecting Vet. Surgeon F. G. Shaw and Surgeon H. Greahy, M.D.

MACFARLANE—WOOLDRIGE—The undermentioned officers of the South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps are permitted to resign at their own request:—Lieut. J. B. Macfarlane and Lieut. H. L. Wooldrige.

(Head-Quarters, Ootacamund, Jan. 8.)

BAKER, Lieut. G. D., R Battery, 1st Brigade, has been transferred to No. 5 Battery, 1st Brigade Scottish Division R.A.

GREAHY—The services of Surgeon H. Greahy, M.D., having been replaced at the disposal of the Government of India, he is directed to return forthwith to Hyderabad.

HARRIS, Major T., 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, who has been brought on the District Staff as a deputy assistant adjutant-general, is posted to the Western District.

DONALD, Captain C. G., A.D.C. to the general officer commanding British Burmah Division, is directed to rejoin his corps, the 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers, on Major-General L. W. Buck vacating his command.

The Provincial Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

MACONCHY, Lieut. E. W. S. K., 7th Regiment Madras Infantry, supernumerary on the establishment of the 12th Regiment Madras Infantry, to be wing officer (on probation), vice Cockeram, killed in action.

MAINWARING, Lieut. C. V., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer (on probation), vice Townshend, whose appointment is cancelled.

The Provincial Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following postings:—

ROE, Deputy Surgeon-General S. B., M.D., C.B., Medical Staff, on arrival from England, to the administrative medical charge of Her Majesty's Forces, vice Deputy Surgeon-General R. A. Chapple, whose tour has expired.

GEDDES, Surgeon R. J., M.B., Medical Staff, doing general duty, British Burmah Division, to do duty, station hospital, Secunderabad.

MACNAMARA, Surgeon W. J., M.D., on arrival at Belgaum with the 1st R.A., to do duty, station hospital, Belgaum.

HAMILTON, Surgeon D. R., M.B., transferred from Bombay (now at Bellary) to do duty, station hospital, Bellary.

KANGA, Surgeon J., doing general duty, British Burma division, to do general duty, Eastern district.

The following orders are confirmed:—

YOUNG, Lieut. W. B., 5th Madras Infantry, to be station staff officer, 1st class, at Prome, temporarily.

SHELLY, Lieut.-Colonel H. R., staff officer and superintendent of details, to officiate as deputy assistant adjutant-general until the arrival of Lieut.-Colonel G. E. Weston.

CUMBRIDGE, Lieut. E. D. P., 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, to officiate as deputy assistant quartermaster-general, vice G. E. Weston, temporarily transferred to the Eastern district.

#### FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—

BURTON-BROWN, Major A., R.A. (No. 4 Battery, 1st Brigade, North Irish Division), for 12 months, on medical certificate.

SPITTA, Captain H. H., 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, for one year, on medical certificate.

TREND, Rev. J. B., chaplain of St. Mark's, Bangalore, privilege leave for three months, from Feb. 22 or date of departure.

SMITH—The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India has granted Mr. G. F. N. Smith, inspector of Salt Revenue, Madras, an extension of leave, for six months, on medical certificate.

LAMBERT, Mr. G. B., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is granted furlough for 20 months, from March 15, 1886.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India with subsidiary leave to Jan. 12:—BARNETT, Colonel A. C. B., S.C., commandant 25th Madras Infantry (m.c.), for one year.

### BOMBAY.

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## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

### MILITARY.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Poona Jan. 8.)

The Provincial Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

YATE, Lieutenant A. C., Station Staff Corps, wing officer and quartermaster 27th Bombay

Light Infantry, to be station staff officer at Hyderabad, vice Captain Lloyd, whose tenure of that appointment expires on the 9th inst.

HARTIGAN, Lieutenant E. R., 6th Bombay Cavalry (Jacob-ka-Risala), Staff Corps, officiating wing officer 16th Bombay Infantry, to be squadron officer. (Lieutenant Hartigan will remain attached to the 10th Bombay Infantry until further orders.)

CHENEVIX-TRENCH, Lieut. G. F., Staff Corps, officiating wing officer 20th Bombay Infantry, to be wing officer 3rd Bombay L.I.

WILLIAMS, Lieut. R., Staff Corps, officiating wing officer 19th Bombay Infantry, to be wing officer 5th Bombay L.I.

AVETOOM, Surgeon S. T., Indian Medical Service, to the medical charge of the 24th Bombay L.I. BROOME, Captain W. A., 27th Bombay L.I., wing commander, to officiate as second in command, vice Lieut.-Colonel Sartorius, appointed commandant.

PRICE, Lieut. C. H. U., 27th Bombay L.I., wing officer and officiating adjutant, to be wing officer and adjutant, vice Captain Sinclair, who has vacated the appointment on promotion.

In consequence of the return of Major Hore, second in command 20th Bombay Infantry (late deputy assistant adjutant general, Belgaum District), to regimental duty, the following reversions are notified:—

LECKIE, Major F. W. V., 2nd in command, to wing commander.

WELCH, Captain F. G. T., wing commander, to wing officer, 25th Bombay Light Infantry.

WELCH, Captain, wing officer 25th Bombay Light Infantry, will remain attached to the 20th Bombay Light Infantry for duty, until further orders.

BELL, Colonel T., Staff Corps, having vacated the command of the 27th Bombay Light Infantry, is placed on general duty, Kurrachee.

In consequence of the return of Lieutenant-Colonel Leacock, 2nd in command 22nd Bombay Infantry (late fort adjutant at Asirgarh), to regimental duty:—

HUME, Major W. F. 2nd in command, is reverted to general duty, and will remain attached to the 22nd Bombay Infantry, for duty until further orders.

MOORE, Colonel H., C.B., C.I.E., Staff Corps, is placed on general duty, Bombay.

ALLAN, Brigade Surgeon A., Medical Staff, is placed on duty in the Mhow Circle.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Jan. 14.)

The following appointment is made, from Dec. 29:—

ASHFIELD, Captain W., Staff Corps, to be fort adjutant, Asirgarh, in succession to Major F. S. Leacock, promoted to the rank of lieut.-colonel, on Dec. 9.

REAY—H.E. the Right Hon. Lord Reay, C.I.E., Governor of the Presidency of Bombay, has been pleased to accept the office of Hon. Colonel of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.

GREY, Surgeon-Major W., M.B., has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for three months.

KEATS—Subject to H.M.'s approval, Lieut.-Col. W. T. Keats, Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the service from Jan. 13, on a pension of £571 per annum, payable in England.

BREWSTER, Mr. F. C., to be lieutenant in the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.

BAYLY, Colonel (Major-General) A. A., Royal (late Bombay) Artillery, is admitted to colonel's allowances from Nov. 27, vice Colonel Commandant (General) Sir W. M. Coghlan, K.C.B., deceased.

NICHOLSON, Sub-Conductor W. R., Unattached List, Public Works Department (Barrack Branch), is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—

MACBAY, Major W. G. W., Staff Corps.

LEGH, Lieut. P. R., Staff Corps.

#### FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secretary of State for India extension of leave for the periods specified:—

Cox, Lieut. E. C., Staff Corps, three months, on medical certificate, from Nov. 26, i.e., from expiry of period of duty.

FRERE, Major R. T., six months, on medical certificate.

GRIGG, Colonel J. M., R.E., superintending engineer, C.D., is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on private affairs, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

## LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the Period from which the Leave was granted.

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### CIVIL.

Adie, A. E., Burma Ralls, 12 mos., June 2, '85.  
Aikman, R. S., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 17 m. Apr. 30, '85.  
Aitken, G. C., Berars Educational, 30 mos., April 1, '84.  
Allen, C. F. E., Burma Judl., 24 mos., March 6, 1881.  
Algie, W., Burma P.W.D., 12 mos., July 21, '85.  
Ancell, F., Bengal Pilot, 18 mos., March, '85.  
Anderson, Dr. J., Indian Museum, 15 mos., Mar. 6, '85.  
Anderson, R. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 ms. Apr. 15, '85.  
Atkinson, J. N., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Dec. 17, '85.  
Arundel, A. T., Ma. Cov., Ma. Judl., 24 mos., Aug. 14, '85.

Baden-Powell, B., Ben. Cov., Punj. Judl., 24 mos. Feb. 27, '85.  
Baker, H. V. S., Punjab P.W.D., 12 mos., April 23, '85.  
Bamber, H. W. F., Ben. Police, 15 mos., Oct. 16, '85.  
Barrett, A., Bom. Educational, 24 mos., May 7, '84.  
Barrett, H., Bombay Forests, 12 mos., April 24, '85.  
Barrow, O. T., Ben. Cov., 11 mos., Dec. 11, '85.  
Battie, R. C., India P.W.D., 12 mos., May 15, '85.  
Barnes, H. C., Bengal P.W.D., 18 mos., Nov. 3, '84.  
Barstow, H. C., B.C. N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 19 m. Apr. 3, '85.  
Batten, S. G., N.W.P., P.W.D., 12 mos., May 22, '85.  
Beachcroft, F. P., Ben. Cov., Punj. Comn., 14 ms. Apr. 3, '85.  
Beckett, H. B., Punjab Comn., 12 mos., Dec. 1, '85.  
Bellasis, E. S., Punjab, P.W.D., 24 mos., April 24, '81.  
Benett, W. C., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Agr., 8 mos., Nov. 2, '85.  
Benson, R. S., M. Cov., M. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Oct. 6, '85.  
Benson, T., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., R. & G. 22 mos., May 21, '84.  
Berry, F. C., C.I.E., Ben. Cov., Political Dpt., 18 m. June 2, '85.  
Beresford, P., N.W. Provs., P.W.D., 20 mos., Mar. 1, '85.  
Best, A. T., Bom. Educl., 24 mos., Mar. 6, '85.  
Betts, A. S., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Feb. 25, '85.  
Biddulph, C. E., Sind R. v. Survey, 18 mos., Mar. 17, '85.  
Biggs, T. H., Finl. Dept., 19 m. s., April 30, '85.  
Bird, E. C., Tel. graph Dept., 12 mos., May 16, '85.  
Bird, W. L., Madras, P.W.D., 24 mos., Oct. 17, '84.  
Blair, R. W., Opium Dept., 12 mos., Aug. 20, '85.  
Blissett, T., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., April 2, '85.  
Blood, Surg. J., N.W.P., Medl., 12 mos., Oct. 1, '85.  
Boxwell, J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., May 2, '85.  
Bradbury, H., Calcutta Customs, 12 mos., Nov. 1, '85.  
Brassington, J. W., Rajpootana P.W.D., 14 ms., April 1, '85.  
Bremner, A. W., Calcutta Post Office, 24 mos., Feb. 14, '85.  
Brereton, C. H., Railway Dept., 12 mos., June 11, '85.  
Broome, L. N., Punjab Police, 12 mos., April 4, '85.  
Brown, J. S., India Ralls, 18 mos., May 1, '85.  
Browne, G. A., Punjab Police, 12 ms., Mar. 23, '85.  
Burgess, R., Calcutta Customs, 12 mos., July 7, '85.  
Burn, G., Bengal Pilot, 24 mos., April 15, '84.  
Burn, R. N., P.W.D., Accounts, 12 mos., April 26, '85.  
Burn-Murdoch, Capt. J., R.E., Railway Dept., 18 mos.

Calton, J. B., Punjab P.W.D., 12 m. s., May 1, '85.  
Cameron, D., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 ms. Apr. 24, '85.  
Campbell, J. M., B. Cov., B. Rev., 24 mos., Aug. 12, '84.  
Carmichael, C. P., Mad. Cov., to Mar. 2, '85.  
Carrey, A. D., B. Cov., Salt Comr., India, 24 mos., May 27, '85.  
Channing, F. C., B. Cov., Punj. Comn., 20 m., M. 29, '84.  
Chickster, F. A., Bengal Police, 12 mos., July 24, '85.  
Christie, J., Bengal Pilot, 12 mos., Mar. 1, '85.  
Clogstoun, H., Ben. Police, 6 mos., Aug. 15, '85.  
Cobb, Surgeon R., Ben. Medl., 20 mos., Feb. 8, '85.  
Coles, G. B., N.W.P., P.W.D., 42 mos., April 1, 1883.  
Comins, Surg. D. W., Ben. Medical, 24 m., Apr. 25, '84.  
Colgrave, G. W., Bombay Police, to July 6, '85.  
Cox, J. H. M., Madras Settlement, 24 ms., April 1, '84.  
Croft, A. W., Bengal Educational, 13 mos., Mar. 8, '85.  
Crothwaite, C. H. T., Ben. Cov., Chief Com. Cent. Prov., 11 mos., Dec. 25, '85.  
Croudeau, O. H., Bengal P.W.D., 15 mos., July 28, '85.  
Cruckshank, A., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos.  
Crump, C. J., B. Cov., N.W.P., R. & G. 20 m., Jly. 5, '84.  
Cunningham, C. L. B., Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 15 ms., Jan. 7, '85.  
Cunningham, A. F. D., Ben. Cov., Punjab Comn., 12 ms., Nov. 15, '85.

Darling, W. A., Bengal P.W.D., 48 mos., May 7, 1882.  
Davidson, H. C., Bom. Rev. Survey, 12 mos., June 11, '85.  
De Cretes, A., Burma P.W.D., 12 mos., May 1, '85.  
Dene, F. St. G., Madras Survey, 6 mos., Aug. 14, '85.  
Denniston, J. L., B. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 17 m., June 2, '85.  
Dennys, E. A., P.W.D., Accounts, 12 mos., Aug. 18, '85.  
Dixon, J., Burma Police, 12 mos., June 4, '85.  
Dodsworth, A. T., N.W.P., P.W.D., 11 mos., July 1, '85.  
Douglas, C. G., Mad. Fore. 12 mos.  
Douglas, F. M. S., Bengal P.W.D., 12 ms., Mar. 22, '85.  
Down, J. E., B. Police, 12 mos., Dec. 1, '85.  
Drysdale, A. T., Hyderabad Forests, 24 mos., Jan. 30, '85.  
Drysdale, T., Cent. Prov. Judl., 18 mos., May 1, '85.  
Dumergue, J. W., Mad. Cov., 15 mos., Dec. 4, '84.  
Dunbar, W. J. C., Bom. Forests, 12 mos., Oct. 6, '85.  
Duncan, G., Madras Educl., 12 mos.  
Dunsterville, J. H. C., B. Rev. Survey, 12 mos., Feb. 6, '85.

Egerton, R. W., State Railways, 15 mos., Jan. 15, '85.  
Elliot, J., Ben. Educl., 21 mos., Dec. 12, '84.  
Elliot, A., Bengal Opium, 24 mos., May 8, 1884.  
Elliot, C. A., Ben. Cov., 12 mos., Feb. 27, '85.  
Elphinstone, J., B. Cov., B. Rev. & Gen., 19 ms. Apr. 3, '85.  
Elston, J., Burma, P.W.D., 15 mos., Feb. 1, '85.  
Evans, H. E. G., Mad., P.W.D., 24 mos., April 25, 1884.  
Ewing, R. C. D., Survey Dept., 12 mos., Sept. 17, '85.

Fanshawe, H. A. W., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Oct. 18, '85.

Fanshawe, H. C., Ben. Cov., Punj. Comn., 14 mos. Nov. 27, '85.  
Fedden, F. Geological Survey, 23 mos., Nov. 27, '84.  
Field, G. M. R., Punjab, P.W.D., 12 mos., Oct. 31, '85.  
Foreman, F., Railway Dept., 10 mos.  
Forsyth, J. H. P., Bengal, P.W.D.  
Fraser, A. H. L., B. Cov., Cent. Provs. Comn., 12 mos., Oct. 1, '85.  
Frazer, R. W., M. Cov., M. Rev. & Gen., 12 ms. Mar. 23, '85.  
Freitas, J. A., P.W.D. Accounts, 12 mos., Nov. 28, '85.

Garrard, A. S., India, P.W.D., 18 ms., Mar. 27, '85.  
Garstin, N. A., N.W.P. Police, 18 mos., July 14, '85.  
Gibson, E. M., Sec. Bde. Rev., Madras, 15 m., Sep. 15, '85.  
Gibson, G. St. P., B. Forests, 12 mos., Dec. 25, '85.  
Gour, A., Cent. Provs. Comn., 12 mos., Sept. 8, '85.  
Gratzki, E., Assam P.W.D., 12 mos., May 19, '85.  
Grant, A., Punjab P.W.D., 12 mos., Mar. 6, '85.  
Grierson, G. A., Bn. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 ms. Apr. 30, '85.  
Grigg, H. B., Ma. Cov., Ma. Educl., 12 mos.  
Grimwood, F. St. C., Ben. Cov., Assam Comn., 20 m., Mar. 26, '85.  
Grindlay, W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 19 ms., Mar. 16, '85.

Hallett, J. R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 15 mos., Mar. 8, '85.  
Handley, J. H., Hyderabad, P.W.D., 16 mos., Mar. 3, '85.  
Happell, W. A., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 14 ms. Apr. 24, '85.  
Harkness, J., Malwa Railway, 12 mos., Oct. 19, '85.  
Harris, G., Burma P.W.D., 18 mos., May 8, '85.  
Harrison, J. F., Ben. Regn., 12 mos., Oct. 1, '85.  
Hartley, J. W., Railway Dept., 9 mos., Oct. 9, '85.  
Hart-Davies, T., B. Cov., B. Rev. & Gen., 8 mos. Sept. 21, '85.  
Hawkins, J. P., Persian Telegraph, 6 mos., Dec. 8, '85.  
Hayes, A., Ben. P.W.D., 12 ms., April 26, '85.  
Hayne, W. C., Madras Forests, 18 months.  
Hearn, E. H., Bom. Rev. Survey, 14 mos., June 11, '85.  
Hennessey, S. H., Cent. Prov. Comn., 15 mos., Apr. 17, '85.  
Higgs, W. H., Telegraph Dept., 15 mos., July 30, '85.  
Hight, A. E., Bom. P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 1, '85.  
Hight, G. A., Bom. Forests, 7 mos., Nov. 1, '85.  
Hill, F. J. H., Bombay Salt, 12 mos., April 18, '85.  
Hodges, E., N.W.P., P.W.D., 12 mos., April 18, '85.  
Holmes, H., Bombay Police, 12 mos., April 10, '85.  
Holmes, W. C., M. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Oct. 30, '85.  
Hooper, E. D. M., Madras Forests, 24 mos.  
Holderness, T. S., Ben. Cov., Ind. Rev. & Ag., 12 ms. Apr. 1, '85.  
Hubbard, J. W., P.W.D. Accounts, 12 mos., June 2, '85.  
Hunter, D. H., Punjab Police, 18 ms., Mar. 16, '85.

Innes, T. E. D., Opium Dept., 12 mos., Aug. 15, '85.  
Innes, J. S. R., Ben. Opium, 12 mos., Nov. 25, '85.  
Israel, Syed M.,  
Jacka, C., Bom. Dockyard, 24 mos., April 3, 1884.  
Jackson, E. B., India Survey, 12 mos., Nov. 12, '85.  
Jacob, H. P., B. Educl., 24 mos., Feb. 1, '85.  
Jervoise, A. C. B. Cov., B. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Apr. 24, '85.  
Johns, E. H., P.W.D. Accounts, 24 mos., Feb. 2, '85.  
Johnston, W. P., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., July 9, '85.

Kaye, E. St. G., Bn. Police, 12 mos., May 3, '85.  
Keone, H. G. H., Financial Dept., 24 mos., Feb. 20, '84.  
Kemble, W., Bn. Cov., Ben. Opium, 6 mos., Nov. 27, '85.  
Kennedy, J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev., 12 mos., Nov. 6, '85.  
Kibble, J., N.W.P. Educl., 28 mos., Feb. 18, 1884.  
Kitts, E. J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev., 24 mos., Nov. 27, '85.  
Kough, C., Mad. Cov., M. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Apr. 18, '85.  
Kreiser, C. F., P.W.D., Punj., 21 mos., Aug. 24, 1884.

Leckie, M. C., Bn. Salt Dept., 12 mos., Sept. 8, '85.  
Leonard, G. S., Railway Dept., 12 mos., Aug. 11, '85.  
Le Queene, W. H., Bombay, P.W.D., 15 mos., Mar. 2, '85.  
Lewis, W. C., Madras, P.W.D., 23 mos., Feb. 7, '85.  
Little, T. D., Bombay P.W.D., 24 mos., May 26, '85.  
Lord, V. F., B. Cov., B. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., July 26, '85.  
Luard, P. J., Opium Dept., 12 mos., March 24, '85.  
Lyall, J. B., Ben. Cov., N. sident, & Co., Mysore, 12 mos.

Macdonald, D. B., Postal Dept., 21 mos., Nov. 3, '85.  
Mackay, E. V., Bom. Police, 12 mos., Sept. 8, '85.  
Mackenzie, M. D., Sind Rev. & Gen., 18 ms., Jan. 29, '85.  
Mackenzie, J., Bengal Marine, 18 mos., June 16, '85.  
Macrae, Surg. R., Bengal Medical, 18 mos., Nov. 23, '84.  
Manson, G. B., Madras, P.W.D., 24 mos., Nov. 10, '85.  
Marks, C. B. D., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Dec. 4, '85.  
Martin, C. A., Bengal Educl., 15 mos., Aug. 18, '85.  
Martin, E. J., Ben., P.W.D., 20 mos., Feb. 8, '85.  
Martio, J. A., Ben. Educl., 30 mos., Dec. 12, 1883.  
Martindale, A. H. T., M. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos.  
Masters, J., Ben. Police, 20 mos., April 15, '85.  
Melville, W. B., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., Mar. 1, '85.  
Merriman, J. H., Mad. Salt, 12 mos., Oct. 23, '85.  
McCallum, E., B. Cov., B. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Nov. 27, '85.  
McGregor, W., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., Sept. 22, '84.  
McGowan, R., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., July 28, '85.  
McLeod, G. E., Assam Comn., 10 mos., Dec. 18, '85.  
Michell, T., India, P.W.D., 15 mos., July 14, '85.

Midwinter, Burma Comn., 15 mos., May 1, '85.  
Moberley, G. J., Telegraph Dept., 17 mos., Oct. 4, '84.  
Moffat, E., Hyderabad Police, 12 mos., April 5, '85.  
Monckton, M. J., Bengal P.W.D., 18 mos., May 13, '85.  
Monks, M. E., Postal Dept., 12 mos., April 25, '85.  
Monks, W. R., Postal Dept., 12 mos., April 1, '85.  
Montagu, J. M., India P.W.D., 15 mos., June 30, '85.  
Moore, G. E., Bn. P.W.D., 12 mos., Oct. 1, '85.  
Moore, T. M., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., June 11, '85.  
Moriarty, A. S., B. Cov., B. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., July 15, '85.  
Moscardi, E. H., B. Cov., B. Judl., 18 mos., Feb. 15, '85.  
Moss, M. A., Mad. Educl., 24 mos., Oct. 1, '81.  
Muir-Mackenzie, J. W. P., B. Cov., B. Rev. & Gen., 30 ms., May 1, '85.  
Munro, H. B., Bn. Police, 20 mos., April 15, '85.

Nash, J. F., Sind Rev. Survey, 18 mos., Nov. 13, '85.  
Naylor, F. A., Cent. Provs. Police, 12 mos., May 11, '85.  
Nelson, J. H., Ma. Cov., Ma. Judl., 12 mos., Aug. 16, '85.  
Neunham, W. A., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Nov. 27, '85.  
Newham, W. E., Bengal P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 28, '85.  
Newton, W. G., Cent. Provs., P.W.D., 21 ms., Mar. 30, '85.  
Nicholson, K. M., Oudh Comn., 10 mos., March 6, '85.  
Nixon, G., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., Sept. 8, '85.  
Norfor, C. H. T., Madras P.W.D., 24 mos., Nov. 30, '85.

Oakeshott, J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Dec. 1, '85.  
Obbard, R., Ben. Cov., Cent. Provs. Comn., 20 ms., Apr. 3, '85.  
Odling, Dr. T. F., Persian Telegraph, 24 mos., Dec. 8, '85.  
O'Donoghue, Burma Police, 12 mos., May 8, '85.  
O'Dwyer, Surg. M., Punjab Medical, 18 mos., Nov. 14, '84.  
O'Farrell, H. H., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 24 ms., Nov. 7, '85.

O'Flynn, J. J., Ml. Accts. Madras, 24 mos., Nov. 28, '85.  
Oliver, J. W., Burma Forests, 24 ms., Mar. 27, '85.  
Ommaney, H. T., B. Cov., B. Rev. & Gen., 18 ms. Mar. 17, '85.  
O'Neill, L., Ben. Cov., Cent. Provs. Comn., 12 ms., Nov. 13, '85.  
Orr, J. W., Bombay High Court, 11 mos., Mar. 13, '85.  
Owen, H. M., Bengal Jails, 9 mos.

Peacock, E. B., Punjab Comn., 12 mos., Nov. 27, '85.  
Peacock, Surgeon J. C. H., Bom. Medl., 12 ms., May 15, '85.  
Pears, Capt. T. C., B.S.C., Ind. Pol., 12 mos., Apr. 17, '85.  
Pearson, C., Punjab Educational, 19 mos., July 20, '84.  
Perse, H., Madras Police, 12 mos., May 19, '85.  
Pickard, J. N., Burma Forests, 12 mos., April 4, '85.  
Pinhey, E., Bn. P.W.D., 18 mos., Feb. 20, '85.  
Playfair, Lt.-Col. A. L., Mhow Judl., 15 mos., Oct. 17, '85.  
Pollon, A. D., B. Cov., B. Judl., 18 mos., Nov. 13, '85.  
Ponsonby, C. J., N.W.P. Forests, 8 mos., Aug. 4, '85.  
Porteous, W., B. Cov., B. Rev. & Gen., 20 ms., Mar. 11, '85.  
Prevost, G. F., Burma Forests.  
Price, P. L. H., Punjab P.W.D., 42 mos., Nov. 24, '82.  
Pritchard, C. B., B. Cov., B. Customs, to Apr. 15, '86.

Rattray, M., Railway Dept., 22 mos., Apr. 10, '81.  
Reddie, T., Bengal Pilot, 15 mos., Aug. 24, '85.  
Reid, A. G., Punjab P.W.D., 12 mos., Aug. 1, '85.  
Reynolds, C. H., Telegraph Dept., 20 mos., April 1, '85.  
Rhind, R. H., P.W.D. Ben., 18 mos., April 19, '85.  
Roberts, D. T., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev., 12 mos., Nov. 13, '85.  
Robertson, F. E., Indl. P.W.D., 12 mos., April 23, '85.  
Roatan, J. B., India, Rev. & Ag., 12 ms., Mar. 28, '85.  
Rule, E., Finl. Dept., 18 mos., April 30, '85.  
Rundall, C., Madras Salt, 12 mos., April 17, '85.  
Rundall, J. W., Madras P.W.D., 24 mos., July 28, '85.  
Russell, A. S., Madras, P.W.D., 12 mos., May 5, '85.  
Russell, S., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 18 ms., Mar. 20, '85.  
Rust, R., Bengal Pilot, 18 mos., Mar. 31, '85.  
Rutherford, J. M., Railway Dept., 11 mos., July 22, '85.  
Ryan, G. M., Bombay Forests, 9 mos., Aug. 25, '85.

Scott, P. G., Salt Department, 22 mos., June 1, '84.  
Scott, R., Rev. and Gen. N.W.P., 24 mos., April 11, '84.  
Seabrook, A. W., Bombay Port, 12 mos., May 9, '85.  
Sells, A., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Judl., 18 ms., Apr. 1, '85.  
Sewell, H., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 14 mos., Aug. 12, '85.  
Sewell, R., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 14 ms., May 8, '85.  
Seymour, L. W., Bombay Survey, 12 mos., May 2, '85.  
Shaw, G. A. G., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., July 9, '85.  
Sills, F., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., April 15, '85.  
Simpson, M., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., July 14, '85.  
Smith, E., Punjab P.W.D., 12 mos., May 3, '85.  
Smith, G. F. N., Madras, 15 mos.  
Smith, H. G. F., Burma P.W.D., 12 mos., June 2, '85.  
Souter, Sir F. H., C.S.I., Comr. Pol., Bombay, 6 ms., Oct. 16, '85.  
Spencer, E. E., Mad. Cov., 12 mos., April 9, '85.  
Steedman, C. B., B. Cov., Punjab Comn., 20 mos., May 2, '84.  
Steel, C. D., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 18 ms., Apr. 12, '85.  
Stevens, W., Punjab, P.W.D., 24 ms., Mar. 19, '85.  
Stokes, H. E., Mad. Cov., Sec. to Govt., 12 mos., Apr. 8, '85.  
Stretzell, G. W., Bengal Forests, 21 mos., May 8, '84.

Tarkhad, M. A., Bom. Educl., 12 mos., Aug. 11, '85.  
Taylor, F. B., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 15 ms., July 23, '85.  
Temple, Capt. R. C., B.S.C. Punjab Judl., 24 ms., May 5, '85.  
Thornhill, J., N.W.P., P.W.D., 12 mos., Mar. 1, '85.  
Tieckell, C., Punjab P.W.D., 12 mos., M-y 1, '85.  
Todd, A. B., Madras P.W.D., 24 mos., Aug. 24, '85.  
Todd, J. H., B. Cov., B. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Nov. 20, '85.  
Tomes, Surg. A., Civil Surg., Bengal, 20 ms., Mar. 18, '85.  
Tracy, T. B., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Judl., 12 mos., Oct. 16, '85.

Vernon, H. C. E., P.W.D., N.W. Provs., 21 mos., Mar. 9, '85.  
Vertannes, J. C., Bengal P.W.D., 20 mos., Feb. 13, '85.  
Walsh, G. T., Madras P.W.D., 20 mos., April 20, '85.  
Walker, G. H. D., P.W.D. Accounts, 13 mos., Nov. 20, '85.  
Walker, E. O., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., June 1, '85.  
Wallington, W. H. A., Bom. Forests, 12 mos., Oct. 31, '85.  
Warden, H. W., Hyderabad P.W.D., 9 mos., July 14, '84.  
Watts, G. K., P.W.D., Hyderabad, 27 mos., Mar. 14, '84.  
Welsh, W., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 20 ms., Mar. 5, '85.  
Westland, J., Ben. Cov., Finl. Dept., 15 ms., Apr. 15, '85.  
Whalley, P., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., June 5, '84.  
Wight, J. K., Bn. Cov., Assam Comn., 34 mos., Aug. 20, '84.  
Williams, J. C., B.C. N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 4 ms., Feb. 15, '83.  
Williams, R. C., India Ralls, 12 mos., May 22, '85.  
Wilson, J., Assam Educl., 19 ms., Mar. 16, '85.  
Wilson, J. H. D., B. Cov., B. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., May 15, '85.  
Wood, C. A. H., Postal Dept., 15 ms., Mar. 23, '85.

Yardley, G., Bom. Ordnance, 12 mos., Oct. 28, '85.  
Yates, L. E. H., Bengal Railways, 10 mos., May 15, '85.  
Youngusband, A. D., B. Cov., B. Rev. & Gen., 12 m., Jy. 15, '85.

### CHAPLAINS ON FURLOUGH.

Babington, Rev. W. M. S., 24 mos., M.  
Barrow, Rev. K. E., 24 ms., March 7, '84, B.  
Baillie, Rev. W. W., 12 mos., Sept. 12, '85, B.  
Baynam, Rev. A. W., 24 mos., Jan. 18, '85, B.  
Bell, Rev. W. C., 12 mos., July 24, '85, B.

Clarke, Rev. D., 24 mos., June 1, '85, M.  
Elwes, Rev. W. W., 12 mos., Mar. 24, '85, M.  
Forbes, Rev. J. F., 12 mos., March 13, '85, B.

Jones, Rev. W. 12 mos., Sept. 8, '85, B.  
Leeming, Rev. W., 24 ms., March 1, '84, M.  
Lys, Rev. F. G., 22 mos., Mar. 25, '85, M.

Morrell, Rev. B., 12 mos., Sept. 15, '85, B.  
Nicholas, Rev. P., 24 mos., Mar. 16, '85, B.

Onslow, Rev. A. L., 21 mos., Aug. 18, '85, B.  
Pearson, Rev. A. C., 24 ms., March 20, '84.

Scott, Rev. W., 24 mos., Sept., '85, M.  
Stead, Ven. S., 21 mos., Sept. 1, '84, B.

Taylor, J. H., 13 mos., Dec. 3, '84, Ben.

Wace, Rev. W., 24 mos., March 22, '84, M.  
Wilson, Rev. A. N., Ben., 24 mos., Mar. 27, '85.  
Wingate, Rev. W., 24 mos., March 13, '84, B.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## BOMBAY.—January 9.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Ra. 97 7/16 to
Four-and-a-half per Cent. ...	99 1/2 to
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	105 to
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1871	— to —
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1872	— to —
Paris Municipal Loan ...	— to —
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	90 to 91
Four-and-a-half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	— to —
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	100 Nominal.
Coorla Spinning Bonds ...	98 1/2 to —

## BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
Bank of Bombay ...	Ra. all	10 pr.ct.	720
Bank of Bengal ...	all	10 pr.ct.	835
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr.ct.	580

## EXCHANGE BANKS.

Agra Bank ...	all	5 1/2 pr.ct.	180
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	—	—	—
National Bank of India ...	£12 1/2	5 pr.ct.	109

## PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	2,850	125	950
Albert Ginning Co. ...	all	18 pr.ct.	450
Albert (Kurrahee) ...	1,100	100	1,130
Apollo ...	403	10	280
Bellary ...	1,000	25	585
Bombay Cotton ...	125	4 1/2	212 1/2

Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	—	—	—
Colaba ...	1,880	70	790
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	12	165
East India ...	1,000	130	1,375
Fort ...	8,500	150	2,625
French ...	all	45	615
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	—	—	—
Khangam ...	—	—	—
Mercantile ...	—	—	—
Mofussil Co. ...	400	30	410
Manmar M. ...	all	45	250
New Berar ...	—	—	—
New Indian ...	125	9	172 1/2
Prince of Wales ...	500	100	670
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	—	—	—
Sassoon ...	500	25	500
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	90	1,175
Sind ...	750	25	660
Volkart ...	1,000	20	760

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	90	1,425
Alfred Manufacturing ...	500	17 1/2	340
Alliance Spinning ...	1,000	30	710
Albert Edward Mills ...	500	18 1/2	450
Anglo-Indian ...	100	2	102
Bellary S. & W. Co. (Bellary) ...	—	—	—
Bhownagur Mills ...	100	—	10
Bombay United ...	1,000	20	950
Central India ...	500	25	770
Coorla Mills ...	1,000	20	670
D. Spinning ...	all	—	130
Dhun Mills ...	—	—	—
Dhurumsey ...	—	—	—
Empress Co. ...	all	25	710
Farjee Petit ...	1,000	25	680
Golan Baba ...	400	20	256
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	—	175
Hindustan ...	1,000	40	885
Hingunghat Mill ...	—	—	—
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	50	1,090
Imperial Cotton ...	500	20	475
Indian Manufacturing ...	—	—	—
James Greaves ...	400	—	570
Jaffer Ali ...	500	40	460
Jewraz Baloo ...	1,000	30	1,090
Khandesh ...	1,000	30	960
Khatso Mackungee ...	1,000	40	880
Leopold ...	100	5	147
Madras United ...	1,000	100	2,700
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	35	610
Manockjee Petit ...	all	50	1,180
Mazagon ...	250	9	200
Morari Goculdass ...	1,000	15	1,540
Natgam ...	—	—	—
National ...	1,000	40	560
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20	925
Oriental ...	625	13	580
Parell ...	400	—	85
People of India ...	—	6 1/2	190
Prince of Wales ...	500	30	65
Sassoon ...	1,000	40	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	50	1,375
Soonderdas ...	1,000	50	700
Southern India ...	500	20	410
Southern Mahratta ...	—	—	—
Victori Mills ...	1,000	35	575
Western India ...	1,000	50	700

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Con-	solidated Stock ... 218-3-0	5 pr.ct.	330
Do. New £20 Shares ...	130-14-6	do.	350
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	90
Do. do. ...	1-18-1	do.	830
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	190-15-5	do.	—
New £18 Shares ...	—	—	—

## MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	315
Bombay Ice Co. (A.) ...	—	800
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. (B.) ...	1,500	3,775
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	—	10
Karachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	—	100
Karachee Landing and Shipping ...	—	800

Kemp & Co. ...	175	330
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	25
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	58
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	22
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,600
Treacher and Co. ...	all	1,180
Thacker and Co. ...	all	175

## LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	700	710
Frere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	1,400	707 1/2

## CALCUTTA.—January 9.

P.a.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	
4 Promissory Notes ...	Ra. 97 6 to	—
4 of 1870 (1885) ...	97 12 to	—
4 of 1878-79 (1895) ...	99 8 to	99 10
4 of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	99 8 to	99 10
4 of 1879 (Coupon) ...	— to	—

## CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1865 (1885) ...	Ra. Paid off	—
6 of 1868 (1886) ...	100 8 to	—
6 of 1867 (1887) ...	101 8 to	—
6 of 1870 (1889) ...	102 8 to	—
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	103 0 to	—
5 of 1872 (1908) ...	98 12 to	—
5 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	98 12 to	—
4 of 1882 (1902) ...	95 0 to	—

## BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to
Agra Savings ...	100	125 to
Allahabad ...	100	192 to 195
Alliance of Simla ...	100	138 to 140
Bank of Bengal ...	500	830 to
Do. of Upper India ...	100	135 to
Delhi and London ...	£25	170 to
Himalaya ...	100	120 to
Mussoorie ...	100	105 to
National of India ...	£12 1/2	108 to 109
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	105 to
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	350 to
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	90 to

## COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Paid.	Price.
Allipore Coal ...	100	130 to
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Ra. 5	Nominal.
Asiatic Jute ...	100	Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10	140 to
Barnagore Jute ...	£10	65 to
Bengal Coal ...	1,000	1,260 to
B. Baragundd Copper (preface A. shares) ...	5s.	2 disct.
Do. D-ferred B. Shares ...	£1	2
Bengal Mills ...	£100	1,300 to
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100	80 to
Bonded Warehouse ...	445	250 to
Bowrah Cotton Mills ...	100	80 to 31
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	62 to
Burrakur Coal ...	100	100 to
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100	115 to 120
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	85	91 to 92
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar ...	100	101 to
Chipora Hydraulic Press ...	100	82 to 83
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100	97 to 98
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100	26 to 27
Equitable Coal ...	250	150 to 160
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100	15 to
Goswary Cotton Mills ...	200	193 to
Gourepore ...	100	75 to
Grant Eastern Hotel ...	100	95 to 96
Howrah Docking ...	500	110 to 115
Howrah Mills ...	100	65 to
India General Steam Navigation ...	100	100 to
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	50	110 to
Landing and Shipping ...	100	45 to
Murree Brewery ...	100	130 to
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100	100 to
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100	95 to
New Beerboom Coal ...	100	65 to
Ramkistopore Press ...	100	60 to 61
Ranegunge Coal Association ...	100	45 to 43
Riverside Press ...	90	64 to
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	245 to
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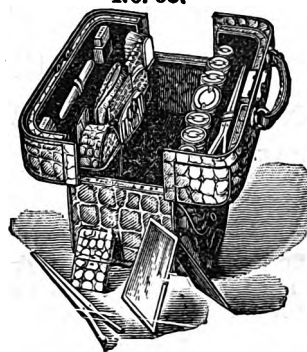
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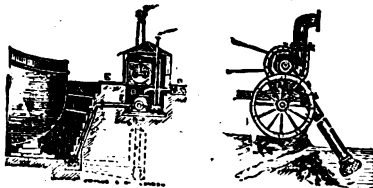
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ESTABLISHED 18

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1886.

## Notes of the Week.

THE overland mail brings us letters and papers from Bombay to the 22nd January; from Calcutta, Madras and Allahabad to the 20th January.

THE *Times* Correspondent telegraphs from Rangoon the arrival at that port, on the 6th, of the Viceroy, Lady Dufferin, and suite. Every preparation had been made to welcome them, and they entered the city through a building representing the *façade* of Killyleagh Castle, the ancestral home of Lady Dufferin's family. After warmly acknowledging the brilliant services, during the war, of the Volunteers, who were the guard of honour on the landing stage, Lord Dufferin received several deputations. The only political allusion which he let fall was the following, spoken in reply to an address from the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce:—

Although for some time past the affairs of Burma have been occupying the attention of the Indian Government, you can hardly expect me, immediately after my arrival, to say anything in regard to them. After my return from Mandalay I may, perhaps, have an opportunity of saying a few words to you in regard to the future prospects of the country. In the meantime, I shall be only too happy to profit by any information which such old and experienced residents as yourselves may be good enough to place at my disposal.

LORD DUFFERIN's stay in Burma, and his movements generally, will depend on the questions that come before him. If he finds that Burmese affairs require it, he will make a longer stay than he had originally intended at Mandalay. The arrangements connected with the administration of the upper Province are as yet unsettled, as Lord Dufferin intends to decide on them after a personal investigation on the spot.

THE Correspondent, being granted an interview, found Lord Dufferin engaged in the study of Persian; and he incidentally mentioned that he usually devoted Sunday to the study of that literature.

THE Commander-in-Chief proposes to make a tour of inspection in Upper Burma before returning to India. It is probable that four regiments will be added to the force now in the Province.

WITH reference to the alleged photographing of dacoits at executions we have received from the India Office the following:—

From Viceroy, Feb. 2.

I have received telegram from Prendergast, confirming statement to the effect that the persons executed by the military had been already tried and condemned by civil court, presided over by Sladen.

The Provost-Marshal on two occasions took photographs of the condemned, but did not arrange details of execution so as to suit his camera, as alleged. Condemned men were blindfolded, and were consequently unaware of what was going on, and no delay took place.

It also seems true that evidence was extorted by the assistance of the Provost-Marshal in the manner described.

The Alompra pretender was executed after trial before Burmese Durbar, presided over by Colonel Sladen.

GENERAL PRENDERGAST has issued a general order, forbidding executions to take place except in the case of criminals sentenced to death by civil officers.

THERE has been some talk of selling the Burmese railways to a private company, surely a retrograde step. We can hardly be surprised to read that the proposal is generally disapproved of. As the existing railways pay nearly six per cent. on the capital invested, there seems to be no good reason for the Government to sell them.

THE Meng Woon Prince, an aspirant to the Burmese throne, left Pondicherry for Saigon with the consent of the French. It will be requisite carefully to watch his movements.

WE have more than once inserted extracts from Native papers, deprecating our annexation of Burma. The following from Sir Madhava Rao is worth reprinting, "if only," says the *Times*, "as a proof of how little the Native Press really represents the most thoughtful and intelligent of the Native community." He says:—

It is strange how hastily the Native Press has condemned this measure. A statesman of Lord Dufferin's calibre is sure to justify it completely. That Press might at least have tried to conceive possible grounds justifying the measure. The habit of conceiving a possible explanation is well worth cultivation by those who deal in politics. It would promote the charitable construction of State action, check hasty judgment, develop the capacity for political reasoning, promote mutual confidence between rulers and subjects and give greater weight to public opinion.

THE last news from the Afghan Frontier Commission comes from Charshambeh. On Jan. 30th we read as follows, while a later despatch on Feb. 1 announces 44 degrees of frost, which great cold was found compatible with the perfect health of the whole party:—

Mr. Merk, the political officer, has returned from the Helmund, after accompanying the return party so far.

The Russian officers are visiting their English colleagues here. The survey continues to make progress. Work should begin early in March, and with luck it may be finished by the end of April.

All the members of the Commission are well.

GOORKHA recruiting is still slack; it is likely enough that this is partly attributable to the as yet unsettled state of the country.

STEPS are at length being taken to arm the entire Native Army with the new Martini-Enfield rifle. We hope that attention will be paid, not only to the goodness, but also to the length of the bayonet attached to this new weapon. Russian bayonets do not err on the side of shortness.

WE think that the Indian Government have acted wisely, as well as humanely, in taking in hand the organisation of the conveyances for the Mecca pilgrims. They have, we read—

Taken a new departure in the matter of the care of Mahomedan pilgrims on their way to Mecca. Not only has it appointed a Mahomedan protector of pilgrims at Bombay, but it has also arranged with Messrs. Cook to personally conduct the pilgrims. The firm undertakes to open pilgrim offices at Bombay and Jeddah, and to make arrangements with the railway and steamboat companies for the proper conveyance and accommodation of the pilgrims, in accordance with the Government regulations. The Government has directed the local officials and the protector of pilgrims to work in harmony with Messrs. Cook, to make known the terms of conveyance, and to assist in disposing of tickets.

ON opening the tenders for the loan of thirty lakhs required by the Calcutta Port Trust for the purpose of constructing wet docks it was found that the total amount of the tenders was only nineteen lakhs, of which a sum of Rs. 8,66,000 was accepted at ninety-five. The loan will be kept open for an amount not exceeding twelve lakhs, and tenders at ninety-seven will be accepted for a few days. The interest offered was 5½ per cent., and the minimum fixed was ninety-five.

THE Natives, with whom Sir R. Thompson has not generally been a favourite, seem to expect great things from his successor; and are, the *Bengal Times* thinks, likely to be disappointed:—

A correspondent (says the *Bengal Times*) writes to a Calcutta contemporary:—"Sir Rivers Thompson's period of service draws to a close, and those who have made His Honour the butt of calumny and ridicule will soon be relieved from his presence. And their champion will also retire, in the natural course of events, from the Council Chamber. Sir S. C. Bayley, the coming Governor,

is expected to redress all the grievances which have so long formed the staple of Bengal politics, and that community will be translated, as a Native correspondent states, from purgatory to paradise." We have known Sir Steuart Colvin Bayley since he was in the Bengal Secretariat, and we can confidently assert that if our Native friends expect any inordinate favours from him, any unjust leanings towards their "cause," they are doomed to disappointment.

THE trial of the sixty-eight Talavias concerned in the recent fatal riot at Broach was concluded on the 29th ult., after occupying the Court for twenty days. The judge held that the evidence showed the rioters to have collected with weapons, intending to kill the collector, and to have chased Mr. Prescott down a lane for some seventy yards. He was unable to accept the theory that they were guilty only of rioting. The evidence against all except fourteen was overwhelming. Three of the ringleaders received a sentence of death, subject to confirmation by the High Court, fifty-one were sentenced to transportation for life, and fourteen were acquitted.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* hears from Mardan that a sharp encounter has taken place in the low hills on the Buner border between the Guides and a party of the blockaded tribe. It was announced, some days ago, that some three hundred badmashes had come down from Buner territory, and that a detachment of the Mardan garrison had been sent to watch them. The Bunerwals have been driven from their position with considerable loss; but we regret that Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Hutchinson, of the Guides, was severely wounded. Our casualties, with this exception, are slight; one sowar killed and three wounded.

FROM Colombo we hear, under date 7th Jan., that the District Judge, at the close of the inquiry into the loss of the *Indus*, suspended Captain Breeze's certificate for twelve months, for neglect of his obvious duty in not heaving the lead as soon as land was sighted; and for taking a course without allowing for the set of the current to the south-west. The nautical assessors blame the Captain for running on his anchor, caused by not going astern with the engine. We believe that the unfortunate Captain had been about a quarter of a century in the Company's employ as commander.

THE *Turkestan Official Gazette* states that on the 7th of November last, there sailed from Kazalinks, in the Syr Darya province for the Aral Sea, the steamer *Taskent*, one of the vessels of the old Aral flotilla commanded by Captain Brukhoff. This steamer is to proceed to the Amu Darya, so as to make it the first vessel of the new flotilla on that river. Its Captain already knows the river well, having ascended it once before in the steamer *Samarkand* as high up as Khojah Saleh, that is to say, as far as the shortest conceivable distance from the Afghan frontier.

It was not to be supposed that the Native Press would silently acquiesce in the new Income-tax, which, while affecting only 500,000 persons, yields to Government eleven hundred thousand pounds sterling. Here are some of the utterances of our Native contemporaries:—

Before the war broke out (says the *Shamayak*) we said that India would have to bear the charges for the same. Now that is really going to be done. That the English are governing India for the Indians is mere words. The English have not as yet been able to satisfy themselves by sucking the blood of the Natives. We are well aware that the Government will not listen to anyone. In spite of that we hope that it will consider the position of persons who are not in affluent circumstances.

The authorities (observes the *Suravi and Pataka*) are thinking of imposing the income-tax again in India. This tax is in many respects better than other taxes, for it will affect the official English as well as others. We should not have objected to this tax if it had been imposed after the abolition of more obnoxious taxes. But although that is not to be done, the income-tax is to be imposed. Our blood curdles when we think on the matter.

The *Sahachar* opines that Lord Dufferin will probably gain a bad name. The income-tax will affect all classes of people. We think that men who have less than Rs.1,000 per annum ought not to pay it. Besides, if an income-tax be imposed, the license-tax

ought to be repealed. The imposition of the income tax will do one good thing. It will affect the Europeans, and thus we shall be able to secure the sympathy of our conquerors.

We remember (adds the *Dacca Prokash*) the unbearable sufferings from the income-tax. Therefore the Hindus and the Mohamedans, the zemindars and others, ought to unitedly protest against this obnoxious income-tax. Because we did not properly agitate against the license-tax, the Government says that the people do not suffer much from the same. Let not a similar charge be brought against us now. Our contemporaries ought to bear this in mind, and, leaving other matters, turn their attention to this subject.

We learn from the *Pioneer* that Shah Jehan, prophet, priest, and King of the Zhobwals, with all his personal followers and the chiefs of Zhob, has at last come into Duki to Captain Gaisford, Assistant Political Agent, to make his submission to Sir Robert Sandeman, in accordance with the terms of the agreement made with the Zhobwals at the end of last year's expedition. The submission of Shah Jehan at this season has a certain importance, as it permits of British influence being extended without check to the Gomal Pass.

THERE is, says the same paper, reason to believe that the Punjab Frontier Force will come under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief almost immediately, to be followed, presumably, by the Hyderabad Contingent.

A DESPATCH is said to have been received by the Government of India from the Secretary of State, suggesting certain measures, which meet with the approval of the India Office, for removing the block in promotion of officers of the Indian Telegraph Department.

FROM the usual circular of Messrs. George White and Co., of 2, Great Tower-street, we learn that the total deliveries of Indian tea during 1885 were about four and a half million pounds in excess of 1884. No doubt the bad weather during the past month has had a detrimental effect on clearances as well as on trade generally. The arrivals during January were heavy, but owing to quicker dispatch, teas have been sent forward earlier, as we have received four and a half millions of this season's crop from India more than to same date last year, so that even should the total available for Great Britain reach 65½ millions, the excess has already arrived.

## Chit Chat.

HAPPY Assam! The inhabitants are not within a "measurable distance of the higher activity of the Babu of Bengal." It might be wished that the remark were more generally applicable. "A little knowledge is a dangerous thing," sung an English poet. The "Indian problem" was not invented in his day, or it might have been thought that he heard of the Indian delegates.

"GOVERNMENT at home is always carried on amidst a discordant chorus of conflicting nonsense." This is charming, but it takes the breath away that it is written aent the apostle of a leading class of politicians—the venerable John Bright, of Birmingham notoriety.

Mr. Stuart Cumberland has at length, it is said, solved the problem which has puzzled mankind since the time of the Tower of Babel. He can read the thoughts of those who are thinking in a strange tongue. What a magnificent linguist he must be!

AMONGST the Khonds of Madras a curious mode obtains of settling a dispute. It consists of an appeal of the "Water God"—in other words, the rivals dive under water, and whoever remains longest without coming to the surface wins the day, so that a person advanced in years has but a small chance as compared with his juniors possessed of more breath and powers of endurance.

INDIA is progressing. The *Times of India* has this month, for the first time, been printed both sides at once, an advantage which enables the paper to go to press half-an-hour later and be delivered to subscribers earlier. Of course other journals must now follow suit.



THERE is a story of an officer who, in older days, upon hearing that a railway was in contemplation between Calcutta and Bombay, exclaimed, "Thank God, we shall now escape the horrid *Red Sea*." Fortunately for him, when he got his appointment competitive "examinations" were not the order of the day, or he would have not stood high on the list under the head Geography.

AN old servant, so the story runs, grieving over the death of her mistress, declined to be comforted by the assurance that the latter was in heaven. "No," exclaimed the faithful attendant, "she'll want some one to look after her." It was gently hinted that the angels would perform this necessary office. "No, no," rejoined the disconsolate veteran, "they can't be expected to know missus's ways. I'm certain they'd never put up with her temper."

THE Indian team, which it is much to be hoped will this year lend an additional interest to the Wimbledon Meeting, ought to comprise some crack shots; 527 points out of 600 was the score of Sergeant Davis for the Western India Rifle Associations gold medal, while Captain Pratt and Sergeant Selman each secured fifty-nine out of sixty for the Sportsmen's Contest.

IN an account of the execution of the Khoja murderer the *Times of India* says that "the bolt was drawn and his sufferings ceased." If this be accurate there must be something wrong with the Christian religion, which teaches that there is an after life, happiness or the reverse, in which depends upon a person's deeds and actions during the present existence.

AGAIN we ask, what is fame? "It will be remembered that another distinguished officer of the Telegraph Department, Sir Henry Mance, recently received the distinction of K.C.S.I. for his services." Very nice, but it is not true; he was made a Knight Bachelor, and yet six months after the honour is conferred the world has forgotten what it was.

MR. GARSTIN is an unlucky man. While on tour near Madras, in the Madras Presidency, he was brutally assaulted. The cause is somewhat laughable. He was mistaken for Mr. Crole, the Collector of the District, "who is unpopular among the people, and whose life it was intended to take." But it is strange that the people of a district should be so incensed against the head officer of the locality, and yet not know him even by sight, or rather not sufficiently well to be able to distinguish him from a visitor who chanced to put in an appearance just when the "Burra Sahib" was wanted for purposes of destruction. But the importance of the whole matter is derived from the circumstance that the attack upon a high official—for Mr. Garstin is a member of the Madras Board of Revenue—is scarcely consistent with that respect for and dread of their rulers which is the keynote of the British rule in India.

A NATIVE pleader, so says the *Pioneer*, was heard to remark that "the income-tax would bring Russia ten years sooner to the Indian frontier." This may or may not be, but such a remark clearly indicates an idea in the Native mind that sooner or later the Tartar hordes will swarm on the North-West Frontier of Hindustan—a commentary this on "masterly inactivity."

It will be remembered that Sir James Stephen recently published an elaborate treatise to show that Warren Hastings was innocent of the guilt which has for upwards of a century attached to him in regard to the execution of Nuncomar. Mr. Beveridge has an article forthcoming in the *Calcutta Review*, to the tune of eighty pages, to show that the learned Puisne Judge is wrong in his inferences. The public may be tempted to think that when a Governor-General acts in such a way that it needs two volumes to prove him right, and little less than 100 pages to show that he was wrong, there was not much "Zabardasti" in the case.

To sacrifice every consideration to the paramount necessity of flattering and conciliating the noisiest, shallowest, least deserving classes of the Indian community has been, according to the *Pioneer*, the "ignoble pursuit" of Mr. Reynolds, of Bengal notoriety—and the result? "He has thrown away the prestige due to a respectable if not a brilliant career," and more than this, he has succeeded in reducing the city of palaces to a "malodorous capital." This is hard hitting with a vengeance.

MR. COLQUHOUN, whose writings and lectures in this country have thrown a flood of light upon Eastern politics, opportunely points out that Russia has not, in her intrigues in Central Asia, the excuse that she must find new openings for her surplus population. She is simply a military power inflated with the lust of military conquest and prestige. All India knows this, but is Westminster alive to this significant circumstance?

## NOTICES OF BOOKS.

### THE LIFE AND WORK OF SYED AHMED KHAN, C.S.I.\*

Biography has always been considered one of the fine arts. To have one's mind full of a subject, yet not to be unduly engrossed with it; to have the deepest interest in the hero of the piece, yet to keep the mind open to discern his smallest faults or inconsistencies, these are powers not given to all. Lues Boswelliana—to use Macaulay's well-known phrase—is common enough; though we do not remember ever having met with a case in which a biographer "wrote down" the subject of his work.

The difficulty of writing a man's life is, however, intensified when the man is yet not only alive but—as we hope Syed Ahmed is—in excellent health. It is not given to everyone to read his biography in his lifetime—not to say that such biographies are too often the work of interested toadies. The late Lord Brougham had, indeed, the pleasure of knowing what all mankind thought of him, his death having been prematurely announced, and his "obituary notice" published in all the papers—a matter concerning which the late Postmaster of Penrith (since transferred to a wider sphere of duty) can tell many an amusing anecdote.

Colonel Graham has, we think, well grappled with the difficulty of writing the life of a man yet in the land of the living, and his extracts will not seem unduly long to anybody interested in the life of one who, since the decease of the late Sir Salar Jung, is certainly as distinguished a Mussulman as any in India.

Born in 1817, of good Herati family, Syed Ahmed (whose father was the only individual permitted to sit in the presence of the titular Emperor of Delhi), entered the British service in a subordinate post in the Sudder Ameen's Court at Delhi at the age of twenty; and, meanwhile receiving rapid promotion, soon made his mark in the literary world. Delhi, the antiquities of which he had described with much ability, was now no longer to be his sphere of duty, and it was at Bijour that the Mutiny of 1857 found him. At a station like Bijour there were, of course, many Europeans. They were assembled in one house, and known to be so assembled; no wonder then, that the house was surrounded by a turbulent band of some hundred of rebels. Syed Ahmed brought the Europeans all off in safety. The narrative of this performance (p. 22) is of the deepest interest. With the conclusions as to the causes of the Mutiny arrived at in the Syed's very interesting paper (pp. 36, 57) many will concur. There was a firm belief that Government wished to change the religion of the people by fair means or foul, and this belief, says the Syed, was confirmed when it was found that legislative matters were to be kept from the cognizance of Natives by their exclusion from the Legislative Council. As to the prevalence, both among Mussulmans and Hindoos, of the idea that the British Government *did* desire to do this thing, and that the fear of being, by force or fraud, subjected to the loss of eternal happiness did contribute more than anything else to the outbreak of the mutinies, this has been repeatedly shown. Nor could any stronger proof be given than in the words of the Syed. He tells us that ever since the step, which was taken the year of the great drought, 1837, of rearing orphans in the Christian faith, it was "looked on throughout the N.W. Provinces as an example of the schemes of Government. It has been commonly believed that Government . . . maintained missionaries at its own cost. . . Many covenanted officers and military men have been in the habit of talking to their subordinates about religion . . . and thus it happened that, in the course of time, no man felt sure that his creed would last even his own lifetime" (p. 41).

Being fully impressed with the expediency of giving his two sons an European education, the Syed visited England in 1869, receiving his C.S.I. from the hands of the Duke of Argyll, then Secretary of State for India. He seems to have enjoyed, and to have profited by, his journey, his remarks on which (pp. 116, 599) shows much quickness of observation.

The great public services rendered by the Syed in founding educational institutions are well known. The Aligarh Scientific Society, the Ghazipore College, the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh, all owe to him their inception, and, mainly, their prosperity. His single idea seems to be to promote their welfare, and it is characteristic of the man that, when, in 1882, at Hyderabad, as the guest of the late Sir Salar Jung, he refused the invitations to dinner showered on him by the nobles of the City, "but he invariably begged them (p. 326) to give him the money, that the dinners would cost, as donations to his College fund," thus clearing Rs. 30,000.

Syed Ahmed, having now retired, after a long and meritorious service, from Government employ, is usefully occupied in promoting the welfare of the various institutions which owe their existence to him. And this we sincerely hope that he may long be spared to do.

The special value of this book is the rare insight it gives into the views of an unusually intelligent Mussulman, who laments the want of sympathy between his race and ours. There is, he thinks, much community of sentiment and of teaching in his Holy

\* "The Life and Work of Syed Ahmed Khan, C.S.I." By Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. I. Graham, B.S.C. Blackwood and Sons, London, 1885.

Book and in ours; he quotes the New Testament as often as the Koran; and lays (p. 237) much stress on this passage from the latter: "Thou shalt surely find (among the unbelievers) those to be the most inclinable to entertain friendship for true believers who say 'we are Christians.'"

Perhaps, had some British Statesmen recognised the fact that, in point of creed, we differ not much more from Islam than we do from the bastard so-called Christianity of the Russian Church, they would not have allowed a morbid sentimentality to prevent their making the small advances to the Mahomedan Powers which, besides confirming the loyalty of our Mussulman fellow-subjects in India, would have secured to England inestimable political advantages.

#### JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.\*

Dr. Edkins's paper on "Ancient Navigation in the Indian Ocean," to which the first place in this number of the Journal is given, is a very carefully worked-out series of deductions from all the authorities on this subject, which the writer's research has induced him to collate. His starting point is "Ur of the Chaldees;" and he shows how, from the Babylonian province, so many sciences have "worked their way" eastward, thus reversing the common belief that all civilisation came Eothen, from the rising of the Sun. His proof, that the use of the sun-dial (the first mention of which is that (in Scripture) of the sun-dial of Abaz, B.C. 740) to determine latitude, is originally Babylonian, seems conclusive; the relation, too, between the height of the gnomon, the length of its shadow, and the line connecting the two—which has, in the form of the 47th Proposition of Euclid's first book, "floored" so many examinees, seems (p. 18) to have been first investigated in Babylonia. The learned doctor, however, takes us back in spirit to times of marvellous antiquity. For instance (p. 7), "the art of writing may have been communicated to China from Mesopotamia about B.C. 2500," that is, much anterior to the date usually assigned as the probable period of the existence of Abraham. We quote here but the conclusion of the paper, the whole of which is extremely suggestive. Speaking of China as having (p. 27), like India, been greatly influenced by Babylonian civilisation, Dr. Edkins says, "The argument for Babylonian influence on China in the Chow dynasty must rest mainly on evidence from the history of astrology, astronomical instruments, metrology, and astronomy. The legends of monsters and impossible nations might come from India quite as well. But astrology, and the foundations of astronomy, could come from Babylon alone."

Mr. Bertin's account of the Bushmen—who, though not Asiatic, are the subject of an interesting article in this Journal—well deserves perusal. The Bushman, or rather Bosjesman, race, has received perhaps less attention than it deserves, representing, as it does, a distinct branch among the African races.

One can never learn too early or too late. Yet we cannot help fearing that the grammar of the Bushmen's language, however important—and that, in its relations to the Khoikhoi (Hottentot) it is so, Mr. Bertin abundantly proves—will scarcely find as many students as it perhaps deserves. Such is the difficulty of reproducing the peculiar sounds, denominated clicks, that even such indefatigable tongue-learners as the missionaries did not so much as attempt to master it, and summarily dismissed all inquiries, saying that the Bushmen must be taught another language to be civilised and Christianised (p. 58). It is to be regretted that the results of Bleek's researches—some thousands of pages—are entombed in Sir G. Grey's library at Cape Town, whence they cannot too soon be brought to light.

Africa commands yet another article in the shape of a journal of Colonel R. L. Playfair's wanderings in the land of the Khomair (Khomiri), a tribe whose "invented" (p. 35) aggressions led to the French protectorate of Tunis, between which country and Algeria they were wedged in. Much of this province is as susceptible of cultivation as it was in the time of the Romans, whose bridges and aqueducts are still to be seen, and whose inscriptions abound.

Another country, of which the ancients made much more than do the moderns, is "the debatable land," in which our Afghan Commission is now engaged; and an exhaustive exploration of which would assuredly yield important results. The paper before us, the sixth in the number, does not, however, deal with the remains of Classical, but with those of Buddhist, times. The caves on the Murghab, both at Penjeh and Bala Murghab, seem, from their narrow entrances, to have been refuges in time of peril; man here, as elsewhere, burrowing like a rabbit, so soon as the approach of danger is anticipated.

Poetry is represented, and well represented, by a free but very fluent paraphrase (from the Arabic) of the Lament of Maisun, the divorced Bedouin wife of Mu'awiya, by Mr. Freeland; and the issue closes with a spirited translation by Mr. Guy Le Strange of the Persian play, the Alchemist, by Mirza Fath-'Ali, of Derbend, a performance deserving of every commendation.

\* "Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society." New Series. Vol. 18. Part I.

#### ARMY AND NAVY MAGAZINE.\*

The first paper in this number concludes Colonel Malleson's biography of Eugene of Savoy, a commander who, if Napoleon's opinion be accurate, that the greatest General is he who makes the fewest mistakes, must lay claim to a very high rank in the roll of strategists, and whose career as a whole we hope shortly to notice at greater length.

The short Essay contributed by Mr. Francis H. Miller, under the unpretentious title of "The Red, White, and Blue," is really a valuable contribution, as placing before the reader, in a popular form, the history of the national flag, and the way in which, in the good old days, when the "low-water mark of France was the boundary of England," we insisted on due honour being paid it. We will quote but one passage on the latter head. Even Charles II. insisted on this point. Here are his orders, dated 1674:—"Upon your meeting with any ship or ships within His Majesty's seas—which for your better guidance herein you are to take notice, extend to Cape Finisterre—belonging to any foreign prince or State, you are to expect that in their passage by you they strike their topsail and take in their flag, in acknowledgment of His Majesty's sovereignty in those seas; and if any shall refuse to do it, or offer to resist, you are to use your utmost endeavours to compel them thereunto, and in nowise to suffer any dishonour to be done to His Majesty."

Without saying of the observance of this deference to the British flag in British waters, that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, it is clear enough that it was strictly, and even sternly, enforced in Tudor times, in which, indeed, the most striking instance of its enforcement occurred, for we read, "The ship conveying Philip the Second of Spain to England for the purpose of being united in marriage to Queen Mary, was fired into by the Lord Admiral of England for wearing the Spanish flag in the narrow seas."

The Paper on Methuen's Horse is continued up to the period of its disbandment; and Sir Charles Warren's admirable management is brought into strong contrast with the wretched bungling of some of his predecessors. Excellent practical hints as to the equipment of any force similar to Methuen's Irregulars close an interesting and valuable article. We are reminded by the accounts given of the last inspection by Frederick the Great, so characteristic of the energy and minute attention to details which distinguished that great soldier, of his illustrious descendant, the present Emperor of Germany, whose model the Great Frederic is; and are moved to hope that his military ardour may not lead him, too, to undue exposure and consequent premature death. Passing the "Captain's Yarns," the interest of which is fairly well sustained, we find in the narrative given by "Ignotus" of his experiences in Egypt a description of the Pyramids and of the marvels of Karnak, where the remaining centre columns of the Hall of the Kings, 330 feet long by 170 feet broad, are of such stupendous magnitude that six men, with arms extended, failed to span them. "On Leave" brings us to more serious matter, and gives a really appalling proof of the way in which our gallant troops are sent to the battlefield practically unarmed. It would be mere madness to ignore the gravity of such facts, as that, in the 2nd Regiment out of 1,050 bayonets examined, 50 "broke," 300 were "too soft," and all the rest were "bad." As long we have Administrations in which parties interested in the supplies of articles are allowed to occupy important posts, we cannot but feel an imperfect confidence that such neglect, to use the mildest term, may not recur. This paper worthily brings to a close a very interesting number.

#### THE NAVAL AND MILITARY MAGAZINE.†

In this number the accounts of the various feats of bravery which won the Victoria Cross are continued up to the battle of Balaclava, the portrait being a very good one of Surgeon-Major Mocrat, V.C., C.B., to whose coolness and pluck full justice is done. The 17th Lancers were well to the fore on that eventful day, securing no less than three crosses.

A paper by Surgeon-Major Evatt, descriptive of the Medical Department of a British Army Corps (36,000 men) in the field, is instructive as well as most interesting. To learn, that in the Crimea, "a few thousands include all who fell by the fire or the weapons of the Russians," but that an army of 18,000 men perished by disease, indeed affords food for reflection. Considering the enormous importance of practical training, and system, in surgical work, it is lamentable to read that "there does not exist in our great Empire, at home, or abroad, a model field hospital that should be a pattern for us all for war. . . . A completely equipped field hospital, a pattern, a model, a standard, a criterion to work by, does not exist." Nor is the prospect of reinforcing the department in case of emergency a bright one, for we are told, "No one outside the Army knows what a field hospital is or what it has to do: foremost of all in their ignorance are the civil doctors of England." We think that Dr. Evatt's lucid de-

\* "Army and Navy Magazine." February, 1886. London: W. H. Allen and Co.

† "The Naval and Military Magazine." Feb., 1886. London: W. H. Allen and Co.

scription will enlighten the most ignorant: the illustrations, too, are excellent.

An article on Scindia and his rock-fortress of Gwalior—now at length his own again—leads to a paper by the Editor on the "British Bayonet Scare." However complete the breakdown in the past, it would seem that adequate means are at length being taken to prevent its recurrence. We do not quite see why the gallant Editor should pitch into "the Pressmen." Past faults are admitted by him. Indeed, he says in burning words (alluding primarily to the jammed cartridges, but equally applicable to the swords and bayonets), "Need this awful experience have ever been procured? I say it ought not to have been obtained, nor would it have been, if British officials had faithfully done their duty to their Queen and country." What, then, is his quarrel with the Press? But for the present Editor of the *Army and Navy Gazette* the green coffee affair would have been hushed up; not even the farcical, mutual whitewashing, conclave, facetiously termed an inquiry, would have been held at Chelsea Hospital; but for the Press we should have heard little enough of the jammed cartridges, or of bayonets, such that not one could be passed out of the entire number supplied to a regiment. We believe that, in many respects, the Press has been the soldier's best friend. Nor are we reassured at reading, in to-day's *Times*, that even our new bayonets are to come, not from Sheffield, but from Germany.

"Europe in Arms" deals, in this issue, with the German Navy, and the particulars therein given as to its unexampled progress of late years may well make people ponder what would be the consequences were political circumstances to bring about a coalition, hostile to ourselves, between the German and any other powerful navy.

"The Parliamentary Generals of the Great Civil War" and their operations down to, and including, the decisive battle of Naseby, are vividly brought by description before the mind and by illustrations before the eye; and the account of the final conflict is marked by brevity and clearness. The number is, in all respects, a good one.

#### CASTES AND TRIBES FOUND IN INDIA.\*

Everyone who has paid any attention to Oriental matters is aware that India is a land of caste, yet how few, if cross-examined on the subject, could answer any two consecutive questions with intelligence. We confess, indeed, that, in common, we fancy, with not a few of our readers, we are in no good way anent this matter. We had been wont, for instance, to think that caste was a quasi-religious institution confined to the Hindus, but we learn, with no inconsiderable degree of astonishment, that converts, especially to Islam, commonly retain their old caste name, while it is by no means the rule that all the members of a single caste profess the same religion. We avow, too, with shame and confusion of face that we had not the slightest notion that there are as many as 1,929 different castes in India, and no less than forty-seven which contain more than a million of souls a-piece; nor can we conceal that we were ignorant of the circumstance that the same caste appears in different provinces as following divergent trades. To give a notable instance, the "Dom" of the North-West is the professional hangman and corpse-burner, while his kinsman of Assam is so punctilious that he will not eat save in clothes set apart for the particular purpose of meals!

This, and much more, we have learned from Mr. Kitts' valuable compendium, which is a complete mine of information. The labour in preparing a work of this nature must have been enormous, and we are deeply indebted to that gentleman for the pains he has taken to elucidate a somewhat abstruse subject, and for the light he has thrown on a matter of which the ordinary world knows, we fear, but little.

#### BAFFLED.†

This tale deals with the case of a young and beautiful governess, who, betrayed in early life by a man whom she, being in the position of

"The maid whose folly could confide  
In him who made her not his bride,"

deserted, when she found he would not marry her. She will not, without revealing her history, accept an offer of marriage from a wealthy widower with two children, and entrusts to her mother a letter containing a narrative of all the circumstances. She then marries the widower, Mr. Drew, from whose conduct she is unable to infer whether the letter was given him. A direct question her husband parries, and she cannot make inquiry of her mother, who has meanwhile died. Drew wishes to push an invention into favourable notice at the War Office, casually and unwittingly meets his wife's betrayer, accepts his proffered help, and invites

\* "A Compendium of the Castes and Tribes Found in India," by Eustace J. Kitts, B.C.S., M.R.A.S., Bombay. Education Society's Press, Byculla. 1885.

† "Baffled," by Shirley B. Jevons, author of "Private Lawrie and his Love." J. and R. Maxwell. 1885.

him to his home, where this Masterton, the villain of the piece, at once recognises in Mrs. Drew his former victim, and as speedily falls in love with her stepdaughter. All goes in the end well, the villain over-reaches himself, by intriguing in another quarter, and is unmasked in the presence of Mrs. Drew and the young lady. He revenges himself by throwing on the table Mrs. Drew's letters to himself, and departs. This, and the next scene, where Mrs. Drew, in an agony of uncertainty and terror, rejoins her husband, who is calmly burning the incriminating epistles unread, and is by him (who has all along been in receipt of her penitent communication) tenderly embraced, are among the best in the book, which is well written, and will be generally liked.

#### INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

##### BIRTHS.

CLIFFORD—Jan. 10, at Dehra Dun, the wife of Mr. H. Clifford, Assistant Conservator of Forests, of a son.  
EVANS—Jan. 17, at Rura, the wife of Mr. A. C. Evans, Executive Engineer, I.B., P.W.D., of a son.  
FERGUSON—Jan. 5, at Meerut, the wife of the late John Ferguson, Municipal Inspector of Mussoorie, of a son.  
RITCHIE—Jan. 15, at Tanjore, the wife of Surgeon-Major J. H. Ritchie, of a daughter.  
STEELE—Jan. 20, at Anund, Gujarat, the wife of Rev. J. F. Steele, J.P. Mission, of a son.  
TAYLER—Jan. 15, at Buxar, Shahabad, the wife of H. Graham Tayler, Officiating Superintendent, Buxar Central Jail, of a daughter.  
WILMER—Jan. 14, at Mussoorie, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel J. R. Wilmer, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter.

##### MARRIAGES.

BABER—KEELAN—Jan. 12, at Christ Church, Rawal Pindi, Ernest Logan Money Baber, Deputy Superintendent, Madras Survey, to Madeline Jane Kavanagh (Lena), fourth daughter of Henry Keelan, Deputy Superintendent, Survey of India.  
HILL—CORRIE—Jan. 16, at the Chapel of our Lady of Mount Carmel, George Knox Hill, Esq., C.E., to Mariam Amy Corrie.  
JACKSON—HAMILTON—Jan. 14, at Wos Hulli, South Coorg, Alfred Howard, fourth son of Howard Jackson, Esq., North Reston, Louth, to Christiana Elizabeth, second daughter of Robert Hamilton, Esq., of Glasgow.

##### DEATHS.

HARDINGE—Jan. 13, at Bangalore, Mrs. Kathleen Hardinge (of Messrs. Hardinge and Co).  
ROBERTS—Jan. 8, at Thayetmyo, British Burma, of heart disease, Captain R. T. Roberts, Royal Artillery, and 28 years.  
THOMPSON—Jan. 15, Mary Ann, wife of Thomas Thompson, of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, aged 89 years.

#### PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1886.

##### OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Portsm'th.	To Leave Q'ntown.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
Serapis ...	—	—	12 Feb.	16 Feb.	18 Feb.	2 Mar.
Crocodile...	13 Feb.	15 Feb.	24 Feb.	28 Feb.	2 Mar.	14 Mar.
Malabar ...	24 Feb.	26 Feb.	7 Mar.	11 Mar.	13 Mar.	25 Mar.
Jumna.....	10 Mar.	12 Mar.	21 Mar.	25 Mar.	27 Mar.	8 Apr.

##### HOMEWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th.
Malabar ..	—	—	—	—	16 Feb.
Jumna .....	—	15 Feb.	17 Feb.	21 Feb.	2 Mar.
Serapis .....	12 Mar.	24 Mar.	26 Mar.	30 Mar.	8 Apr.
Crocodile .....	24 Mar.	5 Apr.	7 Apr.	11 Apr.	20 Apr.
Malabar .....	3 Apr.	15 Apr.	17 Apr.	21 Apr.	30 Apr.
Jumna .....	17 Apr.	29 Apr.	1 May	5 May	14 May

#### PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HIRED SHIPS ENGAGED FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF TROOPS TO BOMBAY ON INDIAN SERVICE DURING THE SEASON 1886.

Ship.	To leave Portsm'th.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
India (Troop Freight Ship).....	—	—	—	—	9 Feb.
Deccan (Troop Freight Ship).....	—	—	—	—	15 Feb.
Surat (Troop Freight Ship).....	4 Feb.	13 Feb.	17 Feb.	19 Feb.	3 Mar.
Australia (Troop Freight Ship) .....	11 Feb.	20 Feb.	24 Feb.	26 Feb.	10 Mar.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be *legible* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the INDIAN MAIL are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1886.

## THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

We have more than once incidentally referred to the undoubted grievances of the Indian Telegraph Department; and, as the subject has again come under official consideration, it may be well to inquire what these really are. A Memorial on the subject, sent in late last year, has been for some time before us, and its statements are, as in all such matters should be the case (not only forcibly put, but) corroborated by citations of official documents. The gist of the complaint can be stated in a word—block of promotion, owing to the non-fulfilment of Government promises.

In 1857, when the Indian Telegraph Department had been in existence seven years, it was decided to introduce the "Morse" system of telegraphy, and Sir W. O'Shaughnessy, the Head of the Department, was deputed to England to obtain instruments and operators. Of the latter, seventy-four, "chiefly orphan sons of officers of the Indian Army," were instructed in the use of the instruments, and despatched to India, being appointed to the various posts in such a manner as not to interfere with the prospects of the previously existing staff. They were provided with fair salaries, and retirement was compulsory at the age of fifty-five.

On the subsequent enlargement, some ten years later, of the Department, competition having failed to secure an adequate number of suitable candidates, the new Director-General, Colonel Robinson, proposed the nomination of candidates, appointments "being given by preference to the sons of those who had done good service to their country in India."

To these the prospects of the Service were duly set forth; but, unfortunately, they were allowed to suppose that the Indian Telegraph Department was in a normal

condition, and were not told that they would find above them, in 92 out of the 107 places offered, men nearly on a par with themselves in age, and whose death or retirement they would have to await before they could themselves be promoted. This was indeed keeping the word of promise to the ear, while breaking it to the hope; and we should not have been surprised if the disenchantment had been not only painful to the nominees, but, by leading to half-hearted service, injurious to the interests of the Government. And we regard it as one of the strongest points of the case of the Telegraphists that no disappointment has in any degree affected their devotion to the Service, or the conscientiousness with which they have performed their duty.

Yet their claims were strong, and their position very discouraging. Between 1868 and 1872 seventy-two gentlemen had been thus sent out by nomination. They had been induced to join the Telegraph Department by the offer of appointments on salaries varying from £240 to £3,600 a year; they began to come out to India in 1868, two years after the above appointments had been filled up, no intimation having been afforded them that all the prizes in the Department had already been given away to men who had been previously appointed at exceptionally early ages.

Needless to say, they represented the hardship of occupying a position where, as has turned out to be the case, the organisation of the Department was such that promotion above the initial grade was a demonstrable impossibility. To which may be added, from the representation of these gentlemen, the following, which testifies, incidentally, to the hard work and exposure entailed on the members of the Telegraph Department:—

The seventy-two were the Secretary of State's special nominees who received nominations as possessing *decided claims* upon the State for consideration. The special consideration that after all these years has been accorded to them is, that *the names of two have been added to the list of casualties for every one that has received a permanent step in promotion.*

On these grounds the telegraphists claim, not unjustly, some alleviation of their lot, some *really* "special consideration." They have, in our judgment, fully made out their case. Nor can there be any real difficulty in fairly meeting it. The Department has realised, during the seven financial years ending March 31st, 1884, a net profit of £524,055, or about £75,000 a-year.

They were, in the first instance, told by the Director-General (in 1875) to wait. "A recommendation was conveyed that the memorial should be withdrawn, and that the memorialists should wait ten years before asking for redress." They withdrew the memorial, and have waited the full ten years, liable, on small salaries, "to be moved," as a contemporary justly remarks:—

All over India, from Cape Comorin to Peshawar, or from Quetta to the Burmese Frontier, and in this respect are at a disadvantage, as compared with their compeers. Added to this is the fact that the Department, being an Imperial one, no Local Government is able to champion its interests, and urge the justice of improving the condition of its members. On the other hand, the officers of the Department are so scattered over the face of the country, that it is exceedingly difficult for them to combine to make a powerful joint representation of their grievances. No one can doubt, that if the Department possessed one tithe of the influence or power of organisation which is inherent in a body like the Civil Service, for instance, it would secure a hearing for its case, and a remedy for its wrongs. The very fact that it is, so to say, nobody's child, should induce the Government of India and the Secretary of State to look closely to its interests.

We are glad to see some reason to hope that this is the case, and that the later appointed telegraphists will not have to wait, as would be the case were no steps taken in the matter, for the disappearance, early in the ensuing



century, of the last of the nominees of 1866. So, at least, the *Pioneer* puts it, saying:—

The block created by the appointment of the ninety-two Morse assistants will not disappear till 1902. Again, the appointment of seventy-two officers in 1868-72, when there were really only sixteen vacancies, has created a block which will not cease till 1907.

This is certainly a hopeless prospect indeed, and the outcome of a succession of errors such as can, we hope, be matched in no other Indian Department.

It is, therefore, satisfactory to learn that the Viceroy, while most favourably reviewing, the other day, the year's operations, which have resulted in a surplus revenue of £116,791, expressed a somewhat confident hope that there will not be much longer delay in announcing the steps to be taken for an improvement of the position of many officers of the Department whose prospects are seriously marred under the present organisation.

## INDIA OFFICE NEWS.

The Queen has been pleased to confer a C.B.-ship on Lord R. Churchill's Private Secretary, Mr. A. W. Moore, who, it will be remembered, acted as Political Secretary at the India Office for two years. We congratulate Mr. Moore on receiving an honour which he is known to have well earned.

## INDIA OFFICE.

FEBRUARY 4.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Maj. G. W. Beresford, S.C., Col. T. E. Webster, S.C., Col. R. G. Smyth, R.E.  
*Madras Estab.*—Maj. A. Chaplin, Inf., Lieut.-Col. T. S. Magan, S.C.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. A. Vint, Probr. S.C.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—H. Cox (Cov.), Dr. T. F. Odling.  
*Bombay Estab.*—G. St. P. L. Gibson.

### EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Hon. Lieut. R. A. Chalmers, M.W.D., six months.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Maj. C. Owen, Cav., six months.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—T. Blissett, eight months' furlough.  
*Madras Estab.*—H. E. Stokes (Cov.), three months' s.c.; C. Rundall six months' s.c.  
*Bombay Estab.*—F. J. A. Hill, two months' s.c.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut.-Col. W. B. Aislabie, Inf., Surg.-Maj. J. Scully.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut.-Col. J. H. L. Greenfield, S.C.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—R. Burgess, Surg. D. W. D. Comins, A. Elliot.  
*Madras Estab.*—M. D. Mackenzie.

## OBITUARY.

### COLONEL R. M. HUGHES.

We regret to record the death of Colonel Marsh Hughes, of the Bombay Army, the well-known Secretary of the Stranger's Home for Asiatics, which occurred, on the 26th ult., at Bourne-mouth, at the age of eighty-two. Well acquainted with the Native languages, and thoroughly conversant with the Native character, he was emphatically the right man in the right place, and many a poor Oriental has cause to bless the day when he came, a destitute foreigner, under the Colonel's kind, yet watchful, supervision. Colonel Hughes joined the Bombay Army in 1819, retiring, after thirty years' service, on the 22nd of December, 1849.

## Correspondence.

### HEADS.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—The desire from boyhood to obtain human heads as trophies, as certificates of honour and glory, is the cause of some of the difficulties we experience in opening communications between Upper Assam and Upper Burma. Among some of the Eastern Nagas, until a boy can produce a skull he is not considered a man.

In page 326 of the "Bengal Selection of Papers, 1873," Mr. Peal has pointed out that he had had a smart little fellow working for him for a long time, who explained how he had obtained his honours by murdering a woman for the sake of her skull. He lay in wait for a long time near a spring, and, when a woman came for water, he crept up behind her and chopped her on the head.

The Eastern Nagas will not be civilized until we run a broad Roman road through their country, and make known that all on this high road, including women and children, are under the protection of the Empress Queen; and that all villages near the Queen's road will be made responsible for murders committed on it. There are clans of the Abor tribe very anxious to trade in Assam, and when they can venture into and out of the plains without fear of being murdered, they will readily trade with the Assamese, and their interests will be bound up with ours.

Your obedient servant,  
T.

February 5th.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### BIRTHS.

HARRISON—Feb. 3, at Torquay, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel A. J. Harrison, of a son.  
ROSTROW-YOUNG—Jan. 30, at Haddington, N.B., the wife of Captain R. Rostrow-Young, of a son, stillborn.  
SANDERSON—Feb. 1, at Aldershot, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel R. Sanderson, Royal Scots Greys, of a son.  
SETON—Jan. 28, at Cardiff, the wife of Major B. Seton, R.E., of a daughter.  
THOMAS—Jan. 31, at Ryde, the wife of the late G. E. Thomas, Esq., of Calcutta, of a son.

### MARRIAGES.

ATKINS—WOODROFFE—Jan. 20, at Cork, George Atkins, Lieut.-Colonel 1st Bengal Infantry, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late G. F. Woodroffe, Esq.  
MIDDLETON—ARBUTHNOT—Feb. 2, at St. James's, Paddington, Captain W. C. Middleton, Scots Greys, to Helen Frances, second daughter of W. R. Arbuthnot, Esq., of East Grinstead.  
PEILE—KERR—Jan. 28, at Greenock, Frederick K. O. Peile, 2nd Welsh Regiment, younger son of Lieut.-General Peile, R.E., to Marion, youngest daughter of the late John Kerr, shipowner.  
SLATER—LATHAM—Feb. 4, at Teddington, Mortimer J. Slater, R.E., son of the late Colonel M. I. Slater, 6th B.N.I., to Hilda, daughter of H. E. Latham, Esq., of Teddington.

### DEATHS.

ANNESLEY—Jan. 29, at Venice, accidentally, on board the P. and O. s.s. *Nizam*, Frank P. S. Annesley, fourth officer, aged 24.  
BROWNE—Feb. 2, at Upper Norwood, Colonel William B. Browne, aged 63.  
BULLEN—Feb. 1, at Faversham, Blanche Mary, wife of Major Symes Bullen, 15th Hussars.  
CHOLMONDELEY—Feb. 4, at Leatherhead, Dowager Marchioness of Cholmondeley, aged 81.  
GILMORE—Jan. 29, at Bath, Lieut.-Colonel M. W. Gilmore, late Bengal Army, aged 80.  
GREENFIELD—Jan. 28, of pleuro-pneumonia, Elizabeth Maud, second daughter of the late Captain John Tyndale Greenfield, R.A., aged 17.  
LONSDALE—Feb. 3, at Newport, Mon., Charles F. C., eldest son of Charles H. Lonsdale, late Captain Bengal Fusiliers, aged 15.  
NEWALL—Jan. 31, at Ryde, Maria Margaret, wife of Major-General D. J. F. Newall, R.A., aged 56.  
PRIOR—Feb. 3, in France, Major-General B. J. C. Prior, Retired List, Indian Army, aged 55.  
SEXTON—Jan. 29, at Porchester-square, Mary Josephine, beloved wife of Colonel J. M. Sexton, B.S.C.

"EVERYONE who has travelled in China," says the *Japan Weekly Mail*, "must have carried away a deep reverence for the Chinaman's snuff-taking capabilities. Snuff-taking in the Middle Kingdom, when the performer is a man of parts, means shovelling tobacco-dust up the nose much as a skilled nurse pushes pap into the mouth of a baby. It is an awesome spectacle, inevitably suggesting those ropes of black powder which are supposed by pious romancers to entwine themselves among the convolutions of the snuff-taker's brain."

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Feb. 2, Pekin (s), Calcutta; Bokhara (s), Bombay; Nuddea (s), Calcutta; Sierra Colonna, Rangoon; Loch Linne, Calcutta; Prins Alexander (s), Calcutta.—3, Othello (s), Bombay.—5, Kangra (s), Bombay; Britannia (s), Calcutta; Vega (s), Calcutta; Castledale (s), Calcutta.—7, Tiverton (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—Feb. 1, St. Asaph (s), London.—3, Salerno (s), Hull.—6, Cathay (s), China; Clan Macdonald (s), Clyde.

CALCUTTA.—Feb. 2, Duke of Devonshire (s), London.—4, Argo (s), Trieste; Rohilla (s), London.—6, Elliott, Cardiff.

MADRAS.—Feb. 2, Rohilla (s), London; Boyne (s), London.

## DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Feb. 2, Surat (s), Bombay; Knight of St. John, Bombay; Hajain (s), Bombay; 3, City of Bombay (s), Calcutta; Inchulva (s), Bombay; Sir A. Lawrence, Calcutta; Liscard (s), Bombay; Gorawur, Calcutta.—5, Navarino (s), Calcutta; Countess of Inverness, Bombay; City of Canterbury (s), Bombay.—7, Duke of Buccleuch (s), Calcutta; Arabia (s), Bombay.

BOMBAY.—Jan. 30, Persia (s), Liverpool.—Feb. 4, Aston Hall (s), Antwerp.—6, Clan Forbes (s), Liverpool; Clan Ogilvie (s), Liverpool; Clan Ranald (s), Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.—Feb. 4, Almora (s), London; Clan Matheson (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Australia*, from London, Feb. 10; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Feb. 18; from Brindisi, Feb. 22.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Yates, Mrs. Ashdown and child, Mrs. E. Collen and child, Mr. J. Loveday, Miss Clarkson, Mrs. Loveday, Mr. R. Chadderton, Major Clare, Mr. Warwick, Miss Ingle, Mrs. Matchin, two daughters and two sons, Rev. H. Monro, Miss C. Arbutnot, Mrs. Francis, Mr. A. G. Wesché, Mrs. Maclean and two children. From Brindisi: Lieut.-Colonel McNeile, Lady Roberts, Miss Sherston, Colonel J. H. L. Greenfield, Miss J. Hamilton, Mr. J. Walter, Mr. C. Cowper, Colonel J. Sconce.

For Port Said: Colour-Sergeant C. Baldwin.

S.s. *Chusan*, from London, Feb. 10; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Feb. 18; from Brindisi, Feb. 22.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Burke, Mr. L. B. H. Dickinson.

For Malta: Mrs. Spencer Clay and child, Sir H. Acland, Capt. Acland.

For Calcutta: Mr. Cargill, Rev. and Mrs. W. H. Bray and child, Dr. Hasard, Mr. A. MacIver, Mr. J. A. Taylor, Mr. Seely, Mr. Uloth, Mr. Jno. Gibbins, Miss M. Fawcus, Dr. and Mrs. Sculley. From Venice: Mrs. Walters and party. From Brindisi: Mr. W. K. Tweedie.

For Madras: Mr. F. A. Kead, Miss Ratton, Mrs. Hyde.

For Suez: Mr. Freeman, Capt. W. H. Odell, Lord and Lady Hastings, Mr. D. Johnstone Smith, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. T. E. Cornwell, Capt. Horridge.

For Port Said: Miss Crooke, Mr. Rust.

For Alexandria: From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong.

For Aden: Mr. Glendining.

S.s. *Ancona*, from London, Feb. 17; s.s. *Assam*, from Venice, Feb. 25; from Brindisi, March 1.

For Bombay: Mrs. Young, Miss G. Cottle, Mr. A. W. Way, Mrs. P. Tarry. From Brindisi: Mrs. and Miss Lang, Mr. E. F. Webster, Mr. E. Gray, Mr. H. S. Barnes, Mr. R. Reeve.

For Aden: Miss Allen, Miss Shaw, Rev. J. Kay and friend.

For Malta: Lady Keppel, Miss Keppel.

S.s. *Bokhara*, from London, Feb. 24; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, March 4; from Brindisi, March 8.

For Bombay: Miss Lamb, Mr. E. Dickinson. From Venice: Mrs. Losack. From Suez: Colonel J. E. and Mrs. Waller. From Brindisi: Mr. Buckingham.

For Madras: Mr. J. H. M. Cox. From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. C. L. B. Cumming.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Watkins and niece, Mr. Cargill.

For Malta: Mr. Backler, Miss Backler.

For Colombo: Mr. B. Carson.

S.s. *Pekin*, from London, March 3; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, March 11; from Brindisi, March 15.

For Bombay: Mr. R. R. Winter, his Highness the Maharajah Duleep Singh and family. From Brindisi: Mr. W. N. Shelstone. From Suez: Hon. Justice West.

For Alexandria: From Venice: Mr. Hodges, Mr. Went.

For Malta: Miss Lavies.

S.s. *Ravenna*, from London, March 17; s.s. *Gwalior*, from Venice, March 25; from Brindisi, March 29.

For Bombay: Colonel and Mrs. Sewell.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Nuddea*, to sail Feb. 17.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. D'Esterre and family.

For Madras: Lieut.-Colonel Hodgson.

For Calcutta: Capt. E. C. Russell, Mr. Were, Mr. Rawlins.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Lawada*, to sail Feb. 18.

For Kurrachee: Mrs. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Strachan and children.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Goorkha*, to sail March 3.

For Madras: Mrs. McLeod, Misses Norah and Hilda McLeod.

For Colombo: Mr. A. W. Taylor, Mr. H. Harris, Mr. Neville C. Rolt.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Henzada*, to sail March 10.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Seabrook.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Rewa*, to sail March 17.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. A. Elliot.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Britannia*, sailing Feb. 17.

For Bombay: Miss Luard, Mr. E. M. Lawson Smith, Mr. P. J. Luard Rev. F. H. de Winton.

Per Star Line s.s. *Capella*, to leave Liverpool, Feb. 9.

For Calcutta: Major W. F. Trotter, Mr. F. R. Mayne, Mrs. F. R. Mayne, Lieut.-Colonel R. F. Lowis, Mrs. Lawson, Miss M. Chadburn, Miss B. Chadburn, Mrs. Foster and infant, Miss Comrie.

For Colombo: Miss Tench, Mr. P. R. Shand, Mrs. Harding, Mr. W. W. B. Fletcher, Mr. E. Torkington, Mr. A. W. Buttin.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. *Peshawur*, Capt. L. H. Moule, Jan. 19.

From London: Mr. Rockham, Mr. and Mrs. C. Brown and child, Mr. H. F. Otis, Capt. and Mrs. Grant, Mr. Cartland.

From Venice: Mr. G. Rivaz, Mr. L. Alison, Mrs. Strahan and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Buyers, Dr. and Mrs. Gayford.

From Brindisi: Colonel F. S. Stanton, Major C. H. Scott, Mr. G. Jacob, Mr. Donkin, Mr. Martindale, Mrs. Theo. Morison, Mr. Guttman, Mr. C. B. Braham, Mr. Geo. Macpherson, Mr. H. A. D. Phillips, Mr. T. Benson, Mr. and Mrs. Brett, Rev. H. Schaffter, Mr. H. A. Lawrence, Hon. Justice Prinsep, Major W. G. W. Macbay.

From Suez: Mr. A. Pallis.

From Aden: Capt. Weatherall.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Assam*, Capt. W. J. Nantes, left Bombay, Jan. 22.

For Brindisi: Lieut.-Colonel R. Morris, Mr. A. V. Dunlop Best, Mr. C. Andread, Mr. H. E. Sanderson, Mr. M. Grumberg.

For Suez: Mr. Joseph H. Ainley.

For Venice: Mr. J. Cay.

For London: Mr. F. S. Bird, Mr. J. Harris.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Surat*, Capt. Murray, from London, Feb. 3.

For Bombay: Mrs. L. P. Pugh, Mr. C. R. Hawkins, Mr. G. H. P. Evans, Mrs. Edwards, Colonel H. J. F. Shea, Mr. T. C. Chown, Mr. W. Gard, Mrs. Farmer, Mrs. K. Chubildas, Lieut.-Colonel Deedes, Major A. R. Fraser, Capt. and Mrs. E. A. Smith, Capt. F. C. Farmer, C. T. Hewitt, B. Burton, F. D. Inglis, Capt. and Mrs. A. C. Daniell, Lieuts. G. R. T. Rundle, E. J. Duffus, G. F. Worsley, G. F. N. Birch, W. Duhair, Major R. Hiber Percy, Capt. Hume, Lieut. Kays, Lieut. F. N. Hopkins, Lieut. Williams, Lieut. Watson, Surgeons C. E. Farmer, F. Elderton, A. Dixon, Sergeant-Major Murray, wife and two children, and 711 men, 15 women and 16 children.

For Port Said: Messrs. L. B. J., and F. Franklin.

For Suez: Capt. T. A. Mackenzie, Rev. R. A. Corbett.

For Malta: Capt. A. W. Hammant, Capt. Middlemas, Capt. Hayman.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Navarino*, sailed Feb. 3.

For Madras: Miss Nora Mackinnon and nurse, Mr. G. A. Rollin, Mr. W. Paul, Mr. J. A. Mansan.

For Aden: Mrs. Jackson.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Gibson and child, Surgeon K. S. Wallis.

For Calcutta: Mrs. French, Mrs. Trewin and child, Mr. Francis Kerney, Mr. John Cargill, Mr. James Thompson, Mrs. Duncley and family, Miss F. Jarman.

For Suez: Mr. and Mrs. Binsteed.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Arabia*, sailing Feb. 6.

For Bombay: Mrs. Williams, Miss Williams, Miss Harrop, Mrs. Day Mrs. Barr, Mr. R. Sneyd Hutchinson.

The following passages have been engaged:—

By the s.s. *Mirzapore*, Capt. R. Harvey, sailing on Jan. 29.

For Brindisi: Brigadier-General R. C. Stewart, Capt. H. F. M. Wilson, Mr. N. Knox, Colonel and Mrs. Clerk, Mr. C. Sharpe, Mr. H. Dawney, Mr. W. Fuchs, Mr. Chaun.

For Suez: Colonel Lazelle.

For London: Miss Agnes Hawtrey, Mrs. W. J. Smith and child Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Rodger.

By the s.s. *Verona*, Capt. M. D. Horne, sailing on Feb. 5.

For Marseilles: Mr. H. Mirza Abaskhan and servant, Mrs. Duke, infant and nurse.

For Suez: Major Von Hazenow, Capt. the Baron Huené, Mr. W. N. Richardson, Mr. Geo. Selden, Mr. A. Chamberlain, Mr. W. Chamberlain.

For Brindisi: Mr. Mooney, Mr. D. Fuchs, Mr. and Mrs. John Taylor, Mr. C. E. Hills, Mrs. Cubitt.



# Official Gazette.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Jan. 18.)

**ARMSTRONG—TUOHY**—The services of the under-mentioned medical officers are permanently placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-West Provinces and Oudh :—**Surgeon J. Armstrong** and **Surgeon J. F. Tuohy**, M.D.

**BIGGS**, Mr. William, attorney-at-law, to officiate as first judge of the Small Cause Court at Rangoon during the absence, on leave, of Mr. A. F. Lingham, barrister-at-law.

**BURNEY**—Consequent on the retirement of Mr. J. W. Symth, judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. R. T. Burney, C.S., officiating judge, to be judge of the Chief Court.

**GRAY**, the Rev. H. J. S., M.A., has been appointed a junior chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

The undermentioned officers, who have been appointed by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India to the Forest Department of India, are appointed to be assistant conservators of forests of the 3rd grade, from the dates specified, and are posted to the provinces noted below :—

**GRADON**, Mr. A. F., Central Provinces, Dec. 2.

**FRENCH**, Mr. H. D. D., Bengal, Jan. 8.

**BLASCHKE**, Mr. A., Vice-Consul for Spain at Bombay, has resumed charge of his office.

**JONES**, Lieutenant G. G. J. S., officiating wing officer and adjutant of the Deoli Irregular Force, is appointed to be station staff officer at Deoli, from December 1.

**RANSFORD**, Major C., attached to the Malwa Bheel Corps, is appointed to officiate as wing commander and second in command of the Bhopal battalion, from date of joining, during the absence on furlough of Major Burne.

**MONEY**, Captain G. E., squadron commander and second in command, 1st Regiment Central India Horse, is appointed to be political assistant at Goona, from December 1.

The following changes are made in the graded list of the Political Department :—

**ROBERTS**, Lieutenant-Colonel A. W., political agent of the 3rd class, to officiate as a political agent of the 2nd class, from December 19.

**HUTCHINSON—HAMMICK**—Mr. C. W. Hutchinson, postmaster-general, Madras, having been granted privilege leave for two months, and Mr. M. Hammick, M.C.S., having been appointed to officiate for him, Mr. Hutchinson made over, and Mr. Hammick received, charge of the said appointment on Dec. 31.

**MATHEWS**, Mr. H. M., manager, Burma State Railways, is appointed, as a temporary arrangement, to act as chief engineer and secretary to the chief commissioner, British Burma, in the P.W.D.

**HARRINGTON**, Mr. W. B., superintending engineer, third class, temporary rank, Punjab, reverted to his substantive rank of executive engineer, 1st grade, from Dec. 11.

**HANCOCK**—The services of Major-General H. F. Hancock, R.E., chief engineer, 1st class, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, from the date on which he makes over charge of the office of Director-General of Railways to Colonel S. F. Stanton, R.E.

The following promotions are made, from Oct. 22, vice Mr. J. McGill, deputy superintendent, 4th grade, retired :—

**COOKE**, Mr. G. H., officiating deputy superintendent, 4th grade, is confirmed in that grade.

**POLLEN**, Lieut. W. H., R.E., assistant superintendent, 1st grade, sub pro tem., is confirmed in that grade.

The following promotions are made from Oct.

26, vice Mr. H. B. Talbot, officiating deputy superintendent, 3rd grade, retired :—

**JACKSON**, Mr. E. J., officiating deputy superintendent, 4th grade, is confirmed in that grade.

**HODGSON**, Lieut. G. B., S.C., officiating assistant superintendent, 1st grade, is confirmed in that grade.

**BARRON**, Lieut.-Colonel W., S.C., deputy superintendent, 2nd grade, Survey of India, having returned from furlough on Nov. 16, the following reversions will take effect from the same date :—

**BADGLEY**, Lieut.-Colonel W. F., S.C., officiating deputy superintendent, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of deputy superintendent, 3rd grade.

**STEEL**, Major E. H., S.C., officiating deputy superintendent, 3rd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of deputy superintendent, 4th grade.

**FITZPATRICK**, Mr. H. E. J., extra assistant commissioner and treasury officer, Ajmere, is appointed to officiate as judicial assistant.

### FURLONGHS.

**FIELD**, Hon. C. D., M.A., LL.D., C.S., a judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained furlough for six months from March 6.

**COTGRAVE**, Lieut. E. C. B., officiating squadron officer, on probation, 2nd Regiment Central India Horse, is granted leave to Mhow and Bombay, for four months, to study the native languages, from Jan. 18.

**COWPER**, Mr. G., executive engineer, 4th grade, is granted furlough for one year.

### MILITARY.

**WILKINSON**, Brigadier-General H. C., C.B., half-pay, to the divisional staff of the army temporarily, vice Lieutenant-General Sir M. A. S. Biddulph, K.C.B., R.A., who has resigned that appointment, dated December 3.

**EZRA**, Mr. J. E. D., to be captain, vice Captain Blyth, resigned.

**GUBBAY**, Mr. M. E., to be lieutenant.

**GUBBAY**, Mr. D. A., to be lieutenant.

**SHARPE**, J. H., Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain, Commissariat Department, is transferred to the pension establishment from Nov. 20.

The following promotions are made in the Bengal Staff Corps, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

**ALEXANDER**, Major G., to be lieutenant-colonel from December 30.

**WINGATE**, Major T. O., to be lieutenant-colonel from December 30.

**SALMON**, Captain W. H., to be major, from Jan. 12.

**DUNDAS**, Lieutenant G. W. M., of the Bengal Staff Corps, wing officer 4th Goorkha Regiment, is permitted to resign the service from February 15, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

### FURLONGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India :—

**TURNER**, Major A. H., Bengal S.C., wing commander and second in command 2nd Punjab Infantry (p.a.), for one year and ninety-one days.

**O'MEALY**, Captain W. A. D'O., Bengal S.C., squadron officer 1st Punjab Cavalry, adjutant Behar Light Horse (p.a.), for one year.

**HILL**, Captain E. S., R.E., interpreter and quartermaster Bengal Sappers and Miners (p.a.), for one year and 182 days.

**ABBOTT**, Captain H. E., R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade, P.W.D. Punjab (p.a.), for one year and 182 days.

**JOHNSON**, Surgeon-Major J. W., M.D., 19th Bengal Infantry (m.c.), for one year.

**BARROW**, Lieut.-Colonel W., Bengal S.C., is granted furlough, without pay, from Nov. 9, in extension of that allowed.

## BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head-Quarters, Simla, Jan. 7.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

**PERKINS**, Lieut. J. D., wing officer, on probation, 48rd Assam Light Infantry, to be officiating

squadron officer 1st Bengal Cavalry, on probation.

**YOUNG**, Lieut.-Colonel G., second in command 1st Goorkha Light Infantry, to be commandant, vice Story, vacated, dated Jan. 1.

**CHURCHILL**, Major G. F., wing commander, to be second in command, vice Young, dated Jan. 1.

**ROBINSON**, Captain G. H., wing officer, to be wing commander, vice Churchill, dated Jan. 1.

**CROMMELIN**, Lieut. C. Y., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer, vice Robinson, dated Jan. 1.

**DUN**—With the sanction of Government, Captain E. W. Dun, 38th Bengal Infantry, is appointed paid attaché in the Intelligence Branch, Quartermaster-General's Department, from Dec. 11, vice Captain A. B. Featon, vacated.

(Jan. 12.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments on His Excellency's personal staff :—

**TAYLOR**, Surgeon-Major W., Medical Staff, to be surgeon, dated December 26.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

**MOCKLER-FERRYMAN**, Lieutenant A. F., to be interpreter 1st Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, vice Captain J. G. C. Curtis, dated November 18.

**SHADWELL**, Lieutenant L. J., having passed by the Higher Standard in Hindustani, to be interpreter 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment, vice Captain F. Graham, dated November 27.

**ROBERTS**, Lieutenant H. L., Royal Munster Fusiliers, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating squadron officer, on probation, 1st Bengal Cavalry, dated October 26.

**WILSON**, Captain W. B., squadron officer, to be squadron commander 12th Bengal Cavalry, sub pro tem, vice Shakespear, seconded for service on the Staff.

**BROWN**, Captain G. U., squadron officer, to be squadron commander, sub pro tem, vice Wilson, seconded for service on the Staff.

**RAWLINS**, Lieut. G. W., officiating wing officer 20th Punjab Infantry, to be squadron officer, vice Browne.

**TOD**, Lieut. J. K., Royal Irish Fusiliers, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 22nd Punjab Infantry, on probation, dated Dec. 17.

**O'DONNELL**, Lieut. A. C., wing officer 40th Bengal Infantry, to be adjutant, vice Woon, vacated on promotion to captain, dated July 25.

**FIELD**, Lieut. C. W., supernumerary on the Establishment 29th Punjab Infantry, to be wing officer 44th Sylhet Light Infantry, on probation, vice Priestley, seconded on appointment as adjutant of volunteers.

**MONEY**, Lieut.-Colonel R. E. K., second in command 3rd Goorkhas, to be commandant, vice Lyster, vacated, dated Dec. 24.

**BISHOP**, Major E. B., wing commander, to be second in command, vice Money, promoted, dated Dec. 24.

**PULLEY**, Captain C., wing officer, to be wing commander, vice Bishop, dated Dec. 24.

**HARKNESS**, Colonel J. G., 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, will be placed on retired pay on Jan. 29. He is permitted to proceed to England.

**CALDWELL**, Colonel J. F., 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, is permitted to proceed to England in anticipation of his being placed on half pay on June 9, on completion of four years' service in regimental command.

**BERGER**, Colonel E. A., 2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment, is permitted to proceed to England, in anticipation of the completion of his tenure of regimental command.

**WARD**, Major A. E., Bengal S.C., on return from privilege leave, is posted to the Meerut division, Military Works.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of Captain :—

**SMITH**, Lieut. S. G. D., R.A.

**WILSON**, Lieut. C. H. L. F., R.A.

**TAWNEY**, Lieut. E. P. A., R.A.

**TURNER**, Lieut. A. L. M., R.A.

**CARROLL**, Lieut. A. L., R.A.

With the sanction of Government the following order is confirmed :—

**WOODYATT**—Sirhind Division order, appointing Lieut. N. G. Woodyatt, 2nd Battalion Cheshire Regiment, to officiate as aide-de-camp to Major General D. MacFarlan, commanding the division, from Nov. 21.

## FURLONGHS.

ARMITAGE—The leave granted to Lieut. E. H. Armitage, No. 1 (Mountain) Battery 1st Brigade, Eastern Division, Royal Artillery, dated Sept. 3, is extended by three months.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—

PRINSEP, Lieut. D. G., Royal Artillery (J Battery 2nd Brigade), for one year, on urgent private affairs.

GODDEN, Lieut. H. F., 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

ACON, Lieut. J. L. C., 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers, on private affairs.

STRUTHERS, Surgeon A. J., Medical Staff, for six months, on medical certificate.

REILLY, Captain E. G., 17th Bombay Infantry, to officiate as deputy assistant adjutant general, Quetta District.

SWINTON, Lieut. R. R., Derbyshire Regiment, officiating wing officer on probation 44th Sylhet Light Infantry, to Calcutta for six months, from date of availing himself of it, to study the native languages.

CHALLENGER, Captain G. R., adjutant R.A., Bombay District, to Barbadoes for nine months, on urgent private affairs.

NEWBOLT, Lieut.-Colonel E. D., 2nd Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment, for twelve months, on private affairs.

WILSON, Captain (Adjutant) H. F. M., 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, for nine months, on private affairs.

## BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Jan. 13.)

WEEKES, Mr. A., magistrate and collector, Purneah, is allowed furlough for, twenty months, from March 1.

PHILIPS—The services of Mr. H. Philips, A.E., 1st grade, sub pro tem., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, P.W.D., vice Baboo Podo Sen, E.E., 4th grade, temporary rank.

LEONARD, Mr. G. S., T.S., N.B.S.R., has been granted twelve months' leave on medical certificate.

## PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, Jan. 14.)

DRUMMOND, Mr. J. R., assistant commissioner, on return from privilege leave, is placed in charge of the Sirsa Sub-Division of the Hissar District from Jan. 4.

RIVAZ, Mr. C. M., deputy commissioner of Kangra, is appointed to be district judge of the Civil District of Kangra, as a temporary arrangement, vice Mr. J. A. E. Miller.

PARKER, Mr. E. W., officiating additional divisional judge, Jhelum, is appointed to officiate as Inspector-general of registration, superintendent of stamps, and registrar of joint stock companies, Punjab, during Mr. Trotter's absence, on leave, from the above date.

Consequent on the departure, on special duty, of Mr. A. J. Hammond:—

NIXON, Mr. E. B., district superintendent, 4th grade, officiated in the 3rd grade.

RICHARDSON, Mr. R., assistant district superintendent, officiating 1st class, 1st grade, officiated as district superintendent, 4th grade.

BISHOP, Mr. J. M., assistant district superintendent, officiating 1st class, 2nd grade, officiated as 1st class, 1st grade.

FRENCH, Mr. E. D., assistant district superintendent, 1st class, 2nd grade, officiated as 1st class, 1st grade, consequent on the departure on special duty of Mr. J. M. Bishop.

SMITH, Mr. S., district superintendent, 4th grade, officiated in the 3rd grade, consequent on the departure on furlough of Captain F. B. Nixon.

BAYLEY, Mr. R. D., executive engineer, 1st grade, is appointed to hold charge of the West Jumna Canal Circle, with the rank of superintendent of works, from Nov. 9.

PARGITER, Mr. E. H., executive engineer, 3rd grade, Lower Sutlej and Chenab Division, Inundations Canals, is allowed twelve months' furlough to Europe, from March 15.

## NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Jan. 16.)

WILCOCKS, Surgeon-Major A. J., having returned from deputation duty, resumed charge of the civil medical duties of Naini Tai on Dec. 26.

ATKINS, Surgeon-Major C. A., in medical charge of the station hospital at Jhansi, has been appointed to the civil medical charge of that station from Dec. 10, during the absence on privilege leave of Surgeon-Major W. Moynan.

LANGFORD, Rev. R. J., whose services have been placed by the Punjab Government at the disposal of this Government, to be chaplain of Muttra.

JONES, Surgeon F. W. C., of the Medical Staff, Chakrata, has been appointed to the civil medical charge of that station, vice Surgeon D. Wardrop, from January 5.

CUMINE—The services of the Rev. R. A. Cumine, chaplain of Muttra, are placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government, from January 7.

BRERETON, Mr. R. H., assistant magistrate, Allahabad, is appointed a justice of the peace within and for the North-West Provinces and Oudh.

NEWCOMBE, Mr. A. C., deputy examiner, Public Works Accounts, joined the office of examiner, Public Works Accounts, North-West Provinces and Oudh, on January 2.

HILL, Mr. C., executive engineer, 4th grade, has been granted furlough of eight months on private affairs (temporary), Mainpuri Division, Lower Ganges Canal.

## CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Jan. 9.)

TAWNEY, Mr. J. W., C.S., deputy commissioner, Narsinghpur, is granted ten months' furlough, from Jan. 20.

BLOOMFIELD, Colonel A., deputy commissioner, is posted, on his return from furlough, to the Narsinghpur district.

POINDER, Surgeon J. L., civil surgeon of Sambalpur, returned from privilege leave granted to him in Nov. last, and assumed medical charge of the district from Surgeon T. H. Pedroza on the 2nd inst.

(January 16.)

CAREY—The officiating Chief Commissioner is pleased to accept the resignation of Mr. L. S. Carey, lieutenant, A Company, Nagpur Volunteer Rifles.

SKINNER, Mr. J. A. C., C.S., supernumery assistant commissioner, Khandwa, to be a magistrate of the 3rd class.

REYNOLDS, Mr. G. B., deputy manager, surrendered, and Mr. J. B. Chirnside, assistant engineer, assumed charge of the office of deputy manager, Wardha Coal State Railway, on Jan. 2.

DAVIDSON, Mr. J. Y., manager, Wardha Coal State Railway, is appointed manager, Umaria Colliery.

ROGERS, Mr. P. P., assistant engineer, 1st grade, and overground engineer, surrendered, and Mr. G. B. Reynolds, deputy manager, assumed charge of the Umaria Colliery Works, on Jan. 9.

## BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, Jan. 2.)

JAMESON, Mr. T. D., district superintendent of police, is appointed to officiate as Inspector-general of police, British Burma, during the absence of Colonel Lowndes on special duty in Upper Burma.

IRELAND, Mr. W. deCourcy, deputy commissioner, is placed on special duty in the Pegu District as a temporary measure. Mr. Ireland made over charge of the office of Inspector-general of police to Mr. Jameson on Dec. 22.

The following transfers are ordered:—

BATTEN, Mr. H. G., assistant commissioner, from Henzada to the charge of the Myanaung sub-division of the Henzada district.

BAYNE, Mr. C. G., C.S., assistant commissioner, from Myanaung to the charge of the Paungde sub-division of the Prome district.

TILLY, Mr. H. L., assistant commissioner, from Paungde to Henzada.

SMYTH—The Chief Commissioner accepts the resignation tendered by Colonel R. G. Smyth, R.E., of his appointment as member of the Educational Syndicate.

GREY, Captain W. F. H., officiating deputy commissioner, made over and Mr. J. K. Macrae, deputy commissioner, received charge of the Akyab district on Dec. 18.

## ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, Jan. 8.)

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave as advised in list dated December 11:—

WIGHT, Mr. J. K., covenanted, deputy commissioner, Assam, six months' furlough.

WILSON, Mr. J., covenanted, inspector of schools, Assam, six months and twenty-two days' furlough.

FERGUSON—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to approve the election of Troop Sergeant-Major Donald Ferguson to be captain in the Cachar and Sylhet Mounted Rifles.

KERR—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to accept the resignation by Mr. James Kerr of his commission as captain in the Cachar and Sylhet Mounted Rifles.

SKINNER—The Chief Commissioner has been pleased to accept the resignation tendered by Mr. William Skinner of his office as honorary magistrate in the district of Darrang.

## MADRAS.

## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

## BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

## CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Jan. 14.)

BUTTERWORTH, Mr. A., to be assistant to the colonel and magistrate of the district of South Canara.

The undermentioned officers are appointed to be magistrates of the third class:—

WYNCH, Mr. L. M., assistant collector, Chingleput.

TAYLOR, Mr. H. D., assistant collector, Salem.

CULLING-CARR, Mr. R. C., assistant collector, Ganjam.

CAMPBELL, Mr. R. H., assistant collector, North Arcot.

D'CRUZ, Mr. B. M., acting deputy collector of Cochin, is appointed to act as subordinate judge of Cochin.

WESTON, Lieut.-Colonel G. E., deputy assistant adjutant-general, to be a lay trustee of St. Mary's Church, Fort St. George, in the place of Major Clerk, who has left the station.

PLUMMER, Lieut. and Assistant Commissary S. C., assistant engineer, first grade, supernumery, to officiate as executive engineer, fourth grade, Presidency division, during the absence of Col. W. H. Burton, R.E., on privilege leave.

The following transfer is ordered:—

CLARKE, Major S. C., R.E., executive engineer, first grade, from the Chingleput division to the I Circle for charge of the Circle—to join at the public expense.

The following posting is ordered:—

VINCENT, Mr. C., executive engineer, third grade, to the Ganjam division for employment on the Rushikulya project—to join on return from furlough.

HUNTER, Mr. C. R., assistant inspector in the Salt department, is placed in charge of the Tuticorin Circle during the absence on leave of Mr. V. S. F. Wilson.

## MILITARY.

HALLETT, Major W. H., S.C., deputy judge advocate, to officiate as judge advocate-general, vice Colonel W. Hands, on furlough, dated Jan. 4.

WARRINGTON—DIXON—Colonel H. H. C. G. Warrington, Infantry, and Colonel E. G. Dixon, Infantry, are permitted to reside out of India.

ANDERSON, Major A., Madras Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, dated Oct. 20.

ALLISON, Surgeon H., M.D., Madras Medical



Establishment, to be surgeon-major, dated Sept. 30.  
ROBERTS, Brigade-Surgeon W. H., M.D., to take rank from July 1.

PEABSE, Brigade-Surgeon R. E., to take rank from July 21.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the colonel's allowance, dated Jan. 8 :—  
DIXON, Colonel E. G., Infantry.  
SHAW, Colonel D., Infantry.

SMITH, Mr. W., South India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be honorary colonel.

(Head-Quarters, Ootacamund, Jan. 15.)

The Provincial Commander-in-Chief is pleased to approve of the Committee of Paymastership, 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, being reconstructed as follows, consequent on Captain B. R. Crozier being relieved to proceed to Calcutta :—  
President—Captain P. W. Browne. Members—Lieut. Lean will perform the duties of paymaster on the responsibility of the committee.

The undermentioned officers of M.S. having completed a tour of foreign service will proceed to England on Feb. 3 :—  
CARLETON, Surgeon P. M. M., M.D.

BAKER, Surgeon F. M., M.B.

BAYNES, Lieut. C. E., S Battery 1st Brigade Royal Artillery, is directed to join No. 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery, Punjab Artillery, to which he has been appointed officiating 3rd subaltern.  
HEATON, Captain W., 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, will proceed to England with the time-expired men, &c., on March 24.

SHAW, Lieutenant A. J., officiating wing officer 26th Regiment Madras Infantry (on probation), is directed to join the 2nd Punjab Infantry as officiating wing officer.

HONYWOOD, Lieutenant W., South Wales Borderers, wing officer 29th Regiment Madras Infantry (on probation), having failed to qualify for final admission to Staff Corps, is removed from his probationary appointment, from January 10, and directed to join the 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, pending orders from the Horse Guards.

The Provincial Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment :—  
PORTOUS, Major J. E., 4th Madras Pioneers, to officiate as deputy assistant quartermaster-general, ceded district, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Atkinson on furlough.

FURLOUGH.

MACKENZIE, Mr. G. T., C.S., furlough to Europe for one year and seven months, from April 1, 1886.

## BOMBAY.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Jan. 21.)

NUTT—WATSON—Lieut.-Colonel H. L. Nutt and Colonel John W. Watson respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of political agent, Kathiawar, on the 8th inst.

MACPHERSON—H.E. the Governor in Council has been pleased to depute Mr. C. G. W. Macpherson, C.S., C.I.E., on special duty in the political department, with effect from Dec. 20.

BARROW, Mr. R. P., assistant collector in the district of Belgam, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 3rd class in the district of Belgam.

QUIN, Mr. H. O., assistant collector in the district of Ahmedabad, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 3rd class in the district of Ahmedabad.

WALKER, Mr. T., assistant collector in the district of Thana, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 3rd class in the district of Thana.

PRITCHARD, Mr. L. E., probationer, Financial Department, passed an examination in Hindustani according to the Higher Standard on Jan. 9.

SPILLSBURY, Captain E. C., R.E., assistant engineer, first grade, has passed the departmental examination prescribed in paras. 16 to 18, Sec. 1, Chapter II, of the P.W. Code,

CAMERON, Mr. W. L. S., assistant engineer, 1st grade, passed an examination in the Sindhi language according to the Higher Standard on Oct. 15.

The following appointments are made :—

LEWIS, Rev. A. G., officiating senior presidency chaplain, to be domestic chaplain to the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay during his Lordship's approaching tour in the Southern Maratha Country.

WALFORD, Rev. C., M.A., chaplain of Deolali Camp, to officiate as senior presidency chaplain during the absence of the Rev. A. G. Lewis.

SCOTT, Rev. W. E., officiating chaplain of Aden, to act as chaplain of Deolali, with effect from the date of his relief by the return of the Rev. G. B. Streeter, M.A., to duty.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, Jan. 15.)

The Provincial Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment on his personal staff, with effect from the 8th inst. :—

MALCOLM, Lieut. P., attached to the 2nd Bombay Infantry, to be aide-de-camp.

The Provincial Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

BURNEY, Lieut. P. de S., R.A., to be officiating 3rd subaltern, No. 2 (Native) Mountain Battery.

MACDONALD, Lieut. C. H., wing officer and officiating quartermaster, 8th Bombay Infantry, to be wing officer and quartermaster.

DIMMOCK, Surgeon H. P., 20th Bombay Infantry (acting civil surgeon, Nasick), to the medical charge, vice Surgeon-Major H. Atkins, retired.

SCOTT, Captain H. W., 2nd Bombay (Lancashire) Fusiliers, to be adjutant, with effect from the 10th inst., vice Captain C. A. P. Burroughs, 1st Bombay (South Lancashire) Regiment.

PRESTON, Surgeon-Major A. F., Medical Staff, to the medical charge, vice Surgeon-Major R. H. Robinson, tour expired.

BRAID—The appointment of Lieut. A. R. Braid, R.A., of 31st ult., is cancelled.

EDWARDS, Lieut. C. M., 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, has qualified for employment in the Transport Branch of the Commissariat Department.

AUCHINCLOSS, Surgeon-General G., Medical Staff, will, after being relieved by Deputy Surgeon-General W. A. Thomson, return to England at the public expense.

DAWSON—The services of Lieutenant C. H. Dawson, attached to 2nd Bengal Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India :—

DE LISLE, Lieutenant George de Sausmarez, of the 1st Battalion Royal Scots Regiment, officiating wing officer 19th Bengal Infantry, from January 7.

PRENDERGAST, Surgeon J., Medical Staff, is brought on the strength of Her Majesty's Forces in the British command, from January 10, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

ARBUTHNOT, Major-General Sir C. G., K.C.B., having, with the approval of Her Majesty the Queen, been appointed Commander-in-Chief, Bombay, is expected to arrive about Feb. 16 next, when he will be received with the honours due to his rank.

BURROUGHS, Captain C. A. P., 1st Battalion South Lancashire Regiment (adjutant, Deolali Depôt), to be deputy assistant adjutant-general for musketry, vice Mr. Nares, who completed his tenure thereof on Dec. 19, with effect from Jan. 12.

FURLOUGH.

SINGLETON, Colonel F. C., C.B., S.C., commandant 28th Bombay Infantry, to Europe for twelve months on m.c.

WARDEN, Lieut. H. B., S.C., sub assistant commissary-general, 1st class, in India for ninety days on m.c.

H.E. the Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to grant the undermentioned officer leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

BOWLES, Captain A., on private affairs, pending retirement.

VINT, Lieut. A., Leicestershire Regiment, a probationer for the Bombay S.C., is allowed leave of absence to proceed to England to appear before a medical board there.

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P.C.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Ra. 97 10 to 97 11
4 Promissory Notes ...	—	—
4 1/2 of 1870 (1885) ...	—	98 to
4 1/2 of 1878-79 (1895) ...	—	100 0 to 100 2
4 1/2 of 1879 (1898) (New Loan) ...	—	103 0 to 100 2
4 1/2 of 1879 (Coupon) ...	—	— to —

## CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1865 (1885) ...	—	Ra. Paid off —
6 of 1866 (1886) ...	—	100 8 to —
6 of 1867 (1887) ...	—	101 8 to —
6 of 1870 (1889) ...	—	102 8 to —
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	—	103 0 to —
5 of 1878 (1908) ...	—	98 4 to —
5 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	—	98 4 to —
4 1/2 of 1882 (1902) ...	—	95 0 to —

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Alliance of Simla ...	100	145 to —
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Do. of Upper India ...	100	135 to —
Delhi and London ...	225	170 to —
Himalaya ...	100	120 to —
Mussoorie ...	100	103 to —
National of India ...	212 1/2	108 to 109
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	105 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	350 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	90 to —

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Alipore Oil Co. ...	100	130 to —
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Ra. 5	Nominal.
Asiatic Jute ...	100	Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills ...	210	140 to —
Barnagore Jute ...	210	70 to —
Bengal Coal ...	1,000	1,250 to —
B. Baragundd Copper (preface	—	—
A. shares) ...	5s.	2 disct.
Do. Deferred B. Shares ...	21	2 to 2 1/2
Bengal Mills ...	2100	1,300 to —
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100	80 to —
Bonded Warehouse ...	445	290 to 300
Bowrah Cotton Mills ...	100	38 to 57
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	56 to 84
Burrakur Coal ...	100	160 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100	115 to 120
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	85	91 to 92
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar	100	103 to —
Chiprora Hydraulic Press ...	100	82 to 83
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway.	100	97 to 98
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100	26 to 27
Equitable Coal ...	250	150 to 160
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	15 to 16
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	200	190 to —
Gouropore ...	100	76 to 77
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100	95 to 96
Howrah Docking ...	500	110 to 115
Howrah Mills ...	100	65 to 66
India General Steam Navigation	100	107 to —
Kamerhatti Jute Mills ...	50	110 to —
Landing and Shipping ...	100	45 to —
Murree Brewery ...	100	125 to 130
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100	100 to —
Nasmith's Patent Press ...	100	101 to 102
New Beerboom Coal ...	100	64 to 65
Rankinstopore Press ...	100	60 to 61
Ranegunge Coal Association ...	100	45 to 48
Riverside Press ...	90	68 to 69
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	250 to —
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Assam ...	280	540 to —
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Bengal (Cachar) ...	100	28 to 30
Do. contributory ...	80	17 to 19
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200	150 to —
Do. contributory ...	100	75 to —
Burkholia (Cachar) ...	100	30 to 35
Central Cachar ...	200	120 to 122
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	45 to —
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100	50 to 55
Chota Nagpore ...	100	45 to 50
Colonial (Assam) ...	100	— to —
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100	31 to —
Darjiling ...	100	130 to —
Dehing (Assam) ...	90	81 to 82
Dehra Doon ...	100	50 to —
Dessal and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	80 to —
Dhunstri ...	100	100 to —
Durrung (Assam) ...	100	87 to —
Eastern Cachar ...	100	30 to 31
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	58 to 59
Endogram ...	10	100 to —
Glelle (Darjiling) ...	100	74 to —
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100	100 to —
Gowahaty (Assam) ...	100	7 to 8
Grob (Assam) ...	100	50 to —

Holta (Kangra) ...	100	77 to 78
Hoolmarie (Assam) ...	100	88 to —
Hoolungorie (Assam) ...	100	46 to 47
Indian Terai ...	500	100 to —
Jellalporo (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	26 to 28
Kangra Valley ...	100	— par
Kornafull (Chittagong) ...	100	40 to —
Kunchunporo (Cachar) ...	100	20 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling ...	250	85 to —
Do. contributory ...	200	75 to —
Kurseong and Terai ...	—	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	212 to —
Lakatoora (Syhet) ...	100	40 to —
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	64 to —
Loobah ...	100	120 to —
Lower Assam ...	27 1/2	28 to —
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	210	60 to —
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	25 to 26
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	25 to 30
Do. contributory ...	90	8 to 15
Moran (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	80 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	71 to —
Mungledye (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	— to —
Do. contributory ...	125	— to —
New Falloohi (Darjiling) ...	—	— to —
New Gholia Ghat (Assam) ...	210	Liquidation
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	30	120 to —
Nutwanpore (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	40 to —
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	65 to —
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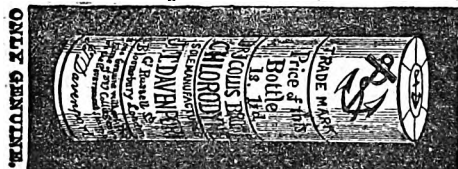
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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1886.

## Notes of the Week.

THE overland mail brings us letters and papers from Bombay to the [20th January; from Calcutta, Madras and Allahabad to the 27th January.

THE *Times* correspondent telegraphs from Mandalay, under date 13th, an account of the reception, at that city, of the Viceroy. The account given of the conduct of the members of the Hlootdaw, or Burmese Supreme Court, seems incredible. We reproduce it, remarking only that, if it be but in part true, very heavy blame must rest on those officials, owing to whose neglect Her Majesty's Representative was exposed to so gross an indignity. Nothing could have been devised more calculated to lower him in the opinion of Her Majesty's new subjects:—

The Viceroy arrived at Mandalay at 10 o'clock yesterday. He landed at half-past two under a Royal salute, accompanied by Lady Dufferin, Sir Frederick Roberts, Mr. Bernard, and staff. He was received by General Prendergast, Colonel Sladen, and the chief civil and military authorities, who conducted him to a temporary building erected for his reception and profusely decorated. The Viceroy and Lady Dufferin sat on two chairs or thrones, used on State occasions by Thebaw and Soopayah Lat, which had been brought from the palace. The Viceroy was in morning dress, with the Order of the Star of India. Lady Dufferin wore the Order of the Crown of India. The attendance in the building was not large, and comparatively few Burmese were present either at the landing-stage or in the building.

The members of the Hlootdaw were seated in the building, but took no part in the proceedings. They presented no address and extended no welcome to the Viceroy. The action of the Hlootdaw on the occasion of the Viceroy's arrival was, in the opinion of those best qualified to judge, meant to be openly defiant. They first sought to escape attending by demanding that chairs should be provided for all the members, and that they should wear their shoes. Within the limits of a telegram it is impossible to explain the various questions involved in these demands, or their effect on the minds of the Burmese. The demands of the Hlootdaw were granted. They then attended nearly 100 strong, the usual number of members attending the Hlootdaw being twenty. Petty officers, the subordinates of subordinates, who would not be allowed to remain standing in the presence of a Burmese Woon, attended as members of the Hlootdaw, and attempted to monopolise all the front places and to force the English officers and officials of high rank to remain behind them. This was, however, prevented. Although the Hlootdaw insisted on such rights for themselves, they still exact from Colonel Sladen's assistant, who in many cases acts as his deputy, that when he transacts business with them he must enter their presence shoeless.

THERE seems, too, by the way, to have been a blunder, which can do nought but harm, anent the Annexation Proclamation. For, according to the *Rangoon Gazette's* Mandalay correspondent, the first issue was recalled, and then another issued with the words, "pending Her Majesty's will and pleasure," which has produced increasing uncertainty amongst the Burmese.

THE Mengoon Prince has, we learn, returned to Pondicherry in a very dejected state, having failed to reach Saigon, or, indeed, to get further than Colombo.

THE Ambassador sent by Thebaw to Europe has returned. When passing Madras he wished to have an interview with his late master, but the authorities refused permission.

It is reported that the health of Mr. Bernard may compel him to take furlough shortly, and that his successor and Chief Commissioner of Lower Burma will be Mr. Frederick Barnes Peacock, now Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

WITH reference to Messrs. Needham and Molesworth's journey to Kima, it seems that the outward journey from

Sadiya occupied twenty-two days. Tibet is not barred off in this direction by high snow-clad passes, but the country is very rugged, and the track ascends and descends the mountains which are piled round the ravine of the Brahmapootra. The identity of the river Sanpo with the Irrawaddy is now disproved, also the theory that the river of Zayal is not the Brahmapootra. The Sanpo rises several days' journey north of Kima, and joins another large river rising the other side of the same mountain, and their united waters enter Assam under the name of Dihing.

WE are very gladd to be able to state that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to forward a donation of £100 to the Countess of Dufferin's fund in support of the National Association for Supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India, through Messrs. Coutts and Co., who, at the request of the Countess of Dufferin, are receiving contributions from the United Kingdom.

FOR some time past it has been surmised that the Duke of Connaught would succeed Sir M. Biddulph in the divisional command at Rawalpindi. The *Admiralty and Horse Guards' Gazette* informs us that the appointment (which will be very popular in India, where both the Duke and the Duchess won golden opinions) has been made, and that H.R.H. is to take over the command in the course of the summer.

THE Native Press continues, unreasonably enough, to connect the (very economically conducted) Burmese expedition with the imposition of the Income tax. Some time since the *Jam-e-Jamshed* wrote regarding the financial situation:—

It seems strange that the Viceregal Government should have thought fit to impose the Income tax simply for a deficit of sixty-two lakhs. It looks more surprising when we see that a sixth of this amount is to be frittered away on empty military show. This Camp of Exercise could very well have been postponed to a hopeful period. We can never expect the noble Viceroy to pay any attention to the wants and requirements of this country when his whole time will be fully occupied by the Russian advances on one side and the Chinese on the other. We think it is the Viceroy's duty to put the British Cabinet in possession of these facts. It is for this reason that the Native Press of India oppose the annexation of Burma. We may still hope that Lord Dufferin will, during his contemplated visit to that country, satisfy himself that it is best for all parties that Burma be ruled by an independent administrator as a separate colony.

And, returning to the charge, it tells us:—

No Native of India will ever refuse to pay his fair share of any extraordinary burden of expenditure to Government, but he will positively object to his being taxed when Government have more direct means of replenishing the treasury. We do not see any member of the Council suggesting a reimposition of the import duties. Ultimately this money will be paid by India, excepting a very small portion which the Manchester men will have to pay. We do not see why these latter should not contribute something towards the defence of the country from which they draw away so much money annually.

THE *Subodha Patrika* says:—

That the principle of taxing the well-to-do proportionately to their means must be adhered to. Only three lakhs of people it is said will be subject to the tax, but we all know how zealously the assessors will be tempted and urged to multiply that number to show their own efficiency and swell the amount of the collections. There is one remark in the Viceroy's speech in connection with this measure which requires notice. He is reported to have said that an increase in the Salt tax should be held as a reserve for greater emergencies, but against this reservation we enter our humble protest in the name of that justice which his Lordship invokes in support of the Income Tax and in the name of the unrepresented millions. If any reserve is wanted over and above the income tax, it ought to be drawn from a re-imposition of the import duties and not in an increase of the burden on such a necessary of life and health as salt. If this cannot be done because of powerful Manchester, it is vain to invoke the name of justice in this connection, and the Government ought to retrench expenditure—do anything in fact but increase the duties on salt. We are glad the Bombay Conference has already suggested this point, and we hope our political associations will always speak as with one voice in this matter.

OUR Native brethren continue to plume themselves on, and rather to overrate the importance of, what they

somewhat pompously style the National Conference at Bombay. For instance, the *Hindoostanee* of Lucknow says:—

When the historian of the future sets himself to write the history of the national progress, he will not fail to mention prominently the 28th, 29th, and 30th December, 1885, when the various forces of the country were brought together. We have very often used the word nation. We know what this word means; and we know also that there are many Anglo-Indians who will not believe that there is anything like a nation in India. But if any of these gentlemen had been present at the national conference alluded to above at the Goculdas Tyabjee Sanskrit School, Bombay, he would have been convinced of the existence of something like a nation in India. The assembling of Sindhis, Punjabees, Bengalees, Madrasees, Gujratis, Maharattas, Parsis, Marwaris, Hindus, and Mahomedans under the same roof, and for a common object, is by no means a trifling thing. In fact, a few hours before the meeting took place, the delegates themselves were not quite sure whether the conference would prove a success. Who could believe that the various peoples inhabiting this country, speaking different languages and professing different religions, would be brought together round the same table to discuss their political programme? Who could believe that, through the medium of the English language, the various nationalities inhabiting India, from Ceylon to the Himalayas, would be able to express their thoughts and feelings to each other?

THE Persian newspaper *Schems* announces that the Russian mission has left Bokhara, after receiving assurances from the Emir that he would do nothing to hinder the construction of the Merv-Bokhara Railway, but would, on the contrary, do his best to assist in that work. The Russians apparently find the new Emir a good deal more squeezable than the late Moozuffer ed-din.

We read in the *United Service Gazette* that:—

General Annenkoff, who is in charge of the railway which is to connect the Caspian with the Amu-Daria, has just contributed an interesting paper on the subject to the French Geographical Society. The Russian officer describes the railway as a purely military route, and dwells on the fact that the work has been entrusted to army officials. Economy has thus been practised, as "Russia is not rich enough to sacrifice hundreds of millions for a political object." The railway is now open as far as Askabad; but the line to Ghiaours is ready. Between Ghiaours and Merv the railway is also finished, with the exception of the bridges and stations. General Annenkoff adds that the line which is to connect Merv with the Amu-Daria will soon be commenced. He gives a glowing account of the condition of Merv, and says that since that town has become Russian, houses have everywhere sprung up as if by magic, and that it will develop into a beautiful city, with spacious streets and boulevards.

We must allow for a good deal of "liage" in all this, as, indeed, in the utterances of all Russian officials. The last accounts of Merv indicate the need of a good deal of "magic" ere it could be made a "beautiful city."

It appears from a statement which has just been issued that the British authorities have captured the following arms in Upper Burma:—1,519 iron smooth bore guns, 25 iron rifle guns, 162 bronze and brass guns, 41 bronze and brass mortars; total, 1,747. The number of small arms taken is as follows:—Old flintlock muskets, 2,500; common muskets, muzzle-loading, 4,000; Martini-Henry rifles, 220; Martini-Henry carbines, 3; sporting guns, 50; bayonets, 7,500; spears, 4,337; daos, 13,046. A large number of Martini-Henry cartridges, several tons of powder, thousands of small shot and bullets, and many boxes of percussion caps were also seized. So that Thebaw was not wholly destitute of the material means of resistance. Can the sinews of war have been wanting? It is unalter for inquiry what has become of the large amount of treasure with which Thebaw was credited.

It is curious to read in the *Calcutta Statesman* the naïve confession that Conservatives do more for India than "Liberals." This is exactly what we have always maintained, and we rejoice in our contemporary's conversion:—

On the whole (says the *Statesman*) we think Indian claims have been treated with more consideration by the Conservatives in office than by the Liberals. We are ourselves, we suppose, very advanced Liberals, but we have observed mere readiness, we think, in the Conservative party to show consideration for India

than in the Liberal leaders when questions of the kind have been before Parliament.

In the Indian section of the Society of Arts on Friday evening, February 19th, a paper on "Historical and Recent Famines in India," will be read by F. C. Danvers, F.S.S., Registrar and Superintendent of Records at the India Office. The chair will be taken at eight o'clock by J. M. Maclean, M.P., member of the Council.

## Chit Chat.

THE Bombay Municipality are wont to hire every year upwards of 9,000 bullocks for use on the roads. This is as it should be, but what about the condition of the animals. "Miserable, ill-fed, ill-kept, undersized, emaciated, weak-kneed bags of bones are the wretched beasts that toil before the Municipal roller, and leave the Hindu-trodden dirt of the July streets. Only constant torture can extract from them their modicum of daily work, and when they die the vultures would be puzzled to make much of their meagre, leathery corpses." Can this be possible in the Capital of Western India, one of the finest and wealthiest cities of the Empire? Yet the *Pioneer* is not addicted to romance.

INDIA is a land of adventure even in the prosaic nineteenth century. The ex-Nawab Sadik Hasan, who has just been deprived of his rank and position in Bhopal, was in early life an obscure "attar" seller. Yet he rose to be Consort of the Begum and Minister of her State. He owed all his good luck to a court intrigue. Such is "Qismat."

SIR AUCKLAND COLVIN may well rest happy on his laurels. Dr. Hunter, C.S.I., C.I.E., LL.D., has in the plenitude of his benevolence, condescended to speak, in terms of approbation, of the Financial Minister's Budget. Of course one person could have done better. It might raise a blush were his name to be mentioned, so we refrain.

MISFORTUNE is said to be a fine school to develop the better qualities in the human heart. So it has turned out in the case of Prince Thebaw. When Lord of all the Umbrellas in Burma he passed his time, so it is said, in drinking and executing. Now, when Fortune has deserted him, he never touches liquor of any sort, description, or variety. The remedy for "dipsomania" seems, in his case, to have been alike efficacious and gratifying; but then it is not everyone who has a kingdom to lose as the price of abandoning habits of drink.

A PAMPHLET has been published in India to prove that the fall of the rupee from 2s. to 1s. 6d. is a blessing rather than otherwise. What says "paterfamilias"?

POOR Bombay has oysters, but cannot eat them, as they have an unhappy knack of poisoning the rash "gourmands" who essay to make a meal therewith. But why, nobody knows. Here is a problem for Mr. Grant Duff.

SOME years ago, at the Camp of Exercise at Delhi, an infuriated umpire rushed up, breathless with haste, to point out to a commanding officer the presence at a near distance of a battery of artillery, so he ordered that 400 of the men should at once be withdrawn from the field as *hors de combat*. "Indeed, sir," was the calm reply of the veteran disciple of Mars, "this has been a truly fierce action. I have already lost 400 men out of 250." The umpire found pressing duties in another direction.

"BETTER late than never." It is gratifying to find that, with tardy steps, Government are making some effort to place Bombay in a state of defence. Two years ago eight 38-ton guns were sent to the Western capital; they are now only being put into their places. "Hurry no man's cattle," seems to have been the motto of the authorities in this matter.

*Trop de zèle* has been the fault of Mr. Sharp, collector of Maldah, who has been "wiggid" for insisting upon doing the work of his subordinator. "The practice is not for the public advantage," says Sir Rivers Thompson. But is the failing so general as to need a "public censure" when detected?

THE Civil Service of India is having a hard time of it—loss of exchange mulcts them to the tune of 25 per cent. as regards providing for the education of their families; promotion is unusually slow, and now comes the income-tax crushing out the last spark of hope in the official breast.

GOLD, it is said, is "appreciated"—very much so; but the explanation that this means that it will buy more goods than formerly is not the experience of most families.



## NOTICES OF BOOKS.

## IDEAS ABOUT INDIA.\*

"Haro! Haro! aide moi O mon Roi, on me fait tort!" is the immemorial exclamation of the Channel Island folk when complaining of being wronged. "Koompane ka dohaee!" used to be in India the energetic petition for justice. Mr. Blunt has himself adorned his book with an Oriental version of labour is worship, in the shape of the well-known proverb, "Justice for one hour is better than worship for seventy years." Blessed are they

"Who know what's right, nor only so,  
But also practise what they know."

Justice in the only practical sense, justice, not according to abstract principles alone, but justice with equitable reference to things as they are, and to what they may, in any reasonable time, be expected to become, is the very thing which Mr. Blunt has neglected almost from his first page to his last.

Mr. Blunt, while finding fault all round, and while raising, in his capacity of self-constituted advocate of the Indian peoples, the "clameur" for justice, has omitted to show that he knows the meaning of the word.

We think it, as a rule, undesirable to criticise a title-page, though we might plead, as an excuse for so doing, the example of the great Essayist.

Mr. Blunt would have well described his book on India, for "Ideas" it is *et preterea nihil*, had he but prefixed the word *crude*. His are, in many respects, truly raw ideas, not only undigested by the author, but utterly incapable of digestion by any one acquainted with the subject of which the author treats.

This Mr. Blunt, who considers himself the saviour of the Hyderabad State (p. xxii.), does not perceive: and it is a pity that he laid bare, as he has done in his Introduction, his ideas of his own importance: hinting, indeed (p. xix.), that it was a serious matter of discussion at the India Office, and in Indian circles, whether so terrible an agitator could, without "danger to the State," proceed to India!

This same Introduction, in which our author advocates, in no obscure language, the repudiation (pp. xvii.-xviii.) of public debts "as an idea of the future for Radical finance: I am convinced it is a sound one," and in which he tells us "that I am well known, and that Anglo-Indian authority carries little weight," gives us a fair idea of the spirit in which he undertook to make "impartial researches." He is animated with a sort of blind admiration of the Natives with whom he came into contact—to do them justice, we must admit that their admiration of him was, as shown by the addresses which Mr. Blunt has been at the trouble to print in the Appendix, at least equally blind—and a dislike for Europeans, official and non-official (the Covenanted Civil Service being his pet aversion), excepting only the late Viceroy, Lord Ripon. He devotes the best part of a chapter to a most sweeping charge of dishonesty against the Calcutta Foreign Office, reprinting it *verbatim*, though he had before him the protest of "my friend, Sir Alfred Lyall," which he relegates (p. 142) to a footnote.

In fact, he seems to have looked for evidence from one side only. "The best administered districts of the Native States are also the best administered of all India. . . . The only villages I found free from debt in India were in the Nizam's territory!" (pp. 114, 116.) One might be disposed to question such a statement; but we are warned to beware of doing anything of the kind, for we are assured (p. 3), "I became acquainted in a few weeks with what the majority of our civilian officers spend their lives in only half-suspecting."

It is difficult, and it is quite unnecessary, to confute the opinions of anyone so self-sufficient. But it is well to see whether they would, if put into practice, tend. Home rule for India, disruption being (by what force we know not, for Mr. Blunt tells us that the Russians (p. 94) could offer better terms than we could) excluded, is surely foreshadowed by such language as we now quote:—"The Indian populations are possessed with a strong feeling of personal attachment for Her Majesty the Queen, and while they grow yearly more and more estranged from their Anglo-Indian masters, they yearly look with more and more hope to England and to Her who sits upon the English throne. This is a sentiment of the utmost value, and one which may yet prove the salvation of the Indian Empire, in spite of all the Anglo-Indians can do to wreck it. I look to it in the future as the true bond of union which shall retain for us India, not as our inheritance, for it will not be ours to possess, but as a co-heir to our good fortunes. India will not then be lost to England, but will remain to us a far greater glory than now, because it will have become a monument of what we shall have been able to achieve for the benefit of others, not merely for ourselves."

We are not, after this, "surprised to hear" that (p. 47) "the Englishwoman in India has, during the last thirty years, been the cause of half the bitter feelings there between race and race." In our innocence, we had always regarded friendly intercourse

between the Mem Sahib and her darker sister as one of the most hopeful means of bringing about greater community of feeling.

So does enlightened Native opinion. For what says its ablest exponent, the Native Thinker? He points out the best method of promoting social intercourse between Europeans and Natives—that is, by first bringing the ladies of the two classes together, strictly excluding the gentlemen, and otherwise keeping the ladies quite at their ease. (But we adduce his opinion with some hesitation, as our author will probably prefer the views of Mr. W. S. Blunt to those of Sir Madhava Rao.)

So, evidently, does Lady Dufferin, who is well known to represent, in this matter, the views of the Queen Empress. It is not only the provision of medical aid, but the promotion of social intercourse, which is to be looked for as an eventual result of Lady Dufferin's excellent fund for the benefit of the women of India. If women were really the bane, it would not be *mala praxis* to resort in this case to homœopathy, and to let them also be the antidote. Like, we are told, cures like.

Does Mr. Blunt mean to extrude English ladies, and to go back to the times of the renowned Major of the last century, whose sixteen dusky beauties caused him no domestic troubles; "for," quoth he, "I only have to give 'em a little rice, and let 'em run about." If not, what does he mean?

Some of the Indian papers have been not undeservedly severe on Mr. Blunt for his reference to his stay at the house of a station-master in India, whose hospitality he enjoyed, whose buggy he adorned, and whose wife he mentions with scant respect, if not with an actual sneer, under the name of "his lady"; besides giving it to be understood that his host ought not to have been able to live in such a house, or in such a style. To say nothing of the good feeling evidenced by such remarks, let us put the matter in a light which does not seem to have struck the ungrateful guest. Let us for a moment assume—we hope that the assumption is not uncharitable—that Mr. Blunt's abilities, had he been unaided by social position, would have secured him in England a place with a salary equal to that of an average station-master. Would he have been prepared to perform the same duties on the same salary in India? Is the increased pay, with the consequent buggy, an adequate compensation for exile? Mr. Blunt was glad to use the buggy, and not above sneering at the fair driver. Yet in olden days a "squire" was synonymous with nobility of sentiment and dignity of action.

We regard this book as being, in many respects, most mischievous. Being written in an *ad captandum* style, it has been freely quoted by some of the London dailies, whose citations have been duly reproduced by country papers, thus helping to imbue the ignorant with the idea that we are in India little better than vampires. Some of this stuff we were disgusted to see quoted, the other day, in an East Kent journal (assuredly not the only provincial paper in which it has been reproduced) to the effect that (p. 51) no hotel-keeper dare admit a Native for fear of losing the more lucrative patronage of his European customers, "that no Native gentleman," whatever his rank, age, or character may be, can visit a place of public resort, frequented by Englishmen, especially if he be in Native dress, without a certain risk of insult and rough treatment. Railway travelling is notoriously dangerous for them in this respect," &c.

The cause of progress in India, and of the gradual approximation of the two races, has, we think, no worse enemy than one who, like Mr. Blunt, prates to the Natives of their real or fancied wrongs. We have repeatedly expressed our earnest wish to see the European and Native races brought into closer contact; and, in this respect, no one can more warmly sympathise than we do with Mr. Blunt's desires. But the way to realise his wish is, we cannot but think, to level up, not to level down. The truer policy would, surely, be not to hold up the more advanced race to execration, while leaving the less advanced in a state of semivolent self-satisfaction (the listless languor of the land of the lotus, to quote a phrase which has now become historic), but rather to point to British civilisation as an object of honourable emulation, as an evidence of what has been achieved by Europeans, and as a harbinger of what may be done by Indians, in the path of progress. This would, we think, be the course pursued by any enlightened well-wisher to both England and India.

## ITALY AND HER INVADERS.\*

In the vast plains between the Baltic and the Euxine, which form the Lithuania and Southern Russia of modern history, there dwelt in the third century after Christ a mighty nation known as the Ostrogoths. The head of this powerful but loosely compacted state was "Hermanric," the "Amal," sprung from the seed of Gods, still true to the martial religion of Odin and Thor; a Goth of Goths, and a Teuton of Teutons. But warriors as were these barbarians, they were destined to bow the knee to the Huns, a dwarfish race, who swept down upon their adversaries over the shallows of the sea of Azof, and spread disaster and ruin far and wide through the Ostrogothic kingdom. Crushed, defeated, and humiliated, the Goths were none the less able to retain their

\* "Ideas about India." By Wilfrid Scawen Blunt. London: Kegan Paul, Trench and Co. 1885.

\* "Italy and Her Invaders." By Thomas Hodgkin. Oxford, at the Clarendon Press. 1885.

nationality, and bide their time till the Goddess Fortune should once again smile on them, and send success to their arms. Thus elapsed a century, when in the year 454 a stripling was born, destined not only to re-establish the monarchy of his ancestors, but to found an Empire, which for upwards of one hundred years kept at bay all the armies of Imperial Rome, then the Mistress of Italy, and indeed the head of the whole civilised world.

Born in the Pannonian highlands, the lad, inspired with the great deeds of his "Amal" forefathers, and moved with the recollection of the heroism of his ancestors, conceived the notion of restoring to his nation the proud possessions which once belonged to the mighty Ostrogothic family. Success favoured his arms, and he even aspired to descend the Alps into Italy, and found an Empire on the Hesperian shore. At this time the Roman dominions beyond the Peninsula were swayed by a celebrated soldier of fortune named Odovacar, who for thirteen years held undisputed sway in the Imperial ranks; he extended the boundaries of the Emperor far north of the Alps, Dalmatia fell before his victorious arms, Sicily opened her gates to his conquering bands, while, towards the close of the fifth century Sardinia and Corsica were fain to own allegiance to the sway of Byzantium. And now came the death-grapple between the stripling warrior of the Goths and the mighty hero who had overrun the fair lands of Central Europe, and in whose wake a stream of conquest flowed in almost perennial freshness; the struggle was fierce, and blood ran like water in the streets of the various towns in which the battles centred. Quarter was neither given nor asked, but in the end victory inclined to the Ostrogoth, and on 5th March, 403, their leader rode through the gates of Ravenna, and took possession of the city for thirty-three years was to be his home and his capital. History would have been glad to have recorded that the young king showed generosity to his fallen foe, but it was otherwise, for inviting Odovacar to a banquet his rival claved the fallen general from the collar-bone to his loins. "I think the wretch had never a bone in his body," was the brutal exclamation of the exultant victor.

Italy had now but one master, the son of Theudemir, the all-powerful warrior Theodoric the Great, a character which stands forth on the page of time prominent as one of those illustrious minds, those great characters, which rise up at intervals in the world's history towering above the ordinary intellects of the day—landmarks, as it were, in annals of this earthly sphere.

For more than thirty years Theodoric ruled with undisputed sway, dispensing justice and consolidating the Gothic Empire; but at length, on 30th August, 526, this "most unconquered prince" paid the debt of nature, if not peaceably—for he had troubles towards the close of his reign, and his conscience was loaded with a guilt of murder and the pangs of remorse—at least naturally. No assassin's hand struck down the founder of the Ostrogothic kingdom; he died unharmed—he was buried unscathed.

It is evident that such a powerful federation on the outskirts of the Roman Empire could not be otherwise than a standing menace to the Byzantine Government, and it will not occasion surprise that when Justinian assumed the Imperial purple, he found himself under the necessity of taking measures to reduce the Goths to obedience. The instrument selected to carry out this purpose was Belisarius, "a man of infinite resource and patience, as well as courage, and certainly one of the greatest strategists the world has ever seen." Such is Mr. Hodgkin's description of this illustrious general, a description which his deeds and victories in Italy certainly justify and confirm. To follow the Roman chieftain in his campaign is impossible—a mere recital of his battles would fill a large space. It must suffice to state that in the end he drove the Goths from their principal towns. Naples, Ravenna, Carthage, Sicily, and Imperial Rome itself all opened their gates to the unconquered conqueror, and finally in the year 540, Belisarius returned in triumph to Constantinople, adored by his countrymen, and feared by his enemies. His cup of happiness was full, but the infidelity of his wife, and the palace intrigues of the Empress—the quondam actress, then the all-powerful Theodora—soon dashed the chalice from his lips, and he dragged on his existence a shattered, broken-hearted child of Fortune.

The withdrawal of the master-mind was the opportunity for the Goths, who under the well-known and much-dreaded Totila soon began to recover their influence and extend their possessions. Once again did Imperial Rome pass away from its Byzantine Emperor, once again did the flag of the Ostrogoths float over the ramparts of Ravenna—and once again did the hapless occupant of the throne of the Cæsars summon the discarded Belisarius, and implore his assistance in ridding Italy of her hated invaders. The warrior accepted the commission; but ill supported at home and lacking the sinews of war, alike as regards men and money, he could not make much headway against his valiant foes, and it was reserved for Nasres the eunuch, a man bred up in the luxuries of Court, to crush and ultimately exterminate the hordes of Totila, who on the death of their chief in 552 roved a hapless incoherent band, leaderless, hopeless, and filled with despair, making "their way sadly over the Alpine passes, bidding an eternal farewell to the fair land of their birth."

Such is, in outline, the tale which Mr. Hodgkin has presented

to the public in the two massive volumes which he has recently published. How he has acquitted himself of his task need scarce be said. Thoughtful, painstaking to a degree unusual even in a painstaking age of literature—sceptical in his conclusions and unbiassed in his judgment, the interwoven fabric of falsity and truth, rumour and fact, could not have been more skillfully reared, or more harmoniously shaped. That such students of history should devote their lives to the elucidation of the many intricate problems which perplex and puzzle mankind is alike creditable to the author who writes, as advantageous to the public which reads. Nor would it be right to omit a word of praise to the Clarendon Press, which has borne the brunt of an expense scarcely likely to be recouped by the sale of a work; too remote in its interest to appeal to the sympathies of the *oi polloi* of a busy, thoughtless, indifferent age. We avow with readiness that we have read Mr. Hodgkin's work with pleasure and profit, and we would say to others, "Go thou and do likewise."

#### THE LIVES OF ROBERT AND MARY MOFFAT.\*

Nothing brings more forcibly to the mind the early days of Christianity, when our Lord's chosen associates were fishermen, and when the Apostle of the Gentiles was Himself a tent-maker, than the life of the missionary. He has always been, in all senses of the word, a "working man," with hands as well as with brains; constantly enduring the mental strain, harder than any mere manual labour, of meeting the most diverse arguments, of refuting the most contradictory objections, of being all things to all men, that he may by all means win some. In some countries he meets with intellects as keen as his own, and not less ready to defend their own doctrines, however erroneous, than he is to attack them; in others, with tribes to whom the bare idea of a God is absolutely unknown, and in whose language it cannot be expressed; in others, with races to whom the idea of a Supreme Power is simply that which represents a demoniac influence to be propitiated by sacrifices of what is most easily obtainable—human life. Pioneer alike of Christianity and of civilisation, he has to encounter the combined forces of a bigoted priesthood, jealous of its power, and of a more or less absolute barbarism which resents interference with the established customs of the race which it holds in bondage.

That a Scotch gardener should have been able, without previous training, to face and to overcome these difficulties, to conciliate Natives of every South African tribe with whom he came into contact, and to master their languages so far as to be able to translate into the leading dialect—the Setchwana—the entire Scriptures, the Pilgrim's Progress, and many metrical effusions of a religious character, shows, were the proof needed, that Robert Moffat was no ordinary man.

Attaching himself early in life to the Wesleyan connexion, he in 1809, reached South Africa, destined to be the scene of his labours for no less a period than sixty-three years. For more than ten years he worked, uncheered, except at rare intervals, by any society but that of his converts, until, in 1819, he had the happiness of welcoming as his bride, at Cape Town, the Mary Smith to whom he, after long hesitation on the part of her parents, had for some time been betrothed. Both had been brought up in the strictest tenets of what used to be called the Evangelical School of theology; and, though "rubbing shoulders" with others may have, in a degree, softened its asperities in Moffat, the letters of his wife indicate that, though nominally a member of the Church of England, she never entirely shook off the tendencies acquired in youth.

The usual difficulties which occur to all thoughtful persons, as to their religious state, seem to have been surmounted, early in life, by Moffat, and are thoroughly well described by himself at p. 13. Thenceforth his convictions were settled, and his path in life made clear to him.

The Society for whom he was working seems, from the narrative, to have transferred him, with more frequency than was perhaps altogether desirable, from one sphere of duty to another. But the languages of the various tribes appear, on the whole, to be cognate, though this circumstance by no means prevents them from indulging in internecine war of the most ferocious character. On one occasion, and on one only, Moffat was exposed to the necessity of taking part in an inter-tribal battle; that between the invading Mantates and the Griquas. On this occasion he seems to have comported himself "like a Briton," and saved the Mission. But what follows is appalling. The other side being beaten, "It appears," writes Mrs. Moffat, "that the vanquished are (*sic*) fled in three directions. . . . His (the King's) people find them scattered in straggling parties, and kill them wherever they get them. . . . The unhappy people had left behind them two women and a man, who were feeding on the body of a dead companion. They were stamping on the bones to suck out the marrow."

The burial of women, sometimes but half dead, under the name of Sumadh, is, or was, a by no means uncommon custom in India. Nor was female infanticide. But we do not remember to have

\* "The Lives of Robert and Mary Moffat." By their Son, John S. Moffat, with Portraits and Map. Third edition. London; W. Fisher Unwin, 1885.

met with anything resembling the scene depicted in the following extract:—The Bushmen "were digging a grave for one of their number, a woman, who had died, leaving two children. Finding that it was the intention of the party to bury not only the body of the woman, but the two children also, the Missionary (Moffat) begged for them, and, as the only object was to get rid of them, his petition was readily granted."

Moffat's exceptional influence over the Natives was doubtless due to the absolute justice which was a marked feature in his character, and which seemed to the Natives little less than supernatural. The sentiment was confirmed by a commanding presence, and, too, by the penetrating character of his eyes, which no one who had seen them would readily forget. Of this an amusing instance is given at p. 150, in which a man, having stolen some cattle, and being summoned to the presence of the masterful missionary, "reluctantly drew near, with his hat drawn down over his eyes." . . . On restoring the cattle, he said, to Moffat, "There are the things of your people. Will Mynheer not shake hands with me for once?" "Of course I will, but let me see your face." "That I will not indeed; I do not want to die yet. I can see your face through my hat." "And away," we read, "he went, glad to turn without having met those terrible eyes which aroused an accusing conscience within."

Moffat's *magnum opus* was the translation of the Scriptures into Setchwana, to superintend the printing of which he had to visit England, and which he did not complete till 1857, parts of the work having, meanwhile, from time to time been published. The *Pilgrim's Progress*, too (translation completed in 1848), was a task of no ordinary difficulty.

How bravely, and in what dangers and difficulties, Mary Moffat assisted her husband in his labours, is known to all who have followed with interest the course of missionary enterprise, and her admirable firmness of character forms a topic well brought out in this book. The details of missionary life afford but few matters for comment, and on these we do not propose to dwell. A son may well be pardoned if he quotes, at somewhat needless length, the correspondence of his parents, which Mr. Moffat has certainly done. And we think that the book would have been none the less acceptable had it been less flavoured with the "Argot" peculiar to one somewhat narrow school of religious thought.

#### WHITE HEATHER.\*

The characters in this book are not too numerous, and are plainly and clearly drawn. Hodson, a wealthy American, feels himself impelled by the love of Salmo Salar, to try his hand in the waters of Scotland, where, imitating (on a smaller scale, however, Mr. Winans) he eventually becomes proprietor of a considerable estate. On his arrival he meets, in the person of the "keeper," an unusually intelligent and well-informed man, Ronald Strong by name, whose great failing is an unconquerable propensity to make rhymes, good, bad, and indifferent. To this man Hodson takes a great liking; and wishing to raise him, sends him to prepare, at Glasgow, for an examination in forestry.

But Ronald's merits had not been noticed by Hodson only. The daughter of the local doctor, Miss Douglas (to her intimate Meenie), has fallen head-over-ears in love with him. While in the second city of the United Kingdom Ronald had, owing to the enticements of his widowed cousin, Kate Menzies, who keeps a whisky store, got into evil ways, in fact, he was "going to the dogs." The description of the manner in which his sweetheart reminds him of the purity of his home by sending him the sprig of "White Heather," from which the story takes its name, is, to our mind, one of the most telling passages of the book. Her marriage to him—at first a secret one—follows, as a matter of course.

Hodson's daughter, Carry, who, under Ronald's tuition, had emulated her father in the piscatorial art, having an inkling of some of his proceedings in Glasgow, though not of his marriage, meanwhile had, while on a sick bed, implored her father to do something for him; a something which came in the form of an appointment of £400 a-year as manager of Hodson's newly-purchased property.

What became of Mr. Hodson, and (a far more important matter) of Carry, we do not intend to reveal. Readers will be amply rewarded if they work out the problem for themselves.

We do not think this by any means the best of Mr. Black's novels. It seems to us to lack the genial freshness of "Madcap Violet," and much of that power of delineating character which some years since made the "Daughter of Heth," with those inimitable characters, Coquette and Whaup, the book of the season. Every literary man is bound, now and again, to "surpass himself." If Mr. Black has not, on the present occasion, done this, he has, at all events, produced a work of much interest, and which few but himself could have written.

We have received from Mr. H. C. Burdett, the Secretary of the Share and Loan Department of the Stock-Exchange, the sheets relating to Indian Finance and Indian Railways, which form an important part of his "Official Intelligence for the present year."

"White Heather," a Novel. By William Black. London: Macmillan and Co. 1885.

These contain, in the clearest form, all desirable details; and, on the present occasion, a carefully digested Paper on Mr. Cohen's well-known scheme already noticed by us (ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL, 1885, p. 736) for forming into one Indian Government Railway Stock the whole of the existing capital invested in Indian Railways.

## INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### BIRTHS.

- BOWYER—Jan. 16, at Simla, the wife of Captain Bowyer, R.E., of a son.  
DAVIS—Jan. 16, at Shajahnore, (Rohilkund), the wife of James Harriott Davis, O. and R. Railway, late of the Sinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, of a son.  
HASTINGS—Jan. 20, at Abottabad, the wife of Colonel F. E. Hastings, 2nd Sikhs, of a daughter.  
WILLIAMS—Jan. 18, at Purneah, the wife of Gwatkin Williams, of a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

- CLARKE—BROWN—Jan. 14, at All Souls' Church, Cantonment, Fatehgarh, Charles Scott Clarke, Regimental Sergeant-Major, 17th Lancers, Dilkusha, Lucknow, to Agnes Singleton Brown, Fatehgarh.  
ELLIOT—BENNETT—Jan. 26, at the Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis, Senior Presidency Chaplain, Major G. H. Elliot, 3rd Bengal Cavalry to Josephine Louise, youngest daughter of the late R. Foulkes Bennett, Esq., Edgbaston, Warwickshire.

### DEATHS.

- BEADON—Jan. 21, at Ravenswood, Simla, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Cecil Beadon.  
CLEVELAND—Jan. 3, at Agra, of pneumonia, Edward William Cleveland, Retired Customs Department.  
MONTGOMERIE—Jan. 8, at Waltair, Lieut.-Colonel Patrick Montgomerie, Royal (late Madras) Engineers, H.E.I.C., second son of the late Doctor William Montgomerie, H.E.I.C., aged 48.  
MULLINS—Jan. 23, at 2, Colonelgunge, Allahabad, Peter Patrick Percival, second son of Enoch Fisher Mullins, Senior Examiner, Government Press, aged 8 years.  
VALLADARES—Jan. 18, at Matharpacady, Mrs. Esperance Thereza Valladares, mother of Mr. L. M. Valladares, Assistant Secretary to Government Public Works Department.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### BIRTHS.

- FOOTE—Feb. 9, at Southsea, the wife of Major Barrington Foote, R.A., of a daughter.  
GRAVES—Feb. 4, at Woolwich, the wife of Major Graves, R.A., of a daughter.  
HALL—Feb. 8, at Colchester, the wife of Captain F. H. Hall, R.A., of a daughter.  
HENSMAN—Feb. 9, at Devonshire-street, Portland-place, the wife of H. F. Hensman, Esq., 1st Life Guards, of a son.  
HUGGINS—Feb. 3, at The Grove, Clapham-common, the wife of Lieut. P. G. Huggins, 21st Madras Infantry, of a daughter.  
KINGTON—Feb. 11, at Tunbridge Wells, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Kington, late 4th Hussars, of a daughter.  
MAY—Feb. 9, at Woolwich, the wife of Captain Edward S. May, R.A. of a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

- DAY—RYDER—Feb. 4, at St. George's, Hanover-square, Henry B. Day, Captain Royal Scots, to Henrietta Eliza, fifth daughter of the late Thomas Ryder, Esq.  
NELSON—SMESCHKALL—Feb. 9, at the English Embassy Chapel, William Henry, son of James H. Nelson, Indian Civil Service, to Paula, daughter of Carl Smeschkall, late of the Austrian Army.  
TAYLOR—COLLIER—Feb. 8, at South Audley-street, Henry G. Fosbery, son of the late Lieut.-Colonel C. P. Taylor, M.S.C., to Amy, daughter of Arthur B. Collier, Esq., of Callington, Cornwall.  
WHARTON—FITZGERALD—Feb. 11, at St. Michael's, Chester-square, J. H. T. Wharton, Esq., to Edith, youngest daughter of the late Major C. M. Fitzgerald, B.S.C.

### DEATHS.

- BARLOW—Jan. 31, at Switzerland, Harriette R. E., wife of Henry W. Barlow, late Captain R.E.  
CUSTANCE—Feb. 7, at Salisbury, General W. N. Custance, C.B., Colonel of the 11th Hussars, aged 75.  
HOLLINGS—Jan. 25, at Florence, Charles Hollings, Esq., late of Bengal.  
LOWIS—Feb. 9, at Barnstaple, Mary Paulina, eldest daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel J. T. Lowis, H.E.I.C.S., aged 64.  
NEVINSON—Feb. 11, at Folkestone, Rosalie, the dearly-loved wife of Major Nevinson, late 4th Hussars.  
SINGLETON—Jan. 18, on board the P. and O. s.s. *Malwa*, Colonel F. C. Singleton, C.B., Commander 28th Bombay Infantry.  
SMYTH—Feb. 7, at Ilfracombe, Lieut.-Colonel R. Smyth, R.A., aged 73.  
THOMAS—Feb. 11, at Kensington, Edward Thomas, C.I.E., F.R.S., aged 73.  
THOMSON—Feb. 10, at Dublin, Colonel G. Thomson, C.B., late Bengal Engineers, aged 86.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1886.

## TRAVANCORE.

TRAVANCORE, or, to give it its name in an uncorrupted form, Tiruvankoda, the Maharajah of which State, known as being in all respects a model Native ruler, died not long since, has many claims to notice. So far back as 1786 it was our ally in the war against Tippoo Sultan, and it enjoys the distinction of being nearly the only State in India which has never turned against us.

Travancore is in many respects a remarkable country; and certainly one of the most picturesque portions of Southern India. The hills—we may almost call them mountains, as in some places they rise to a height of 8,000 feet—are a southerly continuation of the long chain so well known to all visitors to Bombay as the Ghats, and are separated from the sea by a well-watered plain of some ten miles in breadth. It is curious that, notwithstanding the great attractions in the way of sport offered by the hilly regions of the little State, there should still be some portions of them which are all but entirely unexplored. This is doubtless, in a measure, due to their inaccessibility, probably, too, to the malarious character of the valleys; by which the whole hilly tract is intersected, and which have thus far remained unsurveyed. The rapid increase which is taking place in the culture of coffee, introduced some twenty years ago by the British Resident, General Cullen, will doubtless, in course of time, tend to cause a corresponding augmentation in the value of land, and these primeval solitudes will gradually cease to be the unknown tracts which, up to the present time, they have remained.

Perhaps the most remarkable of the natural features of Travancore is the long line of what is known as back water, extending with scarcely a break for a distance of nearly 200 miles, and separated from the sea by a narrow barrier of land varying from half a mile to seven miles in width. These backwaters are formed by the rivers, the floods

of which, arrested by the peculiar action of the Arabian Sea on the coast, spread themselves out into these lakes or lagoons, connected here and there by artificial canals, and forming an inland line of smooth water communication which extends nearly the whole length of the coast, and is of the utmost value when the sea itself is closed to navigation during the monsoon. So important is this means of communication that it has practically superseded the necessity for constructing roads. "Every kind of merchandise, and the whole produce of the country are," we read, "carried on these waters, and in consequence few good carriage roads exist."

The enlightened rule of the late Maharajah has tended to the rapid improvement of the country, which stands very high among Native States in almost every respect; no less than six per cent. of the population being able to read and write; while the State is free from debt, and has an adequate surplus of revenue over expenditure.

The rules, known as the Marumakkatayam law, which govern the succession to the throne, are too anomalous not to be mentioned. The succession to the Guddee as to private property "follows the line of sisters, and children by the sisters: a man without a sister is without a legal heir, and must adopt a sister to perpetuate the family."

On the death of a Rajah, the sovereignty passes, not to his sons, who can in no case inherit, but to his uterine brothers, if he have any. Failing these, or on their demise, it passes to his sister's sons, or to his sisters' daughters' sons, and so on. Thus every failure in the direct female descent necessitates the adoption of two or more females. Those adopted into the Royal family are chosen from among its near relatives, and are, when selected, called Tumbratees, or from the place where they reside, Ranees of Attinga. Such a selection has been necessary on two occasions since our connection with Travancore.

The very rapid increase in the population is one among many proofs of the prosperity secured to Travancore by the continuous mild and enlightened rule, which have made it a model Native State. Indeed, it has enjoyed great and exceptional advantages. Of the three great Native administrators, the late Sir Salar Jung, Sir Dinkur Rao, and Sir Madhava Rao, who have in the last few decades afforded abundant proof that Native Statesmanship has, under British suzerainty, lost nothing of its traditional ability and fertility of resource, it has been the good fortune of Travancore to have produced the last-named, and, while receiving from him his earliest public services, to have afforded him his earliest opportunities of distinction. Steadily supported by an enlightened Chief, Sir Madhava Rao was able, before entering on a wider sphere of duty, to regulate the administration in such a manner as to ensure the continued development to the best advantage of his country's resources, and to render comparatively easy the task of the present Maharajah, and of his excellent Dewan, A. Sheshia Sastri, C.S.I.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Pioneer* professes to have discovered the *modus operandi* adopted by Mr. Cumberland, the "thought-reader." It is this. Throwing the thinker off his guard by moving the subject's hand somewhat violently, the latter resents by a slight automatic resistance its deflection from the object which the "conjurer"—for such he really is—is to discover concealed in the room. Of course, even supposing the explanation to be the true one, it would need much practice and consummate skill to interpret such unknown "hieroglyphics" as the beatings of a misdirected pulse. The explanation does not seem to explain much, unless it is made clear how Mr. Cumberland reads the "automatic resistance." Moreover, what becomes of the discovery when the tell-tale hand has to reveal, not a locality, but a thought in the brain? The entertainment is said to be most amusing, and after all it does not matter how the professor outwits his audience. "Nothing succeeds like success."



## INDIA OFFICE.

FEBRUARY 11.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Brig.-Gen. Sir J. Hudson, K.C.B., S.C., Capt. J. Lamb, S.C., Maj. J. Burne, S.C., Lieut. W. Prior, S.C.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. E. P. Penrose, S.C.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—H. P. Owen.

## EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Brig.-Surg. H. Cayley, six months; Capt. A. W. Brooke, S.C., six months; Capt. W. H. Jameson, S.C., six months; Lieut. N. A. R. Burne, S.C., three months; Capt. J. Burn-Murdoch, R.E., six months; Capt. J. A. H. Pollock, S.C., six months.  
*Madras Estab.*—Col. H. E. Coningham, S.C., one month; Lieut. T. W. J. M. Georges, S.C., three months.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut.-Col. J. M. Madden, Inf., one year.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—J. E. Catton, six months' s.c.; R. W. Egerton, six months' s.c.  
*Bombay Estab.*—T. Hart-Davies (Cov.), six months' s.c.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Col. J. E. Waller, Inf.  
*Madras Estab.*—Maj. A. Chaplin, Inf.  
*Indian Marine.*—Capt. M. Bean.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—J. Westland (Cov.), J. S. Hubbard, J. B. Rostan.  
*Bombay Estab.*—M. D. Mackenzie.

## Correspondence.

## DIRECT TAXATION.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—An Income Tax is now being levied in India on the rich, but the question is, "Can a direct tax be raised from the poor in place of the salt tax?"

The tax on salt is causing great inconvenience to trade, to agriculture, and to manufactures. Fish cannot be cured without salt, and enormous supplies of fresh-water fish are waiting to be caught in our new province of Upper Burma. It is said that good pipes for drainage and for water supply cannot be made without salt, so Government has remitted the tax on the salt supplied to Messrs. Burn and Co., of Calcutta. The Viceroy and his Council have now offered a reward of Rs. 5,000 to any one who will invent a salt mixture so nauseous as to prevent any human being from eating it.

Every one ought to know that if the salt tax were abolished, an enormous increase in the salt trade would immediately take place. Parts of Cheshire would be undermined in order to send its salt to India—manufactures would be greatly stimulated and agriculture improved, and the dividends to the shareholders of our Railways increased.

It is for our financiers to calculate how much a tax of one rupee per annum on each able-bodied man above twenty years of age would produce. All females and all Sepoys in our Army should be exempted.

Free salt would cause our cattle to multiply and get fat. Their increased value would increase the national wealth, and the quality of milk would be improved all over India.

Your obedient servant,  
 T.

Feb. 12.

## OBITUARY.

## MR. EDWARD THOMAS, F.R.S.

The death of Mr. Edward Thomas, which occurred on the 10th inst., at the age of seventy-three, deprives this country of, perhaps, her foremost numismatist, "and," adds the *Times*, "the man who had most made numismatics the handmaiden of history." Born in 1813, he joined the Bengal Civil Service in 1832, and after some years' work in Kumaon, was placed by Dalhousie in the Punjab Commission, in which he so distinguished himself, that he was offered the Foreign Secretaryship in succession to Sir Henry Elliot. This offer ill-health compelled him to decline, and to

visit England, whence he returned to India, only to qualify for a pension, doing so as Judge of Delhi and of Saugor.

With his retirement from the service Mr. Thomas devoted himself with renewed zeal to the study of the antiquities and history of India and Asia generally, which gained for him a high reputation as a *savant* on the Continent, as well as the most unequalled recognition at home. In 1873 he was elected a Corresponding Member of the French Institute, and several years later he received a similar honour at the hands of the St. Petersburg Academy; but the Fellowship of the Royal Society, which his father had also held, represented the most valued prize and reward of his labours. The Companionship of the Order of the Indian Empire was conferred upon him nearly two years ago, the tardy official recognition of the great obligations under which Indian knowledge lay to him. Mr. Thomas's writings were very numerous, and many of them are still only to be found scattered throughout the journals of different learned societies, to which he had contributed for upwards of 40 years. The first, and in some respects the most important, of his works was his edition of James Prinsep's "Antiquities," which appeared in two volumes in 1858. His "Ancient Indian Weights," which forms an introductory essay of the "Numismata Orientalia"—of which he was the founder—is the standard authority on the subject, and is never likely to be superseded. He was also joint editor of Sir Henry Elliot's posthumous "History of India."

## COLONEL GEORGE THOMSON, C.B., BENGAL ENGINEERS.

We read in the *Times* that Colonel George Thomson, C.B., late of the Bengal Engineers, who died on Thursday, at his residence in Leeson-park, Dublin, was a son of the late Mr. George Thomson, of Fairly, Aberdeenshire. He was born in 1799, and was educated at Addiscombe College. He entered the Bengal Army in 1815, and retired with the rank of colonel in 1841. The gallant officer was Commanding Engineer of the South-Eastern Division of the Army for the invasion of Burma in 1824-5, and was afterwards employed as Chief Engineer of the Army of the Indus, and was present at the capture of Ghuznee. Colonel Thomson was a magistrate for Aberdeenshire, a Knight of the Dorian Order, and was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath in 1839.

Irony of fate! Present at the capture of Ghuznee! We should think so! Is it quite forgotten that Thomson was the man who, with but three helpers, piled up 300 pounds of powder outside the Cabul gate of the fortress and blew it in? But for which deed there might never have been a barony of Keane at all. Without saying that—

"Such a gallant deed of arms  
 Was never seen before,"

we may truly aver that it has rarely been equalled.

Here is the account of it by Kaye ("Afghan War," vol. i., p. 446), admittedly the first authority on the subject:—"Captain Thomson, of the Bengal Engineers, directed the movements of the explosion party, and with him were his two subalterns, Durand and Macleod, and Captain Peat, of the Bombay Corps. While the Afghans were anticipating an escalade and manning their walls, the British Engineers were quietly piling their powder-bags at the Cabul gate. The work was done rapidly and well."

## MAJOR-GENERAL PRIOR, MADRAS ARMY.

The death has been reported from Dinan, France, on the 3rd inst., of Major-General Prior, formerly of the 33rd Madras N.I., and late in civil employment at Hyderabad. Major General Prior was present when the Native troops mutinied at Saugor in June, 1857, and served during the defence of the Saugor Fort under Brigadier Saye, being severely wounded by a musket ball. He was engaged with the rebels when they came to plunder the Saugor cantonments in July, 1857, and was again severely wounded in an action at Narraiwlee on Sept. 18, 1857.

## PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HIRED SHIPS ENGAGED FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF TROOPS TO BOMBAY ON INDIAN SERVICE DURING THE SEASON 1886.

Ship.	To leave Portam'th	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
Deccan (Troop Freight Ship).....	—	—	—	—	15 Feb.
Surat (Troop Freight Ship).....	—	—	17 Feb.	19 Feb.	8 Mar.
Australia (Troop Freight Ship).....	—	20 Feb.	24 Feb.	26 Feb.	10 Mar.

FANCY the Hindoo community at Mirzapore classing a "few England returned Sahibs" with "other outcasts," who had been improperly invited to a certain religious festival! Of course the words were used in a "Pickwickian" sense; none the less the whole thing sounds funny.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Feb. 7, Aladdin, Calcutta; Celestial Empire, Calcutta; Tiverton (s), Calcutta.—9, City of London (s), Calcutta; Hereford, Calcutta.—12, Glance, Calcutta; Durston, Calcutta.—13, Rohilla, Calcutta; City of Carthage (s), Bombay; City of Canterbury (s), Bombay.—14, Clan Sinclair (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—Feb. 9, Siam (s), London; India (s), London; Pethersilla, Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.—Feb. 8, City of Agra (s), Clyde.—9, Mylomene, Liverpool; Zemindar, Liverpool.—11, Accrington, Liverpool; Falls of Dee, Liverpool.—12, Alexandra, Liverpool.—13, Mira (s), Liverpool; Avocet (s), London.

## DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Feb. 7, Clan Grant (s), Calcutta.—9, Duke of Buccleuch (s), Calcutta; Capella (s), Calcutta; City of Oxford (s), Calcutta.—10, Australia (s), Bombay.—11, Clan Buchanan (s), Bombay; Sutlej (s), Bombay.—13, Chusan (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—Feb. 11, Zambesi (s), Hong Kong.

CALCUTTA.—Feb. 6, Britannia, Barrow.—9, Angers (s), Bombay.

MADRAS.—Feb. 10, Almora (s), London; Clan Matheson (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Ancona*, from London, Feb. 17; s.s. *Assam*, from Venice, Feb. 25; from Brindisi, March 1.

For Bombay: Mrs. Young, Miss G. Cottle, Mr. A. W. Way, Mrs. P. Tarry, Mrs. Ingle and infant. From Brindisi: Mrs. and Miss Lang, Mr. E. F. Webster, Mr. E. Gray, Mr. H. S. Barnes, Mr. R. Reeve, Mr. Park.

For Aden: Miss Allen, Miss Shaw, Rev. J. Kay and friend.

For Malta: Lady Keppel, Miss Keppel, Earl of Caithness, and two gentlemen.  
For Alexandria: From Venice: Admiral and Mrs. Heath, Miss Hale, Mr. W. N. Hall. From Brindisi: Dr. J. M. Gibson, Mr. Gayton, Mr. M. F. Rust.

S.s. *Bokhara*, from London, Feb. 24; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, March 4; from Brindisi, March 8.

For Bombay: Miss Lamb, Mr. E. Dickinson, Mr. E. Winterson. From Venice: Mrs. Losack. From Suez: Colonel J. E. and Mrs. Waller, Mr. Westland, Mr. Gayton. From Brindisi: Mr. Buckingham, Colonel T. Graham.

For Madras: Mr. J. H. M. Cox, Mr. K. A. Care, Mrs. Kelly. From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. C. L. B. Cumming.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Watkins and niece, Mr. Cargill, Miss Poole.

For Malta: Mr. Backler, Miss Backler, Mr. Smiles.

For Colombo: Mr. B. Carson.

S.s. *Pekin*, from London, March 3; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, March 11; from Brindisi, March 15.

For Bombay: Mr. R. R. Winter, Mr. R. N. Clerk and two children, Mr. G. H. Morrish. From Brindisi: Mr. W. N. Shelstone, Mr. T. Mostyn Owen. From Suez: Hon. Justice West.

For Alexandria: From Venice: Mr. Hodges, Mr. Went.

For Malta: Miss Lavies, Mr. J. C. Murphy and son.

S.s. *Ravenna*, from London, March 17; s.s. *Gwalior*, from Venice, March 25; from Brindisi, March 29.

For Bombay: Colonel and Mrs. Sewell.

S.s. *Mirzapore*, from London, March 24; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, April 1; from Brindisi, April 5.

For Bombay: Colonel H. M. Repton.

For Malta: Mrs. Bolland and three friends.

S.s. *Cathay*, from London, April 7; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, April 15; from Brindisi, April 19.

For Bombay: From Venice: Colonel C. K. M. Walter. From Brindisi: Mrs. and Miss Wardrop, Mr. E. W. Dixon.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Nuddea*, to sail Feb. 17.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. D'Esterre and family, Mr. R. Booth, Mr. Charles Meaden, Miss Jenkins.

For Madras: Lieut.-Colonel Hodgson, Mr. L. Evans, Mr. J. L. Manson.

For Calcutta: Capt. E. C. Russell, Mr. Were, Mr. Rawlins, Master Pittar, Mr. F. Buckeridge.

For Suez: Rev. T. Collins.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Goorkha*, to sail March 3.

For Madras: Mrs. McLeod, Misses Norah and Hilda McLeod, Mr. J. Matheson, Mr. W. E. Highton, Miss Leckler.

For Colombo: Mr. A. W. Taylor, Mr. H. Harris, Mr. Neville C. Rolt, Mr. G. Barnett, Mr. J. E. Smart, Mr. C. L. Lawrence.

For Calcutta: Mrs. and Miss Place and child, Mr. Victor A. Brook, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Foley, Miss Downing, Mr. A. Grey.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Henzada*, to sail March 10.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Seabrook, Miss E. Wordsworth, Mrs. Parsons.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Rewa*, to sail March 17.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. A. Elliot.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *India*, to sail April 28.

For Colombo: Mrs. Norman and infant.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Britannia*, sailing Feb. 17.

For Bombay: Mrs. Hayter, Mr. P. J. Luard, Miss Luard, Mr. E. M. Lawson Smith, Rev. F. H. de Winton, Mr. Wilkie.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *California*, to sail Feb. 27.

For Bombay: Mr. Garden.

Per Star Line s.s. *Vega*, Capt. Wadley, to leave Liverpool, March 11.

For Calcutta: Mrs. H. Llewellyn, Mrs. Curtis, Mrs. E. T. Sealy, Miss Urquhart, Mr. Shillingford, Mr. and Mrs. P. Barry.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. *Gwalior*, Capt. P. Harris, Jan. 26.

From London: Miss S. Brierley, Miss Rose, Colonel G. L. Warden, Mrs. Hooper, Mrs. J. L. Hartington, Miss Ireland, Dr. and Mrs. Nolan and two children, Miss Warden, Miss Bennett, Mr. John Pollock, Mr. D. C. McNeill, Mr. L. E. Moore, Mr. Seymour Keay and two children.

From Venice: Dr. H. M. Sutton, Mr. E. Comber, Mr. O. Steele, Mr. and Mrs. S. Smith, two sons and tutor.

From Brindisi: Mr. A. Keell, Mr. H. O. Cardoza, Miss Bowles, Miss Hewlett, Miss Gosnell, Capt. Patton, Mr. D. Gostling, Mr. H. Macdonald, Mr. J. Smalley, Dr. Bennett, Capt. C. H. Morris, Mr. C. Verner, Mr. J. J. Crooke, Mr. Kane.

From Suez: General and Mrs. Hughes, Mr. Jefferson.

From Aden: Deputy Surgeon-General Bruce.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Nizam*, Capt. R. Harvey, left Bombay, Jan. 29.

For Brindisi: Brigadier-General R. C. Stewart, Colonel and Mrs. Clerk, Mr. C. Sharpe, Capt. H. F. M. Wilson, Mr. H. Dawney, Mr. W. Fuchs, Mr. Chanu, Major Rawlins, Mr. J. W. Fawney, Lieut. C. V. Hume.

For Venice: Mr. G. S. Foljambe.

For London: Miss Agnes Hawtrey, Mrs. W. J. Smith and child, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Rodger, Mr. T. Harris, Major A. B. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Uphill, Major J. E. P. Mosley, Mr. J. M. Cook, Mr. T. A. Cook, Mr. W. Bemrose, Capt. Ernest R. Evans, Private Clarke, Major R. Sargeant.

For Suez: Colonel Lazelle, Mr. N. Knox.

For Gibraltar: Mr. Cunha Berrance.

For Aden: Mr. Burjorjee, two children and infant.

Per Star Line s.s. *Capella*, from Liverpool, Feb. 9.

For Calcutta: Mr. W. Cole, Miss Comrie, Miss Maude Chadburn, Miss Belle Chadburn, Miss Cargill, Mrs. C. Foster and infant, Lieut.-Colonel R. F. Lewis, Mrs. Lawson, Mr. Frederick R. Mayne, Mrs. Mayne, Major W. F. Trotter, Mrs. C. G. Vansittart.

For Colombo: Mr. A. W. Buttin, Mr. W. W. Pole Fletcher, Mr. H. Gore, Mrs. Harding, Mr. P. R. Shand, Miss Tench, Mr. E. Torkington.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Australia*, Capt. Ashdown, from London, Feb. 10.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Yates, Mrs. Ashdown and child, Mrs. E. Collen and child, Mr. J. Loveday, Miss Clarkson, Mrs. Loveday, Mr. R. Chadderton, Major Clare, Mr. Warwick, Miss Ingle, Mrs. Matchin, two daughters and two sons, Rev. H. Monro, Miss C. Arbuthnot, Mrs. Francis, Mr. A. G. Wesché, Mrs. Maclean and two children, Major A. C. Lloyd, Lieuts. E. J. Harrison, P. A. Chambers, H. R. Vaughan, Surgeons W. G. Binell, R. H. Hall, Mr. Roy, Mr. Kuar.

For Port Said: Colour-Sergeant C. Baldwin.

For Suez: Mr. J. Spicer.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. C. Bushell and child.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Lawada*, sailed Feb. 12.

For Malta: Mrs. Rawstone.

For Port Said: Mr. Phillip Pavy.

For Bombay: Miss Tytler, Mr. J. T. Cooney.

The following passages have been engaged:—

By the s.s. *Verona*, Capt. M. D. Horne, sailing on Feb. 5.

For Marseilles: Mrs. Duke, infant and nurse, Mr. George R. Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell, Miss Maxwell, Mr. Douglas Keith, Mr. G. Herbst, Mr. Gustav Behnur, Mr. George Schnur, Mr. A. Chamberlain, Mr. W. Chamberlain.

For Suez: Major Von Hagenow, Capt. the Baron Von Huené, Mr. W. N. Richardson, Mr. Geo. Selden, Mr. J. B. Foster, Mr. Woodwells, Mr. Herbert Salt, Madame de la Berthelliere, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Nead, Mr. Baglioni.

For Brindisi: Mr. Mooney, Mr. D. Fuchs, Mr. and Mrs. John Taylor.

For Venice: Rev. Joseph Van Reeth.



# Official Gazette.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Jan. 23.)

**POLDEN**—The services of Surgeon R. P. Polden, M.B., acting medical officer, Punjab Northern State Railway, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

**HARRIS**, Surgeon G. F. A., officiating joint medical officer of Simla, is confirmed in that appointment, from Jan. 1, vice Surgeon-Major R. Power, retired.

**NORRIS**, Hon. J. E., Q.C., a judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, resumed his seat on the Bench of the High Court on the 18th inst.

**BAIRD**—The services of Major A. W. Baird, R.E., deputy superintendent, are placed at the disposal of the Department of Finance and Commerce, from Feb. 6.

**DALLAS**—The services of Mr. J. E. Dallas, executive engineer, 5th grade, temporary rank, State Railways, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department for employment in the Chhattarpur State.

**MACDONALD**—The services of Lieut. J. R. L. Macdonald, R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

**WYNNE**, Mr. T. R., executive engineer, 3rd grade, pro tem., State Railways, is appointed officiating deputy consulting engineer for Guaranteed Railways, Bombay.

**CANTOPHER**—The services of Mr. B. W. Cantopher, executive engineer, 3rd grade, sub pro tem., Bengal, temporarily employed on State Railways, are transferred from the establishment under the Government of Bengal, to that under the Chief Commissioner, Assam.

**WILSON**, Captain G. F. R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade, State Railways, is promoted to executive engineer, 3rd grade, sub pro tem.

**LAUDERDALE**—Major the Earl of Lauderdale, on return from furlough, received charge from Lieut.-Colonel A. W. Roberts of the office of political agent and superintendent of Chakhari, on Dec. 18, and made over charge to Major D. Robertson, political agent in Bundelkhand, on the 31st idem.

**RAYNSHAW**, Captain C. W., assistant commissioner, Merwara, to be a justice of the peace within and for the district of Ajmere-Merwara.

### MILITARY.

**SHAW**, Lieut. D. G. L., officiating squadron officer 1st Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, to be squadron officer, vice Captain E. Lloyd, seconded, dated Nov. 13.

#### FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:—

**HODGSON**, Lieut.-Colonel C. N., General List, Infantry, wing commander and 2nd in command 82nd Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for two years.

**BROOME**, Major and Brevet-Colonel J. H., General List, Infantry, squadron commander and 2nd in command 2nd Punjab Cavalry (p.a.), for 842 days.

**ROGERS**, Major G. W., B.S.C., wing commander 4th Goorkha Regiment, deputy-assistant adjutant-general for musketry (p.a.), for one year.

**ARMSTRONG**, Major J. A., R.E., superintending engineer, 3rd class, P.W.D., Punjab (p.a.), for one year and nine days.

**SWINEY**, Lieutenant G. W. E., Bengal Staff Corps, wing officer and quartermaster 2nd Sikh Infantry (p.a.), for one year.

**MEADE**, Lieutenant J. W. B., Bengal S.C., squadron officer and adjutant 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent (p.a.), for 128 days, as residuary furlough.

**THUILLIER**, Lieutenant W., Bengal S.C., wing officer 21st Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for one year.

**OLDHAM**, Surgeon-Major C. F., 1st Goorkha Regiment (u.p.a.), for 121 days.

**GRANT**, Surgeon-Major A. G., M.B., 16th Bengal Infantry (u.p.a.), for 182 days.

**SMYTH**, Surgeon-Major F. A., 27th Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for one year and 243 days.

**DUNCAN**, Surgeon-Major W., M.B., 10th Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for one year and 215 days.

**MAWSON**, Surgeon W., 14th Lancers (p.a.), for one year.

**GRIFFITHS**, Surgeon G. S., 32nd Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for one year.

**MACKENZIE**, Surgeon A. W., 5th Punjab Infantry (p.a.), for one year.

**SHEWAN**, Surgeon G., M.B. (p.a.), for one year.

**TOTTENHAM**, Hon. L. R., C.S., a judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained furlough of seven months, from March 1.

## BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head-Quarters, Simla, Jan. 15.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

**BAIRD**, Lieut. J. Mc D., 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment, having passed by the higher standard in Hindustani, to be interpreter, vice Lieut. E. H. Cole, dated Nov. 25.

**CRONIN**, Lieut. J. J., wing officer 7th Bengal Infantry, to be quartermaster, dated Nov. 9.

**BEADON**, Lieut. G. C., 2nd Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 29th Punjab Infantry, on probation, dated Dec. 24.

**PALMER**, Lieut. H. I. E., Worcestershire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 43rd Assam Light Infantry, on probation, dated Dec. 6.

**DE GEX**, Lieut. F. J., 1st Battalion West Riding Regiment, is to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the regimental depôts, dated Sept. 8.

(January 16.)

With the sanction of Government, the Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

**DENING**, Captain L., 26th Punjab Infantry, to officiate as deputy assistant adjutant-general, Presidency district, from Nov. 7, vice Schalch, proceeded on field service.

(January 20.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

**DOUGLAS**, Lieut. J. A., Dorsetshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 13th Bengal Infantry, on probation, dated Dec. 24.

**GILES**, Lieut. A., East Lancashire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 26th Punjab Infantry, on probation, dated Jan. 1.

With the sanction of Government the following orders are confirmed:—

**HANDCOCK**, Colonel A. G., 6th Bengal Light Infantry, to continue to officiate as assistant adjutant-general of the division, from Sept. 20.

**BURTON**, Major F. C., brigade-major, Meerut, to officiate as assistant adjutant-general of the division, vice Colonel T. R. Davidson, deceased.

**HILL**, Major W., 2nd Goorkhas, to officiate as brigade-major, Meerut, vice Major G. O. Stoney, 1st Battalion King's Own Borderers, proceeded to Camp of Exercise.

**OWEN**, Capt. H. O'B., R.A., to officiate as aide-de-camp to the major-general commanding the division, from Dec. 1, 1885, vice Lieut. Wood-yatt, Cheshire Regiment, relieved.

The officers named below have been declared by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, to have attained the undermentioned standards, agreeably to section 24, Bengal Army Regulations:—

**WORLDIDGE**, Captain J. F., Bengal S.C., High Proficiency in Persian.

**WILLIAMSON**, Lieut. C. V. W., Bengal S.C., High Proficiency in Persian.

**ENRIQUEZ**, Captain A. D., Bengal S.C., High Proficiency in Urdu.

#### FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—

**BARTON**, Lieut. C. G., 2nd Battalion Royal

Lancaster Regiment, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

**WHITE**, Lieut. A. O., 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

**VANE**, Lieut. W. L., 1st Battalion Durham Light Infantry, for twelve months, on private affairs.

**ROKEBY**, Lieut. H. L., 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

**RICHARDS**, Lieut. V. A., 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

**DALBIAO**, Captain H. S., G Battery, A Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, for three months, on urgent private affairs.

**DEWAR**, Lieut. A. W., 2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

**HAWKINS**, Surgeon F. D. C., Indian Medical Service, has obtained leave of absence to Australia, for three months.

### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Jan. 20.)

**COLLIER**, Mr. F. R. S., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Manbhoon, is appointed to perform the functions of a collector in that district.

**BIRCH**, Mr. H. H., officiating deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Julpigoree, is appointed to perform the functions of a collector in that district.

**PLACE**, Mr. G. W., is appointed to act in the 1st grade of joint magistrate and deputy collector, and is posted to the Sudder Station of the Furreedpore district.

**CAMERON**, Mr. D., C.S., has been granted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for three months.

**HEARD**, Mr. H. H., officiating deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Julpigoree, passed in Bengal by the higher standard at the half-yearly Departmental Examination of assistant magistrates and others held in November.

**FRENCH**, Mr. H. D., who has been appointed by H.M.'s Secretary of State to the Forest Department in Bengal, is appointed to be assistant commissioner of forests, third grade, from Jan. 8, and is posted to the Chota Nagpore forest division.

**PLACE**, Mr. G. W., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Furreedpore, is vested with the powers of a magistrate, 1st class, and with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in sec. 260 of the commissioner of Central Provinces.

**JOHNSON**, Mr. J. W., executive engineer, 2nd grade, and deputy superintendent of district works, Dacca, is granted furlough for eighteen months, from March 7.

**NORMAN**, Mr. M. J. J. B., executive engineer, 3rd grade, is posted to the Buxar division, which he joined on Jan. 5.

**ARNOTT**, Mr. M. H., A.E., 1st grade, attached to the office of the superintendent engineer, South West Circle, passed the departmental standard examination in Hindustani on Jan. 15.

**NICHOLSON**, Surgeon-Major F. C., made over charge of the Darjeeling Jail to Captain M. Power on Jan. 13.

### NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Jan. 23.)

**BENSON**, Mr. T., joint magistrate, 1st grade, on return from furlough, has been appointed to officiate as district and sessions judge, Saharanpur.

**NOBLE**, Lieut.-Colonel C. S., officiating deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 1st grade.

**GRIFF**, Major E. E., deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 2nd grade.

**BARROW**, Major F., officiating deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant commissioner, 1st grade.

**HORSFORD**, Lieut.-Colonel N. M. T., city magistrate, Lucknow, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 3rd grade.

**NICHOLSON**, Mr. K. M., deputy collector and extra assistant commissioner, has been transferred from Sitapur to Sultanpur.

**TOUHY**, Surgeon J. F., supernumerary civil surgeon, 2nd class, has been transferred from Mirzapur to Bijnor.

**SEGRAVE**, Mr. W. H., assistant district super-

intendent of police, has been transferred from Agra to Meerut.

**ARMSTRONG—TOUHY**—The services of the under-mentioned medical officers are permanently placed at the disposal of the Government of the N.W. Provinces and Oudh:—Surgeon J. Armstrong and Surgeon J. F. Touhy, M.D.

#### FURLONGS.

**JACOB, Mr. E. P.**, extra assistant commissioner, Sultanpur, has obtained privilege leave for three months, from April 7.

**QUINN, Mr. J.**, commissioner, Lucknow division, furlough to Europe for one year, from March 12.

**NICHOLLS, Mr. G. J.**, district and sessions judge, Ghazipur, furlough in India for three months, from March 9.

**EVANS, Mr. H. F.**, special judge, Jhansi, furlough to Europe for 19 months, from March 1.

**HALL, Mr. C. F.**, magistrate and collector, Budaun, furlough to Europe for eight months, from March 1.

**MOORE, Rev. C. G.**, chaplain of Ranikhet, furlough to Europe for one year, from Feb. 13.

#### PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Jan. 21.)

**TAYLOR, Rev. J.**, assistant chaplain, Church of Scotland, assumed charge of his special duty on Dec. 13.

**MILLER, Mr. J. A. E.**, district judge, Kangra, is appointed to officiate as division judge, Ludhiana, from Jan. 18, vice Mr. Carr Stephen, who reverted to extra judicial assistant.

**EGERTON, Captain F. W.**, assistant commissioner, Kohat, is appointed to the charge of the Thal outpost, from Dec. 26.

**ROBERTS, Major A. S.**, deputy commissioner, is transferred from the Karnal to the Sialkot district, of which he assumed charge on Jan. 13, relieving Baron J. Beutinck, who reverted to assistant commissioner.

The Hon. the Lieut.-Governor is pleased to make the following promotions in the Punjab Commission from Oct. 28, vice Mr. R. T. Burney, confirmed as judge of the Chief Court, Punjab:—

**GURDON, Colonel E. P.**, divisional judge, 2nd grade, to be divisional judge, 1st grade.

**BENTON, Mr. A. H.**, divisional judge, 3rd grade, to be divisional judge, 2nd grade.

**O'BULLOCK, Mr. F. D.**, district judge, 1st grade, to be divisional judge, 3rd grade.

**BECKETT, Mr. H. B.**, deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, to be district judge, 1st grade.

**MARSHALL, Lieut.-Colonel C. H. T.**, to be deputy commissioner, 3rd grade.

**MONTGOMERY, Captain J. A. L.**, to be director of Settlements and Revenue Records, from Nov. 9.

**BROWN, Mr. J. C.**, to be assistant commissioner, 1st grade.

**ANDERSON, Mr. H. A.**, assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, to be assistant commissioner, 2nd grade.

**MILLER, Mr. J. A. E.**, is appointed divisional judge of the Divisional Court of the Ludhiana Civil Division, vice Mr. Carr Stephen.

**COOPER, Hon. Surgeon-Major J. A. M.D.**, civil surgeon, resumed charge of his duties at Hissar on Jan. 1.

**PERRY, Surgeon F. F.**, is confirmed in the appointment of Professor of Surgery and Anatomy in the Lahore Medical School from Oct. 20, vice Surgeon-Major E. Lawrie.

**HOMAN, Mr. D. K.**, district superintendent of police, is transferred from the Sialkot to the Gujranwala district.

**HASLETT, Mr. H.**, district superintendent of police, is transferred from the Gujranwala to the Sialkot district.

**MULLALLY, Mr. J. J.**, executive engineer, specially attached to the Chenab Canal division, is allowed 7 months' furlough to Europe from April.

#### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, Jan. 23.)

**NEDHAM, Mr. W. A.**, officiating deputy commissioner, Seoni, has been granted eight months' furlough from the 15th Feb.

**LUGARD, Lieut.-Colonel H. L.**, deputy commissioner, 3rd class, to be deputy commissioner, second class, vice Lieut.-Colonel H. C. E. Ward, appointed deputy commissioner, 1st class.

**THOMAS, Lieut.-Colonel R. M. B.**, canton magist-

rate of Kamptee, to be deputy commissioner, 3rd class, vice Lieut.-Colonel H. L. Lugard.

**DRYSDALE, Mr. T.**, deputy commissioner, 4th class, to be cantonment magistrate, Kamptee, vice Lieut.-Colonel R. M. B. Thomas.

**GORDON, Mr. L.**, assistant commissioner, assumed charge of his duties at Nagpur on the 12th current.

**WILLMOT, Dr. R.**, received medical charge of the Bhandara district, and executive charge of the jail from Dr. J. B. Ferdinands on the 18th current.

**PHILLIPS, Mr. F. A. T., C.S.**, assistant commissioner, has been placed in charge of the Bilaspur Treasury from the 4th inst.

#### BRITISH BURMA.

(*British Burma Gazette*, Jan. 9.)

**MITCHELL, Mr. T., C.S.**, assistant commissioner, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 1st class in the Pegu district.

**PEMBERTON, Colonel W. W.**, deputy commissioner, having reported his return from furlough, is posted to the charge of the Thongwa district.

The services of the following officers, attached to the Burmah State Railway, have been placed at the disposal of the chief commissioner, for employment on special duty in Upper Burma:—

**MATTHEWS, Mr. H. M.**, manager and engineer-in-chief, from Dec. 5.

**RIGG—BEESTON—Mr. H. Rigg**, executive engineer, 1st grade, and **Mr. R. C. Beeston**, executive engineer, 3rd grade, from Dec. 15.

#### MADRAS.

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### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

#### BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

#### CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Jan. 20.)

The following inspectors in the Salt Department are promoted from Feb. 1:—

**DALRYMPLE-HAY—RUSSELL—Messrs. A. P. R. Dalrymple-Hay, C.V., and Russell**, from the 3rd to the 2nd grade.

**MAINWARING, Mr. E. R. R.**, from the 4th to the 3rd grade.

**MERRIMAN, Mr. J. H.**, 1st grade assistant commissioner, to be deputy commissioner of Salt Revenue, from Dec. 23.

**SHAW, Mr. C. B.**, is confirmed as assistant commissioner of Salt Revenue, 4th grade, from Aug. 23.

The following promotions are made:—

**VIBART, Lieut.-Colonel H. M., R.E.**, superintending engineer, third class, to be superintending engineer, second class, from Jan. 9.

**PENNYCUICK, Lieut.-Colonel J., R.E.**, superintending engineer, third class (temporary rank), to be superintending engineer, third class, from Jan. 9.

**MORANT, Lieut.-Colonel J. L. L., R.E.**, superintending engineer of works (temporary), to be superintending engineer, 3rd class, from Jan. 9.

**CLARKE, Major S. C., R.E.**, executive engineer, 1st grade, to be superintending of works, from Jan. 9.

**SMITH, Major A. C., R.E.**, executive engineer, 1st grade (substantive pro tem.), to be executive engineer, 1st grade, from Jan. 9.

**HARRIS, Mr. T. D.**, executive engineer, 2nd grade, to be executive engineer, 1st grade, from Jan. 9.

**PETERS, Mr. C. J.**, executive engineer, 3rd grade, to be executive engineer, 2nd grade, from Jan. 9.

**GARRETT, Mr. A. H.**, executive engineer, 3rd grade (substantive pro tem.), to be executive engineer, 3rd grade, from Jan. 9.

**DAVIDSON, Mr. J. P.**, executive engineer, 4th grade, to be executive engineer, 3rd grade, from Jan. 9.

**JOYCE, Mr. A.**, executive engineer, 4th grade, to be executive engineer, 3rd grade, from Jan. 9.

**SMITH, Mr. C. M.**, executive engineer, 4th grade (temporary rank), to be executive engineer, 4th grade, from Jan. 9.

**ASHPITEL, Mr. F. W.**, assistant engineer, 1st grade, (substantive pro tem.), to be assistant engineer, 1st grade, from Jan. 9.

**INGLIS, Mr. J.**, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to be assistant engineer, 1st grade, from Jan. 9.

**CONWAY-GORDON**—Consequent on the transfer of Major L. Conway-Gordon, C.I.E., R.E., from the Accounts Branch, the following permanent promotions are made in the Superior Accounts Establishment, from Jan. 1:—

**HEAVEN, Mr. F. G.**, deputy examiner, 2nd grade (super-numerary), from deputy examiner, 2nd grade.

The following promotion is made:—

**PLUMMER, Lieut. and Assistant Commissary S. C.**, assistant engineer, 1st grade (super-numerary), to be executive engineer, 4th grade, from Jan. 16.

#### MILITARY.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Madras Staff Corps from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India:—

**LOGAN-HOME, Lieut. F. C.**, the Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment), squadron officer 3rd Madras Light Cavalry, dated Dec. 21, 1882.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the colonel's allowance, dated Jan. 20:—

**FARRER, Colonel R.**, Staff Corps.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

**CRESSWELL, Captain C. A.**, to be major, dated Jan. 12.

**McCAUSLAND, Captain W. H.**, to be major, dated Jan. 12.

The services of the undermentioned officer are placed temporarily at the disposal of the chief commissioner of Mysore:—

**PEARSE, Lieut.-Colonel C. J., S.C.**, officiating commandant, Bangalore Rifle Volunteers.

The services of the undermentioned officer are placed at the disposal of the Government of India:—

**SHAW, Lieutenant A. J.**, probationer, Staff Corps.

**ADAMS**—The services of Surgeon C. Adams, M.B., are replaced at the disposal of the provincial Commander-in-Chief from the date of his return from furlough.

(*Head-Quarters, Ootacamund*, Jan. 22.)

**LOCKHART, Lieut.-Colonel W. E.**, Royal Artillery, has been appointed to command the Royal Artillery, Ferozepore; he is directed to proceed to that station to join his appointment.

**PRIESTLEY, Lieutenant G. W.**, East Yorkshire Regiment, wing officer 21st Regiment Madras Infantry (on probation), having exceeded six months' leave out of India, has, under instructions from Government, ceased to be a probationer for the Staff Corps.

**CURTIS, Captain H. A. D.**, Royal Artillery, will command No. 6 Battery 1st Brigade Southern Division Royal Artillery, temporarily.

**HEWSON, Captain J. J.**, Royal Artillery, will command No. 3 (Mountain) Battery 1st Brigade South Irish Division Royal Artillery, temporarily, and Lieutenant L. Ford, Royal Artillery, will do duty therewith.

The following transfers are ordered:—

**COLLIER, Army Schoolmaster W.**, from garrison school, Tougoo, to Depot Wellington.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower in Hindustani:—

**RECKITT, Surgeon J. D. T.**, Medical Staff.

**FFENNEL, Lieut. R.**, 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers.

**DENNE, Lieut. A. R.**, Royal Munster Fusiliers, probationer, S.C., Secunderabad.

**MATTHEWS, Lieut.-Colonel C. J.**, 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment.

**WYNCH, Lieut. F. J. H.**, 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment.

**GLYNN, Lieut. R. M. O.**, 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment.

**WARD, Lieut. G. A.**, Durham Light Infantry, probationer, S.C.

**BARRINGTON, Lieut. R.**, 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment.

#### FURLOUGH.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India:—

**IREMONGER, Lieut. R. G., S.C.**, wing officer and adjutant 32nd Mounted Infantry (p.a.), for one year.



The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of furlough by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India:—

ONSLow, Major F. M., cavalry, six months, m.c.  
WILSON, Hon. W., Acting Chief Secretary to Government, is granted furlough to Europe for one year, from March 19.

HORSFALL, Mr. J. G., collector of Ganjam, is granted furlough to Europe for eight months, from the end of March next.

IRVINE, Mr. G. D., district and sessions judge, Trichinopoly, is allowed special leave for six months, from March 15.

MOBERLY, Mr. H., acting head assistant collector, Tanjore, is allowed privilege leave for two months, from February 15.

STUART, Mr. C. J., to act as assistant superintendent of police, Vizapatnam district, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. H. W. Lu shington.

GALTON, Mr. C. A., is appointed acting disteict magistrate of Chingleput.

BLACK—Privilege leave for three months is granted to the Rev. J. Black, joint chaplain of St. George's Cathedral.

## BOMBAY.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Jan. 28.)

MOBRISON—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. E. C. Morrison, C.S., to be a justice of the peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Bombay, other than the Presidency town of Bombay.

H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

MACKENZIE, Mr. T. D., C.S., to act as collector and magistrate of the district of Khandeish, and district registrar and political agent, Khandesh, and to be member and president of the Local Board established for the Khandeish district, until further orders.

LEY, Mr. F. S. P., C.S., to act as collector and magistrate of the district of Broach, and district registrar, Broach, and to be member and president of the Local Board established for the Broach district, until further orders.

VINCENT, Mr. R. H., to be district superintendent of police in the Broach district, vice Mr. Prescott, deceased, continuing to act as district superintendent of police in the Ahmednagar district until relieved.

MACBAY, Major W. G. W., to be 3rd grade district superintendent of police, vice Mr. Prescott, deceased.

YATES, Mr. F. B., to be 4th grade district superintendent of police, vice Major Macbay, promoted.

HOLLAND, Mr. W. J., to be superintendent of police, Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, vice Mr. Vincent, transferred, continuing to act as district superintendent of police in the Khandeish district until relieved.

GIBBS, Mr. H. M., to be 5th grade district superintendent of police, vice Mr. Yates, promoted, and to be district superintendent of police in the Upper Sind Frontier district, vice Mr. Holland, transferred, continuing to act as district superintendent of police in the Kaira district, until relieved.

AUSTIN, Mr. F., to be 1st grade assistant superintendent of police, vice Mr. Gibbs, promoted, continuing to act as superintendent of police, Southern Maratha Railway, until relieved.

DAVIES, Mr. D., to be 2nd grade assistant district superintendent of police, vice Mr. Austin promoted.

SOUTER, Mr. W., to be a police probationer, vice Mr. Davies, promoted.

HART, Mr. J. H. E., M.I.C.E., is promoted to the rank of chief engineer, 2nd class, with effect from Dec. 28.

The following notification by the Government

of India in the Public Works Department is republished for information:—

WYNNE, Mr. T. R., executive engineer, 3rd grade, substantive pro tem., State Railways, is appointed officiating deputy consulting engineer for Guaranteed Railways, Bombay, dated Jan. 22.

RODRIGUES, Assistant Surgeon L. M., is placed on general duty, Bombay.

#### FURLONGS.

MACDOUGALL—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to grant Brigade-Surgeon H. R. L. Macdougall, M.D., L.R.C.S., L.M. (Ed.), an extension for one year of his tour of service as superintendent of Matheran.

McCAlMAN, Surgeon H., M.B., M.D., C.M., civil surgeon, Ratnagiri, is allowed furlough (p.a.) for eighteen months.

#### MILITARY.

OSTREHAN, Colonel E. S., Staff Corps, reappointed to the Commissariat Department in the grade of assistant commissary-general, 1st class, supernumerary, to be absorbed in that grade from 13th idem, vice Lieut.-Colonel Keays, retired.

WAPSHARE.—The services of Captain A. Wapshare, Bombay Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Provincial Commander-in-Chief, from Nov. 23.

SALMON, Lieut.-Colonel W. A., Staff Corps, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

MORGAN, Sergeant R., to be lieutenant in the Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps.

CARPER, Lieutenant E. J., Staff Corps, 14th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed sub-assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, on probation.

DAWSON, Lieutenant C. H., of the 1st Battalion Worcester Regiment, wing officer 2nd Bombay Infantry, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, from Feb. 28, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary for India.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, Jan. 22.)

The Provincial Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

PRITCHARD, Lieut. C. H., officiating wing officer 7th Bombay Infantry, to officiate as wing officer 9th Bombay Infantry, on probation.

COURAN, Lieut. W. L., officiating wing officer 5th Bombay L.I., to officiate as wing officer 16th Bombay Infantry, on probation.

HUME, Major W. F., General List, Infantry, to be wing commander 22nd Bombay Infantry, sub pro tem., vice Captain Wetherall, seconded.

JACOB, Lieut. C. W., officiating wing officer 30th Bombay Infantry, to be wing officer.

With reference to the G.O.C. of this date the following reversions to the 22nd Bombay Infantry is notified:—

SMITH, Captain A., wing commander, to be wing officer.

HILLS, Colonel J., C.B. R.E., having returned from Europe, is permitted to reside at Deesa.

PRENDERGAST, Surgeon J., Medical Staff, is placed on general duty, Scind Circle.

BURROUGHS, Captain, deputy assistant adjutant-general for musketry, is posted to the second circle.

MACBAY, Major W. G. W., S.C., district superintendent of police, Khandeish, and assistant political agent for the Dangs and Surgana, returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India, from Jan. 19.

BANNERMAN, Surgeon W.B., Madras Medical Service, held medical charge (sub pro tem.) of the 10th Bombay Infantry from July 29 to Sept. 9.

#### FURLONGS.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

SOMERVILLE Lieut. D. S., 2nd North Staffordshire Regiment, for six months, on medical certificate.

BROWNE, Colonel C. M., R.E., has been granted by the Secretary of State for India extension of leave for 229 days, on private affairs.

SANDWITZ, Lieut.-Colonel W. F., Staff Corps, second in command, is allowed furlough to Europe for 266 days, on private affairs (being the residue of the furlough granted to him

from which he was recalled) with the necessary subsidiary leave. The furlough to commence from date of arrival in England or on the Continent of Europe.

## A CLEARANCE LIST

OF

## SECOND-HAND BOOKS

ON

## CHINA,

ON SALE BY

W. H. ALLEN & CO.,

13, WATERLOO PLACE, LONDON, S.W.

Goloconin (Capt.) Japan and the Japanese, comprising the Narrative of a Captivity in Japan, new edition, 2 vols. post 8vo. 1853 10s. 6d.

Grossier (Abbé) A General Description of China, containing the Topography of the Fifteen Provinces which comprise the vast Empire, 2 vols. 8vo. with maps and illustrations, 1788 12s.

Grosier (M. l'Abbé) Histoire Générale de la Chine ou Annales de cet Empire Traduites du Tong-Kien-Kang-Mow, par le feu Père Joseph-Anne Marie de Moyriac de Mailla, Jésuite François, Missionnaire à Pékin, à Paris, 1777, 12 vols. 4to. half bound £10

Gutzlaff (Rev. Chas.) The Life of Taou-Kaang, late Emperor of China, with Memoir of the Court of Peking, post 8vo. 1852 6s.

Gutzlaff (Rev. Chas.) Chinese History, Ancient and Modern, illustrated with map of Empire, 2 vols. demy 8vo. 1834 18s.

Huc (M.) The Chinese Empire, 2 vols. 8vo. map, 1865 £1 1s.

Langdon (W. B.) Ten Thousand Things relating to China and the Chinese, second edition, 8vo. illustrated, 1843 16s.

Le Comte (Louis) Memoirs and Observations made in a late Journey through the Empire of China, very much corrected, with addition of map of China, &c., crown 8vo. 1698 10s.

Legge (Rev. Jas.) Notions of the Chinese concerning God and Spirits, 8vo. Hong Kong 5s.

Leland (C. J.) Pidgin-English Sing-Song, 12mo. 1876 1s. 6d.

Mackenzie (K. S.) Narrative of the Second Campaign in China, 8vo. map, 1842 5s.

Margary (A. R.) Journey of, from Shanghai to Bhamo and back to Manwyne, by Sir Rutherford Alcock, 8vo. portrait, 1876.

Martin (R. Montgomery) China, Political, Commercial, and Social, 2 vols. 8vo. maps, 1847.

McLeod (John) Narrative of a Voyage in His Majesty's late ship, *Alcester*, to the Yellow Sea along the Coast of Corea, 8vo. coloured plates, 1817 8s.

Medhurst (W. H.) China, its State and Prospects, second edition, illustrated, 1838 7s. 6d.

Michie (Alex.) The Siberian Overland Route from Peking to Petersburg through the Deserts and Steppes of Mongolia, &c., 8vo. illustrations, 1864 10s.

Mossman (Saml.) New Japan, the Land of the Rising Sun, 8vo. map, 1873.

Neale (F. A.) Narrative of a Residence in Siam, crown 8vo. illustrated, 1852 5s.

Newbold (T. J.) Political and Statistical Account of the British Settlements in the Straits of Malacca, 2 vols. 8vo. illustrated, half morocco, 1839 18s.

Opium Traffic, Crisis in, 8vo. half calf, China, 1839 7s. 6d.

Phipps (John) Practical Treatise on the China and Eastern Trade, 8vo. Calcutta, 1835 £1

Power (W. Tyrone) Recollections of a Three Years' Residence in China, 8vo. illustrated, 1853 5s.

Psalmannaazar (Geo.) An Historical and Geographical Description of Formosa, &c., illustrated with several cuts, post 8vo. calf, 1704 8s.

Rennie (D. F.) The British Arms in North China and Japan, Peking, 1860; Kagosima, 1862, crown 8vo. 1864.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## BOMBAY.—January 22.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 97 1-1	1-6	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	100	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	105	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1871 ...	—	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1872 ...	—	to	—
Paris Municipal Loan ...	—	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	91	to	—
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Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	90½	to	—
Cooria Spinning Bonds ...	—	to	—

## BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
Bank of Bombay ...	Rs. all	10 pr.ct.	720
Bank of Bengal ...	all	10 pr.ct.	835
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr.ct.	580
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank ...	all	5½ pr.ct.	130
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	—	—	—
National Bank of India ...	£12½	5 pr.ct.	109

## PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	2,850	125	950
Albert Ginning Co. ...	all	18 pr.ct.	450
Albert (Kurrahee) ...	1,100	100	1,130
Apollo ...	407	10	280
Bellary ...	1,000	25	535
Bombay Cotton ...	125	4½	212½
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	—	—	—
Colaba ...	1,880	70	790
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	12	165
East India ...	1,000	130	1,375
Fort ...	8,500	150	2,625
French ...	all	45	615
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	—	—	—
Khangam ...	—	—	—
Mercantile ...	—	—	—
Mofussil Co. ...	400	30	410
Manmar M. ...	all	45	250
New Berar ...	—	—	—
New Indian ...	125	9	172½
Prince of Wales ...	500	100	570
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	—	—	—
Sassoon ...	500	25	500
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	90	1,175
Sind ...	750	25	660
Volkart ...	1,000	20	780

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	90	1,425
Alfred Manufacturing ...	500	17½	340
Alliance Spinning ...	1,000	30	710
Albert Edward Mills ...	500	13½	450
Anglo-Indian ...	100	2	102
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ltd. (Bellary) ...	—	—	—
Bhowmuggur Mills ...	100	—	10
Bombay United ...	1,000	20	950
Central India ...	500	25	770
Cooria Mills ...	1,000	20	670
D. Spinning ...	all	—	130
Dhun Mills ...	—	—	—
Dhurumsey ...	—	—	—
Empress Co. ...	all	25	710
Farjee Petik ...	1,000	25	680
Golan Bala ...	400	20	256
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	—	175
Hindustan ...	1,000	40	885
Hingunghat Mill ...	—	—	—
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	50	1,060
Imperial Cotton ...	500	20	475
Indian Manufacturing ...	—	—	—
James Greaves ...	400	—	570
Jaffer Ali ...	500	40	480
Jewraz Baloo ...	1,000	30	1,090
Khandeish ...	1,000	80	900
Khatoo Mackungee ...	1,000	40	880
Leopold ...	100	5	147
Madras United ...	1,000	100	2,700
Mahalaxmee ...	1,000	35	610
Manockjee Petit ...	all	50	1,180
Mazagon ...	250	9	200
Morarij Goculdass ...	1,000	15	1,540
Nalgam ...	—	—	—
National ...	1,000	40	560
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20	926
Oriental ...	625	10	580
Parell ...	400	—	95
People of India ...	—	—	183
Prince of Wales ...	500	30	65
Sassoon ...	1,000	40	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	50	1,375
Soonderdas ...	1,000	50	700
Southern India ...	500	20	410
Southern Mahratta ...	—	—	—
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	35	575
Western India ...	1,000	50	700

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	218-3-0	5 pr.ct.	330
Do. New £20 Shares ...	130-14-6	do.	350
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	90
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	20
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	196-15-5	do.	330
New £18 Shares ...	—	—	—

## MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	815
Bombay Ice Co. (A.) ...	600	102
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. (B.) ...	1,500	3,775
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	—	11
Karachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100	43
Karachee Landing and Shipping ...	800	310

Kemp & Co. ...	175	330
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	25
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	58
Indian Loan Assoc. ...	20	22
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,600
Treacher and Co. ...	all	1,180
Thacker and Co. ...	all	175

## LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	700	710
Frere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	1,400	707½

## CALCUTTA.—January 25.

P.C.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Rs.	97 10 to 97 11
4 Promissory Notes ...	—	98 2 to —	—
4½ of 1870 (1885) ...	—	100 2 to 100 0	—
4½ of 1878-79 (1895) ...	—	100 2 to 100 0	—
4½ of 1878 (1893) (New Loan) ...	—	100 2 to 100 0	—
4½ of 1879 (Coupon) ...	—	—	—

## CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

	Rs.	Paid off
6 of 1865 (1895) ...	—	—
6 of 1866 (1896) ...	—	—
6 of 1867 (1897) ...	101 8 to —	—
6 of 1870 (1889) ...	102 8 to —	—
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	103 0 to —	—
6 of 1878 (1903) ...	98 4 to —	—
5 of 1884-5 (1903) ...	98 4 to —	—
4½ of 1882 (1902) ...	95 0 to —	—

## BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to —
Agra Savings ...	100	125 to —
Allahabad ...	100	192 to 195
Alliance of Simla ...	100	145 to —
Bank of Bengal ...	500	82½ to 825
Do. of Upper India ...	100	135 to —
Delhi and London ...	£25	170 to —
Himalaya ...	100	120 to —
Mussoorie ...	100	105 to —
National of India ...	£12½	108 to 109
Rohilkund Kumon ...	100	103 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	350 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	90 to —

## COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Price.
Alipore Coal ...	100 125 to —
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 50 Nominal.
Asiatic Jute ...	100 Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10 150 to —
Barnagore Jute ...	£10 70 to —
Bengal Coal ...	1,000 1,300 to 1,425
B. Baragundd Copper (preface A. shares) ...	5s. 2 to 2½
Do. D-ferred B. Shares ...	£1 2 to 2½
Bengal Mills ...	£100 1,300 to —
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100 80 to —
Bonded Warehouse ...	445 285 to 290
Bowenah Cotton Mills ...	100 36 to 37
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80 56 to 57
Burrakur Coal ...	100 153 to 155
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100 115 to 120
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	85 91 to 92
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar ...	100 103 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100 76 to —
Chitpore Himalayan Railway ...	100 97 to 98
Dumbar Cotton Mills ...	100 30 to 32
Equitable Coal ...	250 150 to 160
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100 15 to 16
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	200 195 to 200
Gouropore ...	100 76 to 77
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100 95 to —
Howrah Docking ...	500 110 to 115
Howrah Mills ...	100 64 to —
India General Steam Navigation ...	100 106 to 107
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	50 110 to —
Landing and Shipping ...	100 50 to 55
Murree Brewery ...	100 125 to —
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100 100 to —
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100 106 to 102
New Beerbrook Coal ...	100 66 to —
Ramkistopore Press ...	100 60 to 61
Raneesinghpore Coal Association ...	100 45 to 48
Riverside Press ...	90 63 to 64
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500 250 to —
Seabrook Jute Manufacturing ...	100 44 to —
Strand Bank Press ...	100 71 to 72
Watson's Patent Press ...	100 84 to 85

## TEA COMPANIES.

	Price.
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100 70 to —
Amlable (Assam) ...	100 10 to —
Amluckie ...	100 80 to —
Arcuttipore (Cachar) ...	100 91 to —
Assam ...	£20 540 to —
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100 30 to 81
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100 30 to —
Do. contributory ...	80 18 to 20
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200 150 to —
Do. contributory ...	100 75 to —
Burkholia (Cachar) ...	100 30 to —
Central Cachar ...	100 125 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100 45 to —
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100 60 to —
Chota Nagpore ...	100 45 to 50
Colonial (Assam) ...	100 — to —
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100 31 to —
Darjiling ...	100 180 to —
Dehing (Assam) ...	80 30 to 81
Dehra Doon ...	100 50 to —
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100 80 to —
Dhunatri ...	100 100 to —
Durrung (Assam) ...	100 39 to 40
Eastern Cachar ...	100 30 to 31
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100 58 to 59
Endogam ...	10 100 to —
Gielle (Darjiling) ...	100 74 to —
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100 120 to —
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100 7 to 8
Grob (Assam) ...	100 50 to —

Holta (Kangra) ...	100	77 to 78
Hoolmarae (Assam) ...	100	88 to —
Hoolungorie (Assam) ...	100	46 to 47
Indian Terai ...	500	100 to —
Jellalporo (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Jheerl Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	26 to 23
Kangra Valley ...	100	— par
Kornafull (Chittagong) ...	100	40 to —
Kunchumpore (Cachar) ...	100	20 to —
Kursong and Darjiling ...	250	85 to —
Do. contributory ...	200	75 to —
Kursong and Terai ...	—	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	212 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	40 to —
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	60 to 62
Loobah ...	100	120 to —
Lower Assam ...	£27½	23 to —
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	60 to —
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	20 to —
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	20 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	8 to 15
Moran (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	80 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	71 to —
Mungledye (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	— to —
Do. contributory ...	125	— to —
New Falloodhi (Darjiling) ...	—	— to —
New Gholia Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	30	130 to —
Nutanwore (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	40 to —
Punkabares (Darjiling) ...	100	61 to —
Puttareah (Sylhet) ...	100	63 to —
Rajabore (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Sapakati ...	100	110 to —
Second Mutual Cachar ...	56	10 disct.
Seemah ...	—	— to —
Singbulli and Murmah ...	100	88 to 90
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	62 to 64
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	90 to 91
Springside (Darjiling) ...	100	87 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	30 to —
Tundarra (Darjiling) ...	100	65 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	110 to 112
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	105 to —
Takvar (Darjiling) ...	200	150 to —
Upper Assam ...	£10	15 to 25

## LONDON.—February 15.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1913, Sp. all p.l. ...	88 to 88½
3½ India Stock, Jan 5, 1931 ...	100 to 101
4 Do. October 10, 1893 ...	103½ to 104
4 India Enforced Paper ...	72½ to 73½
4 Do. do. 1895 ...	74½ to 75½
4 Do. do. 1893 ...	74½ to 75½
4 Ceylon, 1882 and 1893 ...	107 to 109
4 Do. 1886-8 ...	108 to 105
4 Mauritius, 1891 ...	102 to 101
6 Do. 1893-93 ...	115 to 118
4 Do. ...	101 to 103
4 Straits Settlements Government ...	105 to 107

## RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

	Price.
PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS. Paid	
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. ...	103 105 to 107
East Indian, Irrademed. 4½ p.c. ...	107 117 to 119
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	103 103 to 108
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	103 106 to 108
South Indian, 4½ p.c. ...	103 113 to 115

## RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	7½	61 to 7½
Bengal Central, Ltm. Shs. ...	—	4 to 5½
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 pr. cent. ...	100	152 to 151
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 pr. cent. ...	—	21½ to 24½
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A. 1933 ...	—	23½ to 24½
Do. Ann. B. £1 per ann. (ass.) ...	—	24½ to 25
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4 p.c. ...	—	119 to 121
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	141 to 143
Madras, guaranteed 5 pr. cent. ...	103	125 to 127
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	103	119 to 121
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	103	113 to 115
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	125 to 127
Rohilkund and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. ...	4½	4 to 4½
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	122 to 124
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South Indian, guar. 5 pr. cent. ...	103	125 to 127
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	103	— to —
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Do. do. ...	5	9½ to 9½
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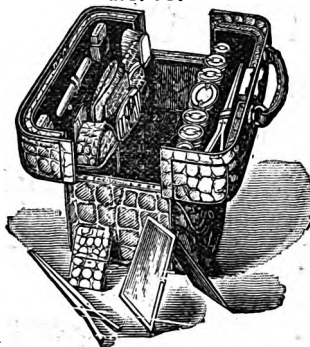
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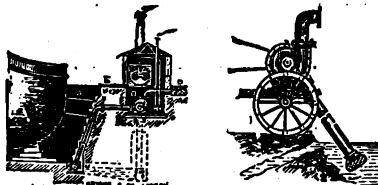
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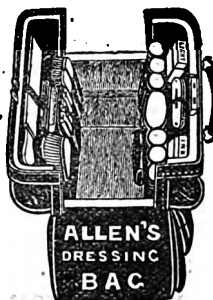
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AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.

VOL. XLIV.]  
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LONDON, FEBRUARY 22, 1886.

[PRICE 6D.]

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1886.

## Notes of the Week.

THE overland mail brings us letters and papers from Bombay to the 5th February; from Calcutta, Madras and Allahabad to the 3rd February.

THE *Times* Correspondent at Mandalay reports that Lord Dufferin has, for political reasons, considered it advisable to occupy the Royal Palace. He was to leave Mandalay on the 18th or 20th. It had been hoped that he would probably issue, before his departure, a proclamation terminating the present provisional state of affairs, though this has not yet been done. The Hlootdaw's action is stated to be aimed solely at embarrassing the Government. It has been decided that the troops shall receive batta instead of the property captured at the palace at Mandalay. A subsequent telegram reports the Viceroy's arrival at Thayetmyo on the 21st.

FROM Calcutta we learn, on the authority of the same journal, that the depreciation of silver continues to engage the earnest attention of the Government. "It is understood," we are told, "that the aim of the Indian Government is bi-metallism, although it has no wish to lay down any absolute rules as to the ratio that the two metals should bear to each other under the scheme of bi-metallism, or as to other details. What it wishes recognised is, the need, not for India only, but for Europe, of rehabilitating silver, and taking immediate steps for that object. Notwithstanding rumours to the contrary, there is good reason to believe that discontinuance of coinage has not entered its plans."

A NUMBER of petty engagements with dacoits are reported from the Pagan district. The civil officer in charge of the Pagan district announces that the country is quieting down and that the revenue is coming in.

GENERAL PRENDERGAST proceeds to Rangoon and remains there. General White retains the command at Mandalay, and will direct the military operations in Upper Burma. Colonel Norman remains at Bhamo.

A STRONG column leaves immediately for the Shan country. It will be camped in the Nataik Pass, the chief route between Burma and the Shan country, and a road through the pass is to be made.

THE insanitary state of Calcutta, to which we recently invited attention, has formed the subject of representation to the Lieutenant-Governor by a memorial from every class and condition, from the Chief Justice, Bishop, and Roman Catholic Archbishop, downwards; it is to be hoped that no time will be lost in dealing with this important subject.

THE prospects of the coming wheat harvest in the North-Western and Central Provinces are stated to be exceptionally favourable. Reports from the other Provinces are also good, and as there is also a general promise of a favourable harvest of rice and other food grains, it is likely that a large quantity of wheat will be available for exportation, and that the season will be highly prosperous.

THE formal handing over of Gwalior to Scindia will take place about the 20th of March, and will be made the occasion of a military pageant, in which the Agra garrison will take part.

AN important addition to the Indian railway system was made last week, when the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal formally opened the Dacca-Mymensingh line.

This railway will open up several districts of Eastern Bengal, and eventually form part of the line to Assam.

It is expected that the Budget will be issued about the 19th of March. The Viceroy will leave Calcutta soon after that date on his way to Simla. He will visit the Punjab and possibly go to Jummoo, to take part in the installation of the Maharajah of Cashmere, which is fixed for April.

SIR W. C. PETHERAM, Chief Justice of the North-West Provinces, has been appointed Chief Justice of Bengal, in the room of Sir Richard Garth, who is about to retire.

THE last section of the Bolan Railway is now approaching completion. The earthwork from Durwaza to Quetta and thence to Gurkhai is finished, and the work is now concentrated on the line from Boston Junction to Sayid Hamid, where a new intrenched camp is to be made. It is stated that a good line for a permanent railway up the Bolan pass has been found, and a detailed survey is being made.

THE return to the India Office of Lord Kimberley will hardly be hailed with much enthusiasm in India. It excites, on the part of the *United Service Gazette*, some apprehension lest the delay in reorganising the Indian Army on the basis of the recommendations made by Sir Ashley Eden's committee should be prolonged by a Secretary of State who had shown much disinclination to deal with the subject, especially as regards "the separation of local armies from local Governments." Lord Kimberley's last despatch on the subject, written two years after the receipt of that to which it was a reply, and dated July, 1883, is certainly not encouraging. Lord Kimberley's despatch in answer we reproduce verbatim:—

"I have not failed to read your lordship's remarks with attention, but as the questions raised have been already very fully discussed, and I have conveyed to you the decision of Her Majesty's Government upon them, there will, I think, be no advantage in prolonging the discussion by an examination of the arguments in your present letter."

Could (says our contemporary) anything more distinctively offensive have been penned to an official holding the position of Viceroy?

ALL the foreign officers at the Camp of Exercise in India noticed the weak point of our Native Army—the small number of officers appointed to each regiment, and they are said to have spoken very strongly on this point. As the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Frederick Roberts, is of the same opinion, it is to be hoped that something will at last be done to remedy this state of affairs.

INDIA COUNCIL REMITTANCES.—The sales of Government drafts upon India last week have been larger than usual, having amounted to close upon 60 lacs. On the morning of the official allotment, news was received from the States to the effect that the House Coinage Committee had declared against an extension of the operation of the Bland Act. Exchange advices from the East, however, came exceptionally strong, due, apparently, to an increase of activity in the Indian markets, where business is reported to have been kept back of late. The Council consequently placed the whole of the 40 lacs offered, besides more than 13 lacs of transfers and special sales. The minimum price of the allotment, viz., 1s. 6d., which was also the highest at which tenders were made, shows an advance of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on the minimum of the two previous allotments. Special sales were subsequently made of bills at 1s. 6 1-32d., and of transfers at 1s. 6 1-16d. per rupee. The amounts disposed of and rates obtained at this week's official allotment of India Council remittances were as follows:—

	Council Bills.			
	Rs.	Average.		Minimum.
Calcutta	21,06,000	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.	22 per cent.
Bombay	18,61,000	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.	22 per cent.
Madras	33,000	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.	22 per cent.

This week 40 lacs of Council Bills will again be offered for tender. From April 1st to February 16th inclusive, the Council had granted remittances for Rs.10,48,94,569, realising £8,010,909. To the corresponding date last year Rs.13,73,78,018, realising £11,115,163, had been disposed of.

THE Società Bellini of Catania has elected as honorary members of the Society the well-known pianoforte manufacturers, Mr. John Brinsmead and Mr. Edgar Brinsmead, of London.

The following extract from a letter received by the *Pioneer* from a correspondent in Burma will no doubt interest our readers:—

The Chinese and Natives of India are delighted and look forward to a good time all round. For my own part, I am sure the right thing has been done. I do not believe that we shall see any very sudden increase of trade and prosperity, but that after time is allowed for the country to settle down, say in a year or two, we shall see a general revival of confidence, and a steady growth of trade which will make Burma the most prosperous Province in India. A rich and fertile country like this, under a firm and just rule, will be sure to attract population from abroad, and what is now most needed here is plenty of hands to draw from the soil the riches which it contains. My own idea is that, besides the natural increase of the existing population, we shall see a large immigration of Chinese, not only overland from Yunan, but also by sea from Quangtung and Fokien. We have already numbers of people established in Lower Burma from the latter Provinces, and they will assuredly induce their friends in China to follow in their footsteps. The Chinese and Burmese being cognate peoples, intermarry freely, with the happiest results for the Burmese women who take Chinese husbands. The children of such unions habitually speak and read and write Burmese, so the result may be the absorption of the Burmese race by the Chinese, but the maintenance of the Burmese language and literature in the land. I often meet with Chinese born in Burma who cannot speak Chinese to any extent, and who have no idea of Chinese literature, but are quite at home in the Burmese language and writing.

OUR Native contemporaries continue to "hammer away" at the reimposition of the import duties. We think that they are in the right, but fear that Manchester will be too strong for them. The *Dnyan Prakash* says:—

Our contemporary of the *Times of India* in an excellent leader supports the view taken by the Rao Sahib Mandlik. We are certain that no Indian Government will ever make bold to reimpose the import duties and to incur the displeasure of Manchester. But that is no reason why we should not agitate for the reimposition of the duties in question. "But if that astute leader, the Rao Sahib," remarks our contemporary, "is really able to arouse all the Native associations to speech and action, the agitation may possibly assume larger proportions than are expected." All political economists are agreed as to the desirability of levying import duties for the sake of revenue if not for protection, and we fail to see why the Indian Government should hesitate to adopt this line of conduct in a financial emergency and crisis like the present. Indirect taxes should be always safely trusted as good agents in revenue matters in a country like India, and we cannot but come to the conclusion that the import duties are not levied simply with a view to avoid the danger of injuring the vested interests of Manchester.

THE *Hindu* remarks:—

On the desirability of reimposing these duties there is singular unanimity between the Native community and non-official Europeans. The latter advocate it because it would save them from the income-tax, while the former believe that the condition of the country is such that it cannot forego such a fruitful source of revenue. But it is a question on which there may be difference of opinion, whether if the choice lies between the two means of additional revenue, the reimposition of the import duties or an income-tax is to be preferred. For our part we have never shared in the sentimental objection to all direct taxation in India. The former unpopularity of the income-tax is, in our humble opinion, more or less a fiction so far as the Natives were concerned; and even now we have a firm belief that under careful management the income-tax will work smoothly. Mr. Hope's speech throws valuable light on the general question of the suitability of direct taxation in India.

The *Sadharani* says:—

The fear of the Income-tax is a kind of prejudice. When it was first introduced the Native assessors oppressed the people, and from that time it became an impression in the public mind

that the tax was oppressive. But taxes must be paid, and we think that the Income-tax is somewhat better than other taxes. Many advised the Government to raise the salt tax, but they were not listened to. For this we bless Lord Dufferin and Sir Auckland Colvin on behalf of 200 millions of Indian people.

The *Dakka Prokash* says:—

The Government is not willing to raise the salt tax, and to this we agree. Lord Dufferin cannot raise the import duties, as the Secretary of State will not sanction it. But we can meet the present deficit with one-fourth of the import duties which Lord Lytton and Lord Ripon abolished. The Governor-General is not a slave of the Secretary of State, or of the Manchester merchants. He ought to govern India according to the dictates of his conscience. If the Secretary of State or the merchants of Manchester feel displeased, he can resign.

THE three Indian Presidencies during 1886 will give no less than fifty-seven to swell the list of officers on colonel's allowances, Madras heading the roll with twenty-seven, Bombay giving seven, and Bengal twenty-three. In Bombay three will be from the Staff Corps and four from the locals, in Madras twelve from the Staff Corps and fifteen from the locals, in Bengal eighteen from the Staff Corps and five from the locals—a goodly number.

THE 17th Bengal Cavalry, which is one of the new regiments being raised in order to increase the strength of the Native Army, has, we hear, already obtained 600 men and 400 horses. We hope the other regiments will be as successful in obtaining the required number of recruits.

WE see from Reuter that the Russian Transcasian Railway is progressing at a rapid pace, having, indeed, already reached Kahka. We wish that we could hear of anything like corresponding progress being made with our own Trans-frontier line.

It was stated in the House of Commons on Friday, by Sir U. K. Shuttleworth, that it was intended by the Government to propose to both Houses of Parliament the appointment of a Joint Committee of Inquiry on Indian affairs. The operation of the Government of India Act, 1858, would, of course, come under the consideration of the Committee.

THE Commander-in-Chief, after his return from Burma, will make but a short stay in Calcutta during the early part of March, as he intends to visit the North-West Frontier and thoroughly examine the Trans-Indus Railways, passing on to our advanced posts in Peshin.

THE following has been received from the Afghan Frontier Commission at Charshambeh, dated Feb. 11:—

The winter continues to be very severe, the thermometer marking forty degrees of frost. The health of the members of the Mission is excellent, but the work of demarcation will be delayed.

Says the *Indian Mirror*:—

Our readers are probably aware of the Resolution which emanated from Lord Lytton's Government on the 10th November, 1876, directing all State railway authorities to admit Natives into the higher ranks of the Traffic Department. It is now nearly six years that the Resolution has been recorded, but the authorities have not given any effect to it. They have rather honoured the Resolution in its breach than in its observance, and it behoves the Government to make them account for it. As far as we know, not a single Native is to be found in the higher ranks of the Traffic Department, while Europeans are to be found in dozens and scores holding appointments, which by the express order of the Government are reserved to a large extent for Natives. What is the good of recording a Resolution, when you cannot give effect to it? It simply strengthens the belief, which is entertained by many, that where loaves and fishes are concerned, the Government is too apt to make distinctions of colour and creed. There is yet time to rectify the error, and carry out the instructions contained in the Resolution, in the spirit in which they are given.

THERE is a slight squeeze for "old Delhi wheat," says the *Times of India*, but what is meant?



## Chit Chat.

ILLNESS is rampant in high places in India. General Wilson, till recently the military member of Lord Dufferin's Council, has been in critical danger, and is, indeed, even now in an alarming condition. The Maharajah Holkar is also dangerously ill, while the Maharajah of Jheend is seriously indisposed, and the Maharajah of Pattialah is laid up with an attack of typhoid.

Does not the Suez Canal afford a fair indication of the world's trade? The vessels which pass through it are not confined to one nationality, but are representative of all the maritime peoples of the earth. In 1884 the ships which passed through fell from 3,198 to 2,284, and the takings realised no higher a figure than £1,945,146, in place of £2,422,340 in 1883. Such is the teaching of the world's commercial barometer.

INDIA is safe. Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose, the rejected of Deptford, has reached its shores. Not a wrong, not an injustice, not a mistake, but that will now be put right. Strange that the British elector does not seem to think so much of the great "Babu" as he thinks of himself.

BOMBAY is delighted at the castigation inflicted by Sir James Ferguson, late Governor of that Presidency, upon that misguided and puny politician, the rejected of Manchester, the great and illustrious Mr. Slagg. Ignorance of one's subject is a common failing, but the vice is generally indulged in paths of study where few are qualified to criticise. The thanks of all honest-minded persons who love truth and hate misrepresentation are due to the worthy and triumphant Baronet, who represents one of the divisions of Manchester.

THE *Times* ought to feel flattered. The *Statesman* characterises the epitome of events during 1885, published in the former journal, as "very readable."

THE speculating world has gone crazy in regard to a gold mine, in India of which the shares, a year ago unsaleable at 2s. 6d. now fetch upwards of £10!

LAST December Calcutta had 251 hours of sunshine out of a possible number of 332 hours. Here poor Londoners do not know what the sun means. One of the most telling hits in that most charming of skits, "Haji Baba," written by Mr. Morier fifty years ago, was when the Haji returns to Persia and tells his fellow-countrymen that the English are the biggest liars he had ever met, because they told him in the great metropolis that a miserable, small, dirty, dull-looking orb was the sun, and the poor creature is dirtier, duller, and smaller than ever now, thanks to additional fog and filth.

QUETTA seems a strange mixture of gaiety, sickness, and death. People make free to-day and die to-morrow.

LEGAL proof is at all times a matter of difficulty, but it might have been thought when you are thrown overboard from a vessel's deck that it would be somewhat easy to prove assault. Dr. Currie's experience, however, seems to show that this is an erroneous notion. He got into the water, and maintains that he was pushed to his destination in the briny deep, but for the life of him he has not been able to *prove* that this was the case.

WHEN an extensive seizure of gunpowder was recently made in Mandalay the mark of one of the oldest firms at Rangoon was found on 200 tins. This circumstance has resulted in the cancellation of the license held by the firm in question.

THERE are, or were, in Burma a mother and son neither of whom has canine teeth or grinders, and both of whom can boast of long silky hair of a golden hue. Barnum is in the market, but has not yet succeeded in purchasing the interesting twain.

A SOLDIER in the Hampshire Regiment when carrying off a wounded officer had at least a hundred shots fired at him. What about a V.C.? Surely such a courageous act deserves the coveted decoration!

Good news for pilgrims from India; they are in future to be "personally conducted" by Messrs. Cook and Co., the great entrepreneurs of London notoriety. But will he take them from Jeddah to Mecca, and if so, will his life be worth an hour's purchase in the Holy of Holies, filled as it is by thousands of thousands of zealous and bigoted followers of the Prophet of Arabia?

How strange it is that even the well-informed are ill-informed as to India. For example, in the *Pioneer* of the 27th January it is stated that "Messrs. Cook's arrangements are elaborate, and

calculated to make pilgrims' journeys to Mahomed's resting-place pleasanter than they have been." But Macaulay's schoolboy surely knows that the Prophet was buried at Madina, the pilgrimage to which is *voluntary*; and, indeed, in many cases votaries who go to Mecca dispense with the meritorious but by no means obligatory act of visiting the second sacred city of Arabia.

On the South Indian Railway a Native was recently beaten and then tied by his hair to the rails, so that he could not move. Fortunately the driver of the approaching train saw the poor wretch just in time to pull up. This is a new plan of murder.

## NOTICES OF BOOKS.

### FROM KORTI TO KHARTUM.\*

There can be little doubt that this work owed its origin to a conviction on the part of the author that general dissatisfaction was felt at the failure of the Nile expedition, commanded by him, to effect anything whatever, and that some explanation of the causes of this failure was imperatively required. England had made up its mind that, at any cost, Gordon, the ideal hero, was to be rescued from his exceptionally perilous position. That he was, for reasons of "political expediency," deliberately abandoned by the treacherous politicians who had been but too glad to avail themselves of his services as a means of staving off Parliamentary defeat, was recognised by many, but not realised by the masses. When, therefore, the farce of a relief expedition was put on the stage, three months too late, "the people" thought that all was well—that Gordon could still be saved, and were ready enough to vent their spleen on the officer in command, who had just failed to bring timely succour to the hero. How far the censure thus passed on Sir C. Wilson is deserved cannot be better elucidated than by a careful perusal of his own brief narrative.

The fearful disaster of Abu Klea has often been described, and the account given at p. 34 adds but little to our information; though the way in which our soldiers were sent to certain destruction with firearms wholly useless, owing to the jamming of the cartridges, is graphically portrayed. The real interest of the book commences, however, with the departure of the little force from the vicinity of Matammeh on the 22nd of January, after receiving Gordon's note (p. 105) of 29th December, "Khartum all right, and can hold out for years." It has more than once been suggested, though the suggestion was contradicted by Mr. Gladstone in his usual ambiguous manner, and was, therefore, probably true, that Gordon had intimated that his letters were to be read "by the rule of contrary," and, if this be so, the missive would mean, "I am reduced to the utmost straits." More especially does this seem likely when Gordon's message of the 29th December, that the city can hold out for years, is read along with the entry in the journal of the 14th December, which runs thus:—"Now mark this, if the expeditionary force—and I ask for no more than two hundred men—does not come in ten days the town may fall." That this was actually the case, that the General and his garrison were starving, all subsequent evidence as to the condition of affairs at Khartum before its capture goes, taking it for what it may be worth, to prove. From Matammeh Wilson had ninety-eight miles to work up against stream before he could reach his objective point, Khartum.

The position was not free from difficulties. The original intention had been (p. 112) that Stewart was to hold Matammeh, Lord C. Beresford, Wilson, and Burnaby going on to Khartum, of which the last was to take command. The death of Burnaby, and Stewart's dangerous wound, rendered it impossible to carry out this design. Here Wilson shall speak for himself:—"The force had lost more than one-tenth of its numbers, and was encumbered by over 100 wounded. It was absolutely necessary to send a convoy off for provisions as soon as the camels could travel, and the horses of the 10th Hussars were too much done to reconnoitre any distance from camp. I had every reason to believe that forces of the enemy were advancing against us from the north and south, and I could not leave the small force in its position on the Nile without ascertaining whether it was likely to be attacked. I knew Omdurman had fallen, and that Gordon had expected Khartum to fall on Christmas Day, but I also knew that Khartum was still holding out, and I hoped that the pressure upon the town would be relieved by the large number of men sent down by the Mahdi to meet us, and that news of our victories would have got into Khartum, and given Gordon and his garrison fresh heart. At any rate, there was nothing to show—and I questioned the commanders of the steamers carefully—that the crisis at Khartum, which had been deferred from the 25th of December to the 19th of January,

\* "From Korti to Khartum; a Journal of the Desert March from Korti to Gubat, and of the Ascent of the Nile in General Gordon's steamers." By Colonel Sir Charles W. Wilson, late Deputy-Adjutant-General, Intelligence Branch, Nile Expedition. London: W. Blackwood and Sons. 1885.

would be hurried on, or that a delay of a couple of days would make much difference."

Here, it seems to us, we hit the blot. "The delay of a couple of days would not make much difference." It was, we believe, the Duke of Wellington who said he had won all his battles by being on the spot half-an-hour too soon. Colonel Wilson has adduced reasons, the gravity of which no thoughtful critic would underrate, for the delay which actually occurred, and he may fairly claim all the consideration to which these reasons may entitle him. But, to speak off-hand of a couple of days not making much difference, seems to us to be a cynical disregard of every principle of strategy which has been observed from the time of Hannibal downwards.

Subject to these remarks, we see nothing to object to in the tone of this book. It is a plain, soldier-like, narrative of an adventurous voyage, the details of which have figured in every newspaper in the country, and to which, therefore, we need not refer at any length. The occurrences which preceded and followed the fall of Khartum have been reported from a variety of sources, in such fragmentary and contradictory manners that it is scarcely possible to say that we are, even now, thoroughly acquainted with them. Of one thing we may be assured. Nothing will ever come to light which will fail to raise (were that possible) the character of Gordon. Our author says, in pardonable hyperbole, "the whole Soudan is not worth the lives of men like Gordon and the two Stewarts." But it is especially with the name, and with the fate, of Charles George Gordon, that this vast district will, to Englishmen, be for all time identified.

#### OUR ADMINISTRATION OF INDIA.\*

The title page of this book exactly expresses what it contains—a plain, readable account of District work, and of the daily routine of a District officer's life. The author's service having been passed in Bengal, he has written with primary reference to that Province, but also with advertence to the differences obtaining between Bengal, the Upper Provinces, and Madras.

So large a proportion of the Indian Revenue being derived from land, this is naturally the first subject touched on; and, when we hear from the Babus and their supporters, that the ryot is, on account of the Government demand on the land, left, in most parts of India, with "a bare margin for subsistence, and the result is, that indebtedness extends year by year, and that famines recur with ever increasing frequency and severity" ("New India," by H. J. S. Cotton, p. 55), it is not a little instructive to turn to Mr. Cunningham's statement of the real percentage of the Government revenue on the gross crops, and to find that this varies from 3·8 in the Central Provinces to about double that amount (7·8) in the North-West Provinces and Oudh. And, be it remembered, this is the only tax which the peasantry have to pay, unless they voluntarily consume exciseable articles. What with rates and taxes, it may be questioned whether many persons in England pay as little as 8 per cent. of their income towards the Government of the State. The author shows (p. 18) that the undoubted general indebtedness of the ryot in most parts of India is due to causes wholly alien from the Government claim on the land. We are disposed to agree with him (and in so doing we have the high authority of Sir R. Temple), that the land revenue administration could not, "on the whole, be made more considerate and equitable than it is at present," a statement of which no better proof could be desired than the universal increase of cultivation, amounting in some parts, both of Madras and of the North-West Provinces, to more than 100 per cent.

From the land to the only Government department—the Court of Wards—which exercises, on behalf of its *protégés*, the transition is easy and natural; and the administration of estates by this Court has of late been so fiercely impugned, that many readers will desire to see how the indictment has been met; and it is not unpleasant to be assured that (p. 44) "so numerous are the applications for estates to be brought under the Court of Wards, that many have to be refused;" which would hardly be the case were not the conviction general, that the estates, having the direct supervision of the District officer, are well and carefully managed. The case of the Durbhanga Raja's estate, quoted at length, from official documents, by Mr. Phillips, if at all a typical one, seems conclusively to prove this.

Passing over the author's remarks on the conservancy of the 75,000 square miles which form the forests of India; which, he thinks, will be less and less needlessly drawn on as coal production in India is more widely developed, we have displayed to us the daily work of the collector, who is supposed to have an answer ready for every question which can be put to him concerning his District, and respecting whom Mr. Phillips quotes the well-known lines:—

"The crack collector, man of equal might,  
Reports all day, and corresponds all night."

\* "Our Administration of India. Being a Complete Account of the Revenue and Collectorate Administration in all Departments, with Special Reference to the Work and Duties of a District Officer in Bengal. By H. A. D. Phillips, Bengal Civil Service. London: W. Thacker and Co. 1886.

Here we hit, it seems to us, the great blot of the District system as at present administered. There is vastly too much writing. It is true that, as our author reminds us, collectors are bound to be "on tour" three months in the year, and gives an accurate account (p. 67) of the diversified character of their work when thus "in camp." But, even there, the *cacoëthes scribendi*, required at the Sudder Station, follows him as surely as Black Care sits behind the horseman.

Among other duties of the District officer is the periodical taking of the census; and a reference to this leads the author to a very interesting part of his little work, that dealing with the religious beliefs of the people, and contrasting (pp. 123, *seq.*) Hinduism in the abstract with what one now finds it to be. His remark, "The Hindu religion of to-day is a medley of religions, an *olla podrida*, a cosmogony rather than a code of ethics," though not novel, is as instructive as it is true. And Mr. Phillips' well-drawn comparison (p. 83, &c.) between the excise system, so far as intoxicants are concerned, in India and in England, is deserving of attention from those who advocate temperance by Act of Parliament.

Ascending from the District officer to the more serene regions where a judge presides, we find that the Olympus is peopled by deities resembling those who frequent the galleries of theatres. Mr. Phillips forcibly depicts the unbridled licence of Native pleaders in cross-examination, their ill-concealed insolence to the Court, and the impossibility of checking them. All this he attributes to the fact that the High Court do not support the judges. "Time is only wasted," says he, "in trying to check the introduction of irrelevant matter, or by refusing to allow irrelevant questions to be put. The pleaders wrangle and argue apparently with the set purpose of causing delay or creating a scene. It may be said, why does not the Court uphold its authority in the manner provided by law? . . . The subordinate Courts are not sufficiently supported by the High Court . . . it is a matter of common knowledge that it does not sufficiently uphold, support, and vindicate the authority of the subordinate Courts against the bar . . . it appears to be chary of allowing them to punish even the grossest cases of immediate internal contempt; the bar see this and act accordingly" (p. 158).

Mr. Phillips concludes his book with a reference to that of Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, already noticed in these columns. His courteous profession of deference for Mr. Cotton, as his senior in the service, has not prevented his inflicting on the latter a most damaging refutation of most of his more prominent allegations, which readers, if any such there be, who can entertain any doubts on the points in dispute, will do well to peruse (p. 224); and which appears to us as conclusive as to the matter as it is "telling" as to the manner.

This is, as the title page tells us, by no means Mr. Phillips' first work, but it is the first which we have seen, and, while hoping to meet him again, we will not now part from him without thanking him for a plain, unvarnished account of an administration than which few have, perhaps, ever been conducted with a more single design for the welfare of the people entrusted to it, and than which probably none has, especially of late, been more unscrupulously maligned.

#### AYAHS' HOME."

We have received from the Rev. G. Small, the Secretary of that admirable institution, the Strangers' Home for Asiatics, a letter pointing out that the land now occupied by the Ayahs' Home is about being taken for local improvements, and that there is every likelihood of this useful institution being given up, unless a Society, or Committee, be formed without delay for the purpose of carrying it on elsewhere, as the present proprietors and superintendents will be unable, on account of health and other circumstances, to do so, at least on their own responsibility. "As a frequent visitor at 'Rogers' Home for Ayahs,' for the purpose of religious instruction to the poor women, I know (says Mr. Small) a good deal about it, and am able to add my testimony as to the usefulness of the institution, both to the Ayahs themselves and to their employers, or ladies desiring their services, and also as a valuable sphere of Christian work for returned Indian missionaries and their wives, and for young ladies preparing for, or who have already been engaged in, Zenana missions. As an old missionary to India, and for some years past to the Asiatics in London, in connection with the Strangers' Home, I can testify that I have met with no more attentive or hopeful listeners to Gospel truths than among these women. It would indeed be a sad thing if so valuable and important an institution were finally, or even temporarily, given up. What would become of the poor women, and where would ladies be able to find suitable lodgings for their Ayahs and Daees, or readily to obtain them when wanted to take out to India, if no such asylum in London were in existence? I have been informed that one or two very appropriate tenements for the purpose are now to let in the same locality as Rogers' Home, and there could not be a better, but if prompt measures be not taken, the opportunity may be lost, and it may be difficult to find others so suitable.

"I shall be happy (Mr. Small adds) if ladies and gentlemen who feel an interest in the subject will kindly forward their names and addresses to me, either direct (at the Strangers' Home), or to the care of Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., Messrs. Grindlay and Co., or Messrs. H. S. King and Co., East Indian Agents. And arrangements may then be made for a preliminary meeting to discuss the matter, which may be followed up by one of a more public character."

We need not say that we heartily concur in Mr. Small's views, and that we shall rejoice to find that his proposals meet with general support.

## INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### BIRTHS.

ABBOTT—Jan. 28, at Simla, the wife of Captain H. E. S. Abbott, R.E., of a daughter.  
BAINBRIDGE—Jan. 26, at Kohat, the wife of Colonel F. T. Bainbridge, of a daughter.  
BECKER—Jan. 29, at Kassauli, the wife of Captain C. T. Becker, the King's Own Borderers, of a daughter.  
BLOOMFIELD—Jan. 26, at Bati, Pertabgarh, the wife of R. Bloomfield, manager, Bati Estate, of a daughter.  
BOYDELL—Jan. 18, at Rawal Pindi, the wife of J. E. N. Boydell, Assistant Engineer, Sindh-Sagar State Railway, of a daughter.  
COSTELLO—Jan. 26, at Mysore, the wife of James A. Costello, of a son.  
TURNER—Jan. 31, at the Beehive, Nepean-sea-road, the wife of Montagu C. Turner, of a daughter.  
VINING—Feb. 3, at Bellasis-road, Byoulla, the wife of F. W. J. Vining, G.I.P. Railway.

### MARRIAGES.

ELLIOT—BENNETT—Jan. 26, at the Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis, Senior Presidency Chaplain, Major G. H. Elliot, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, to Josephine Louise, youngest daughter of the late R. Foulkes Bennett, Esq., Edgbaston, Warwickshire.

### DEATHS.

GRAHAM—Jan. 27, at No. 2, Waterloo-street, Calcutta, of remittent fever, Henry Graham, aged 48 years.  
BRUERE—Jan. 27, at Dehra Doon, the wife of R. Sale Bruere, District Superintendent of Police.  
HOYLE—Jan. 24, at Sukkur, Sind, John Cecil Honeybone, the son of Alice Madeleine and John Oswald Hoyle, aged 15 months.  
MERCEUR—Jan. 28, at Lahore, James Wilmot, infant son of Captain C. A. Mercer, 4th Goorkha Regiment.  
NELSON—Jan. 30, at Dum Dum, Charles Herbert Nelson, aged 36 years.  
PASSY—Feb. 3, at Dalujal, near Spintangi, Sind Pishin Railway, De Lacy Dayrell Passy, Captain 4th Madras Pioneers, aged 33 years.  
TOWNSEND—Jan. 27, at Fyzabad, Henry Bernard Townsend, Lieutenant, Royal Canadians, son of Surgeon-General S. O. Townsend, C.B., aged 19 years.  
WESTERMAN—Jan. 25, at Agra, of pneumonia, Ada Anne, the wife of R. G. Westerman, Assistant Engineman, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, Ajmere, aged 38 years.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### BIRTHS.

BARRINGTON-KENNETT—Feb. 12, at Brighton, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Barrington-Kennett, of a son.  
BARRETT—Feb. 15, at Ash, Surrey, the wife of Colonel H. Barrett, of a daughter.  
BEGBIE—Feb. 17, at Worcester, the wife of Lieut. Hamilton S. Begbie, of a son.  
HAGGARD—Feb. 14, at Brook-street, the wife of Colonel A. E. P. Haggard, of a son, stillborn.  
HOLDERNESSE—Feb. 12, at Eastbourne, the wife of T. W. Holder-ness, B.C.S., of a daughter.  
MARSTON—Feb. 14, at Milford Haven, the wife of Captain Marston, R.A., prematurely of a daughter, stillborn.  
RYAN—Feb. 11, at Brighton, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel E. H. Ryan, R.A., retired, of a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

ALBAN—NEWMAN—Feb. 11, at St. Luke's, Bayswater, William Gore Alban, Lieut. Bombay Infantry, to Kate, second daughter of Charles Newman, Esq., of Highgate.  
ARCHER—SCOTT—Feb. 19, at Hove, Henry F. Best, eldest son of Major W. H. Archer, 16th Lancers, to Catherine Maria, elder daughter of the late Colonel Allan N. Scott, R.A.  
BIRD—SHAW—Feb. 16, at East Teignmouth, Rev. Arthur Bird, son of the late G. Bird, Esq., M.C.S., to Ada, eldest daughter of James Shaw, Esq.  
FABER—ALBIN-SAUNDERS—Feb. 16, at All Saints', Ennismore-gardens, Charles Louis Faber, Esq., to Mary Lowndes, eldest daughter of the late Captain Albin-Saunders, of the 9th Lancers.  
GOULD—MURHEAD—Feb. 16, at Warwick-street, Arthur L. G. Gould, Major Queen's Bays, to Emily Gertrude S. G. Murhead, of Lanarkshire.

GREENSMITH—MILLER—Feb. 16, at St. Luke's Uxbridge-road, Claude Cooper Greensmith to Rachel Melville, eldest daughter of the late John Miller, H.E.I.C.S.

HILLIARD—BARBER—Feb. 2, at Lakefield, Ontario, George B., eldest son of Major-General G. T. Hilliard, M.S.C., retired, to Amy Herbert, eldest daughter of the late F. Barber, Esq.

PAUL—IRVINE—Feb. 16, at Liverpool, Ernest T. Paul, Lieut. and Adjutant 6th Bengal Cavalry, to Emily, youngest daughter of the late George Irvine, of Liverpool.

TERRANEAN—DRAGGEN—Feb. 18, at St. Luke's, Westbourne Park, Charles George Ernest, second son of the late William Terranean, Esq., H.E.I.C.S., to Hannah Cotton, widow of the late Lieut. W. P. Draggen, R.N.

### DEATHS.

ARNOULD—Feb. 16, at Florence, Sir Joseph Arnould, formerly Puisne Judge of Bombay, aged 73.  
BARRAS—Feb. 16, at Hampstead, Colonel Charles P. Barras, late Bombay Army, aged 60.

BENN—Feb. 18, at Beaufort-street, S.W., Tilla, widow of the late Major-General Benn, R.A., aged 69.

FULLER—Feb. 12, John H., eldest surviving son of General Fuller, R.E.

MONTEFIORE—Feb. 8, at the House of Mercy, Clewer, Sister Caroline Anne, third daughter of the late A. J. Montefiore, Esq., Superintending Surgeon, Bombay Army, aged 49.

MOULTRIE—Jan. 8, at the Bank of England, Manchester, Constance Minnie, youngest daughter of G. W. Moultrie, Esq., aged 8 years.

READE—Feb. 12, at Will-place, Ipsden, Edward A. Reade, Esq., C.B., late H.E.I.C.S., aged 79.

RICHARDSON—Feb. 12, at Powis-square, Helen, widow of Colonel G. J. Richardson, late 31st M.N.I., aged 74.

SOMERVILLE—Feb. 12, on board H.M.S. *Malabar*, Lieut. Dudley S. Somerville, 98th Regiment, aged 26.

WARNER—Feb. 13, at Colville Mansions, Fredericka Elizabeth, widow of the late Colonel W. K. Warner, Bengal Horse Artillery.

## PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1886.

### OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Portsm'th.	To Leave Q'ntown.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
Serapis ...	—	—	—	—	—	2 Mar.
Crocodile ...	—	—	24 Feb.	28 Feb.	2 Mar.	14 Mar.
Malabar ...	24 Feb.	26 Feb.	7 Mar.	11 Mar.	13 Mar.	25 Mar.
Jumna .....	10 Mar.	12 Mar.	21 Mar.	25 Mar.	27 Mar.	8 Apr.

### HOMEWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th.
Jumna .....	—	—	—	—	2 Mar.
Serapis .....	12 Mar.	24 Mar.	26 Mar.	30 Mar.	8 Apr.
Crocodile .....	24 Mar.	5 Apr.	7 Apr.	11 Apr.	20 Apr.
Malabar .....	3 Apr.	15 Apr.	17 Apr.	21 Apr.	30 Apr.
Jumna .....	17 Apr.	29 Apr.	1 May	5 May	14 May

## PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HIRED SHIPS ENGAGED FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF TROOPS TO BOMBAY ON INDIAN SERVICE DURING THE SEASON 1886.

Ship.	To leave Portsm'th	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
Surat (Troop Freight Ship) .....	—	—	—	—	3 Mar.
Australia (Troop Freight Ship) .....	—	—	24 Feb.	26 Feb.	10 Mar.
Pekin (Troop Freight Ship) .....	Grav'snd 3 Mar.	12 Mar.	16 Mar.	18 Mar.	30 Mar.
Mirzapore (Troop Freight Ship) .....	Portsm'th 11 Mar.	20 Mar.	24 Mar.	26 Mar.	7 Apr.

TURTLE soup bids fair to become ere long a thing of the past, since the wealthy among the Americans are eating the eggs. This seems a strange notion.

INDIA has completely defeated Burma as regards the growth and export of wheat, with a result that now English money enriches the East instead of pouring in to the tune of several millions a-year to the land of the Czars. This satisfactory result will tend to make the Colonies of the north more than ever straitened for money. What about Russian stocks in this country?

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be legible written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the INDIAN MAIL are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1886.

## THE INDIAN INCOME-TAX AND THE INDIAN SERVICES.

THE late Lord Beaconsfield was a past-master in the art of coining phrases which become proverbial. "Meddle and muddle," as representing "Liberal" foreign policy, "irresponsible chatter," as characterising "Liberal" criticisms when in opposition, will be fresh in the memory of all, and many more might be added. His alliteration phrase, "ignorant impatience of imposts," used by him when filling, as Mr. Disraeli, the onerous post of Chancellor of the Exchequer, is, however, more germane to our present purpose. It was addressed to the British taxpayer, but it is assuredly even more applicable to those Natives of India who, echoing the "irresponsible chatter" of men like Mr. Cotton and Mr. Blunt, forget, or deliberately ignore, all the benefits which British rule has conferred on India, and complain of the unavoidable expenses which that rule entails.

The whole Peninsula has, under our régime, been, so to speak, brought into working order, and the interests of the people, in most respects, studied as they were assuredly never studied by any previous Government. If the thousand and odd tribes which it contains have not, in the space of little more than a century, been welded into one homogeneous nation, they have been afforded opportunities which were never previously accorded them, and which no earlier Government would have given, of agitating among themselves for the attainment of that somewhat indefinite end; nor could any body of rulers have devised a better means of accomplishing it in the course of time than the Pax Britannica which we maintain from one end of our vast dependency to the other. Intertribal feuds are dying out, owing to the certainty that any overt attempt to revive them would meet with summary suppression.

That such results, achieved in so brief a period in a country's history, demand, and more than justify, a very considerable outlay, will hardly be denied by any but the most prejudiced. Wherefore we think it in bad taste, at least, for the self-chosen representatives of Indian public opinion to complain, if the increasing prosperity of the country be regarded as warranting, in exceptional cases, the exaction of special taxes to meet exceptional requirements.

Needless to say that these have not been the opinions put forth by the majority of the Native Press on the occasion of the late imposition of the Income-tax. It has been represented by most Native journals as wholly due to the extravagance of the Government, and especially to the unduly high salaries paid to European officials.

Now, it needs no argument to show that these are the very individuals who suffer most by the exaction of such a tax. In the first place, they cannot, as the commercial classes too often do, evade it. Their salaries are known, to the utmost rupee. These salaries were, too, fixed at a period when the purchasing value of the said rupee was vastly higher than it now is, and when the price of labour was about half that at which it now stands. The disparity of exchange has, too, caused a practical reduction of all official incomes by fully 25 per cent.

The combined effect of these various changes has been most disastrous for individuals. As a correspondent of our Lahore contemporary, the *Civil and Military Gazette*, puts it:—

There are many men who entered into agreements to come to this country when ten rupees meant a sovereign, or more; who entered into responsibilities upon that calculation, and who would be perfectly happy if things would be as they were, but who now view the situation with little less than consternation. I will give an instance of a case I am familiar with. A man married on Rs. 500 a month, with a prospect of reaching Rs. 600, which he shortly after attained. He has now a wife and several children, and he finds it necessary, and more economical, to keep them in England. Their support and education necessitate £30 a month. This is his present position:—

Salary .....	Rs. 600	0	0
Deduct, home remittance at 1s. 6d. Rs. 400	0	0	
Income-tax .....	15	0	0
	415	10	0
	184	6	0

This is what he has left to maintain, clothe and amuse himself, to provide for the future, and he cannot go home on furlough, even could he save the necessary money, as his half-pay would be only some £22 a month. Yet this is the man it is proposed to tax, at present perhaps not very heavily, but with a strong probability of the percentage being increased.

The *Pioneer* had some sensible remarks on the same subject:—

The Government of India (it says) has now to confront an administrative problem of the greatest difficulty. It has found it necessary (and nearly every official admits the necessity) to impose a tax of nearly 3 per cent. on its employés at a time when they are already losing 20 per cent. of their salaries by the loss in exchange. To these two losses must be added the decline in salaries, which in the Covenanted Civil Service amounts to about 15 per cent. in the last twenty years: while in the Telegraph, Forest, Police, Public Works, and other Departments it is believed to be fully as much. These three deductions added together make a total loss of about 38 per cent. on salaries, and we may safely say that an Indian official receives for his own use at least 35 per cent. less now than he used to do twenty years ago. It is the fashion now to talk of the loss by exchange as 25 per cent. of salaries. This is, of course, an exaggeration, which could only be true if an Anglo-Indian spent the whole of his salary in Europe or on European articles. What is true is that he loses 25 per cent. on such portions of his salary as he remits to England or spends on articles of Western origin. To the man, however, with a large family at home, who remits them three-fourths of his pay, and spends nearly all the remaining fourth on absolutely necessary articles, such as clothes, conveyances, and the like, this portion may amount to seven-eighths of his whole salary, for the only thing on which he does not lose is his own food.

We need, it seems to us, no further proof, than the above

extracts, that the new impost, superadded to those which preceded it, presses hardly on individuals. But is it not the case that this great diminution of the pay of its servants will act injuriously on the interests of the State?

No one will deny that competition has secured for the Indian Services—especially for that most important of all, the Covenanted Civil Service—men of exceptional attainments. Though the standard was very high, men have been found to satisfy its requirements, urged thereto by the magnitude of the prize to be gained by success. That the general tone, or social level, of the successful competitors has been raised, few will maintain; any more than they will refuse to admit that there are many "wallahs" who would adorn any Service whatever. On the whole, however, the position of the Civil Service cannot be said to have been raised during the last two or three decades.

This being so, is there not a great danger that, when it once becomes generally known in England that a Civilian's nominal pay of £1,000 represents in practice but some £650, the Civil Service may no longer be considered an object of such surpassing attraction as to induce the really best men to expatriate themselves for the better part of their lives? And if even the best men, intellectually speaking, fail, as we all know that they often do fail, to show the qualities which best command the respect and deference of the people of India among whom they are placed, is it not certain that an inferior class of competitors, such as diminished pay would attract, will mostly be drawn from a lower social stratum, and will be even less capable of ensuring the respect of the better classes of Natives? We do not at present presume to suggest a remedy for a state of things so fraught with danger; but it seems to us well worthy the consideration of the powers that be, in what manner it may be best, ere it be too late, to deal with it.

WE are truly glad to see that the Queen has been pleased to confer a K.C.M.G. on Captain R. F. Burton (Haji Burton), formerly of the Bombay Army, for many years Consul in Algeria, and now Consul at Trieste. The announcement of this distinction will not make the translator of the "Thousand and One Nights," and one of the ripest Arabic scholars, more distinguished, but it reminds one that Burton is at Trieste, where Arabic is not "current coin," and that another excellent diplomatist, not less versed in Arabic than Burton—William Gifford Palgrave to wit—has been for many years located in some out-of-the-way place where his linguistic abilities were utterly thrown away. Wondrous are the ways of the Foreign Office! Ordinary people might suppose that, if it be desirable to increase a Consul's salary, the simplest thing would be to do it, leaving the Consul where he was, and retaining for his Government the benefit of his experience. To put an "all round" Oriental linguist into a square hole like Trieste does not seem the height of wisdom.

## OBITUARY.

MR. E. A. READE, C.B.

We much regret to announce to our readers the death of this gentleman, so well known in the North-Western Provinces as "Single Reade." It is stated:—"Mr. Edward Anderdon Reade, C.B., of Ipsden, Oxfordshire, has just died at the age of seventy-nine. Mr. Reade was acting Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces during the Indian Mutiny, organised the defences of Agra, and rendered efficient services to the gallant Havelock by supplying him with money. He was the elder brother of the late Mr. Charles Reade, the novelist."

COLONEL F. C. SINGLETON.

Colonel F. C. Singleton, C.B., Commandant of the 28th Bombay N.L., has died while on his way to Europe. He entered the army on December 9th, 1859, and was appointed to the 28th Bombay

N.L. on Oct. 6th, 1884. He took part in the Afghan war of 1879-80. He was employed with the force which covered the retreat from Maiwand, and also took part in the subsequent defence of Candahar, receiving the brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. The prominent part taken by his regiment in the recent Soudan campaign will be within the memory of all. Their gallant conduct at MacNeill's zereba was the subject of general comment at the time, and it was universally admitted by competent critics that the regiment had fought as well as any of the regiments which took part in the affair. Colonel Singleton, for his services in the Soudan, received a medal and two clasps and the Commandership of the Bath.

## INDIA OFFICE NEWS.

We hear with pleasure the subjoined announcement in the *Gazette*. Our readers will hardly need to be told how long Sir J. Danvers was connected with Indian Railways and other public works in his capacity as Government-Director of the various companies, nor how much they owe to his zealous advocacy of their best interests:—

INDIA OFFICE, FEB. 8.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint Juland Danvers, Esq., Secretary to the Public Works Department, of the India Office, to be a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

## INDIA OFFICE.

FEBRUARY 18.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. Col. R. Morris, Cav., Lieut. A. Elderton, S.C., Col. G. Stewart, S.C., Capt. H. J. W. Jerome, R.E.

*Madras Estab.*—Lieut.-Col. H. D. Cloëté, S.C., Lieut. C. C. A. Sillery, S.C.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—P. A. Sandilands.

### EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Hon. Capt. R. G. Davies, P.W.D., six months.

*Madras Estab.*—Maj. R. Stokoe, Inf., six months.

*Bombay Estab.*—Bde.-Surg. C. K. Colston, six months; Surg. J. McCloghry, nine months.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—R. Scott (Cov.), six months' s.c.; J. Boxwell (Cov.), two months and 24 days' furlough; F. E. Robertson, five months' furlough; P. C. Luard, one week's extry. leave; F. Ancell, four months' extry. leave; T. W. Holderness, seven months' furlough; E. S. Bellasis, six months' s.c.; A. W. Croft, C.I.E., three months' furlough.

*Madras Estab.*—A. H. T. Martindale (Cov.), six months' furlough; E. E. Spencer, six months' s.c.

*Bombay Estab.*—H. Holmes, six months' s.c.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Maj. J. A. Miley, S.C.

*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut.-Col. De S. Wooldridge, S.C., Lieut. G. Staveley, S.C.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—H. M. Owen, J. B. Lyall (Cov.), H. W. Warden, R. N. Burn.

*Madras Estab.*—A. S. Russell.

MANY stories are told by Sir Charles Trevelyan when he was appointed Finance Minister at Calcutta; but few are better than the adventure with the swell head of a department to whom Sir Charles paid a visit. Not waiting to be announced or ushered in the latter received a volley of abuse, rating him for his impatience, &c. In the end the irate official angrily demanded of his intruder his name and address and object of appearing. "I am only Sir Charles Trevelyan," was the quiet reply which fell on the ears of the terrified and bewildered man of red tape and quills.

A ZEMINDAR of note in Bengal, who was wont to travel third-class, consented on the advice of his friends to travel on one occasion first-class, with the result that he was compelled, so he says, to shampoo two English officers, who commanded their swarthy fellow-traveller thus to minister to their comforts. Can this be true?



## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Feb. 14, Armenia (s), Kurrachee.—15, Goorkha (s), Calcutta; Airlie, Calcutta.—17, Ancona (s), Bombay; Inchmornish (s), Bombay.—18, Khedive (s), Calcutta.—20, Rosario (s), Bombay.

BOMBAY.—Feb. 15, Deccan (s), Portsmouth.—16, Hydaspes (s), London; Kerbela (s), London.

CALCUTTA.—Feb. 15, Talookdar, Liverpool.—16, Clan Macgregor (s), Cardiff; Gateacre, Liverpool; Argomene, Liverpool; Shannon (s), London.—20, City of Edinburgh (s), Clyde.

MADRAS.—Feb. 15, Wordsworth (s), Middlesborough.—16, Shannon (s), London.—17, Chyebassa (s), London; Hesperia (s), Liverpool.

## DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Feb. 16, City of Oxford (s), Calcutta; St. Mildred, Calcutta.—18, Inchrona (s), Bombay.—20, Othello (s), Bombay.

BOMBAY.—Feb. 13, Huzura (s), London; Victoria (s), London.—20, Clan Maclean (s), Port Said.

CALCUTTA.—Feb. 16, Clan Macintosh (s), London.—17, Duke of Devonshire (s), London; Hispania (s), London.

MADRAS.—Feb. 14, Boyne (s).

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Bokhara*, from London, Feb. 24; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, March 4; from Brindisi, March 8.

For Bombay: Miss Lamb, Mr. E. Dickinson, Mr. E. Winterson, Mr. Reddie, Capt. C. W. Young, Miss M. Hamden, Mr. Hiram. From Venice: Mrs. Losack. From Suez: Colonel J. E. and Mrs. Waller, Mr. Westland, Mr. Gayton. From Brindisi: Mr. Buckingham, Colonel T. Graham, Mr. J. Cruden, Mr. C. Nicoll, Mr. A. B. Fisher.

For Madras: Mr. J. H. M. Cox, Mr. K. A. Care, Mrs. Kelly. From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. C. L. B. Cumming.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Watkins and niece, Mr. Cargill, Miss Poole, Misses Scott.

For Malta: Mr. Backler, Miss Backler, Mr. Smiles, Mr. Price, Rev. A. R. Price.

For Colombo: Mr. B. Carson, Mrs. Robins and child.

For Suez: Mr. C. Hammerton, Mr. Todhunter Mr. Shurhoff.

S.s. *Pekin*, from London, March 3; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, March 11; from Brindisi, March 15.

For Bombay: Mr. R. R. Winter, Mr. R. N. Clerk and two children, Mr. G. H. Morrish, Miss Sparham, Brigadier-Surgeon W. E. Cates, Mrs. Young, Miss Pemberton, Mrs. G. Molesworth, Miss Guildford. From Brindisi: Mr. W. N. Shelstone, Mr. T. Mostyn Owen, Mr. J. D. Inverarity, Mr. A. W. Chapman. From Suez: Hon. Justice West.

For Alexandria: From Venice: Mr. Hodges, Mr. Went. From Brindisi: Mr. G. B. Lloyd, Mr. W. H. Lloyd, Rev. Dr. Farrar, Rev. R. G. Livingstone, Rev. D. Magrath.

For Malta: Miss Lavies, Mr. J. C. Murphy and son.

S.s. *Malwa*, from London, March 10; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, March 18; from Brindisi, March 22.

For Colombo: Mrs. Buchanan and child, Miss Buchanan, Mr. J. Lambert.

S.s. *Khedive*, from London, March 13; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, March 18; from Brindisi, March 22.

For Bombay: Miss Darcy, Miss E. A. Belcher. From Brindisi: Mr. J. W. Adams.

For Malta: Mr. J. H. Booty, Miss Booty.

S.s. *Ravenna*, from London, March 17; s.s. *Gwalior*, from Venice, March 25; from Brindisi, March 29.

For Bombay: Colonel and Mrs. Sewell, Lady Arbuthnot and three children.

For Alexandria: From Venice: Rev. Canon Bell, Mr. F. Bell, Misses Bell, Miss Mills, Miss Drake and friend.

S.s. *Mircapore*, from London, March 24; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, April 1; from Brindisi, April 5.

For Bombay: Colonel H. M. Repton.

For Malta: Mrs. Bolland and three friends.

S.s. *Cathay*, from London, April 7; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, April 15; from Brindisi, April 19.

For Bombay: From Venice: Colonel C. K. M. Walter. From Brindisi: Mrs. and Miss Wardrop, Mr. E. W. Dixon.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Goorkha*, to sail March 3.

For Madras: Mrs. McLeod, Misses Norah and Hilda McLeod, Mr. J. Matheson, Mr. W. E. Highton, Miss Leckler.

For Colombo: Mr. A. W. Taylor, Mr. H. Harris, Mr. Neville C. Rolt, Mr. G. Barnett, Mr. J. E. Smart, Mr. C. L. Lawrence, Mrs. M'Millan, Mr. Grieves.

For Calcutta: Mrs. and Miss Place and child, Mr. Victor A. Brook, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Foley, Miss Downing, Mr. A. Grey, Mr. Robert Cave, Mr. F. Anley, Mr. Langlands, Mr. A. Stables.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Henzada*, to sail March 10.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Seabrook, Miss E. Wordsworth, Mrs. Parsons.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Rewa*, to sail March 17.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. A. Elliot.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *India*, to sail April 28.

For Colombo: Mrs. Norman and infant.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *California*, to sail from Liverpool, Feb. 27.

For Bombay: Mr. Gardener.

Per Star Line s.s. *Vega*, Capt. Wadley, to leave Liverpool, March 10.

For Calcutta: Mrs. H. Llewellyn, Mrs. Curtis, Mrs. E. T. Sealy, Miss Urquhart, Mr. Shillingford, Mr. and Mrs. P. Barry.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. *Clyde*, Capt. E. M. Edmond, Jan. 31.

From London: Mr. D. Barry, Mr. and Mrs. du Buisson, Mr. L. O. Meiklejohn, Mr. Edulgee Shapoorjee, Mrs. Russell and two infants, Miss Steele, Rev. K. E. Barrow, Mr. R. E. Wright, Miss Williams, Miss E. S. W. Williams, Mr. Rothney, Mrs. Knowles and infant, Miss Carrington, Mr. F. C. Allen, Mr. G. L. Kemp, Mr. E. Minors, Mr. M. David, Capt. McCulloch, Mr. C. Garnham, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Wyatt, Mr. Matthews, Mr. Pogose, Mr. Nicholls, Mr. Jervis, Mr. Arnold.

From Venice: Mr. Ashton, Mr. Villiers, Mr. and Mrs. Hynes and infant, Mr. H. Whitley, Mr. B. Dimmock, Mr. Benedict and child, Mrs. Pemberton and two infants.

From Brindisi: Mr. J. Dunsterville, Mr. Digby, Mr. Patteson, Mr. H. C. Hill, Mr. H. N. Gladstone, Mr. E. J. Lyall, Mr. Angelo, Hon. Spencer G. Lyttleton, Lieut.-Colonel W. E. Brooke, Mrs. Brooke and child, Colonel Salmon, Mr. A. Hecht, Marchioness of Ely, Miss Turpin and Courier, Mr. J. Leemann, Mr. L. H. Butcher.

From Suez: Mr. R. E. Ehrenback, Mr. A. Razor, Count Schul Elesin.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Verona*, Capt. M. D. Horne, left Bombay, Feb. 5.

For Marseilles: Mrs. Duke, infant and nurse, Mr. George R. Spencer, Mr. H. Mirza Abass Khan and servant, Mr. W. S. H. Brown, Major J. M. Lewis, Mr. F. W. Howse, Mrs. Goodall, Mr. Drake Broachman.

For Suez: Major Von Hagenow, Capt. the Baron Von Huené, Mr. J. B. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Nead, Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell, Miss Maxwell, Mr. Gustan Schiner, Mr. George Schoner, Mr. J. D. McFarland, Mr. J. G. Dawney and servant.

For Venice: Rev. Joseph Van Reeth, Mr. D. Fuchó.

For Brindisi: Mr. Mooney, Mr. Wood Wells, Mr. Herbert Salt, Madame de la Berthelliere, Mr. F. Baghoni, Mr. H. Chamberlain, Mr. W. Chamberlain, Mr. Herbert, Mr. R. Willis, Mr. H. H. Crawford, Mr. E. de Mantresor, Rev. Dr. Whitefield, Hon. Spencer G. Lyttleton, Mr. Carbutt, Mr. Carpenter, Mr. David Keith, Mr. J. B. Cass, Mr. Keith Douglas.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. John Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Rodgers, Capt. A. B. Daniel, Gunner Andrews.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Ancona*, Capt. Cole, from London, Feb. 17.

For Bombay: Mrs. Young, Miss G. Cottle, Mr. A. W. Way, Mrs. P. Tarry, Mrs. Ingle and infant, Mr. D. Stott, Mr. R. Henderson.

For Aden: Miss Allen, Miss Shaw, Rev. J. Key, Mr. Wathen.

For Malta: Lady Keppel, Miss Keppel, Earl of Caithness and two gentlemen, Mr. and Mrs. Charlesworth, Hon. V. A. Nelson Hood.

For Suez: Surgeon G. F. Gubbins, Mr. Gayton, Mr. Bazendale, Rev. C. C. Thornton, Mr. Isaac, Mr. Thornton.

For Port Said: Miss Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Osborne, Mr. E. Carthew, Mr. and Mrs. Adie, Miss Bellamy, Mr. and Mrs. Learmonth, Colour-Sergeant Riordan.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Nuddea*, from London, Feb. 17.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. D'Esterre and family, Mr. R. Booth, Mr. Charles Meaden, Miss Jenkins.

For Madras: Lieut.-Colonel Hodgson, Mr. L. Evans, Mr. J. L. Manson, Miss Hyde.

For Calcutta: Capt. E. C. Russell, Mr. Were, Mr. Rawlins, Master Pittar, Mr. F. Buckeridge, Mr. J. H. S. Waller.

For Suez: Rev. T. Collins.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Britannia*, sailed from Liverpool, Feb. 20.

For Bombay: Mr. Wilkie, Mr. Julius Lohr and wife, Mrs. Mary Rich, Mrs. Hayter, Miss Luard, Mrs. Hill, Mr. E. M. Lawson Smith, Mr. P. J. Luard, Rev. F. H. de Winton.

The following passages have been engaged:—

By the s.s. *Cathay*, Capt. J. P. Hassell, sailing on Feb. 12.

For London: Mr. Muncherjee Dosabhooy Fracis, Capt. and Mrs. N. G. C. Deburgh, Mr. Ahmed Dool Khan and child.

For Brindisi: Mr. Wm. Birkmyre, Mr. H. Birkmyre and man servant, Sir Tatton and Lady Sykes, European maid and man servant, Mr. and Mrs. M. V. Charrington, Mr. W. C. Ward, Mr. C. R. Hills, Mrs. Cubitt, Miss Gattierd, Mr. Bellingham, Lady and Miss Ramsay, Mr. Arthur Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Thelner, Major W. J. Heavyside, Mr. Adair, Mr. F. Broughton, Mrs. Hutchinson.

For Venice: Mrs. L. A. Wallace.



## Official Gazette.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Jan. 30.)

**ROBERTS**—The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India in Council has been pleased to appoint General Sir F. S. Roberts, Bart., Commander-in-Chief of H.M.'s Forces in India, to be an extraordinary member of the Council of the Governor-General of India in succession to General Sir D. M. Stewart, Bart.

**HUGHES**—The Governor-General in Council has been pleased to appoint Major-General T. E. Hughes, R.A., director-general of Ordnance in India, to act temporarily as an ordinary member of the Council of the Governor-General in the place of Lieut.-General the Hon. T. F. Wilson.

**PRINSEP**, Hon. H. T., a judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, resumed his seat on the Bench of the High Court on the 22nd inst.

**TOTTENHAM**, Hon. L. R., C.S., a judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained the usual subsidiary leave in connection with the furlough granted to him, dated the 16th inst.

**BRUNESSON**, Rev. J. B., B.A., has been appointed chaplain of Nowgong, Central India, from Jan. 5.

**FLEMING**, Lieut. J. M., Bengal S.C., assistant superintendent, Survey of India Department, sub pro tem., is appointed to be an assistant superintendent, 2nd grade, on probation, from Oct. 22.

**ROBERTSON**, Mr. C. W., consular agent for the United States of America at Rangoon, resumed charge of his office on Jan. 6.

The following appointment is made in the Berar Commission :—

**MACGILL**, Mr. R., to be an extra assistant commissioner of the 5th class.

In consequence of the retirement of Mr. E. R. Douglas, the following appointments have been sanctioned, from Nov. 21 :—

**JAMES**, Mr. H. E. M., to be deputy director-general of the Post Office of India, and Mr. H. M. Kisch to be confirmed in the appointment of postmaster-general of the 2nd grade.

**GROVES**, Mr. H. S., having been posted as assistant accountant-general, Madras, and Mr. W. T. Piercy as assistant accountant-general, Bengal, Mr. Piercy made over, and Mr. Groves received charge of the former appointment, on January 18.

#### MILITARY.

**GORDON**, Brigadier-General B. L., C.B., Royal Artillery, commanding the ceded districts, to the divisional staff of the army, temporarily, during the absence of Lieutenant-General Sir H. N. D. Prendergast, K.C.B., V.C., on field service, dated January 18.

**CHENEVIX-TRENCH**, Lieutenant C. C., quartermaster, to be adjutant 5th Goorka Regiment, Punjab Frontier Force, vice Captain A. R. Martin, who vacates the appointment on promotion, dated December 2.

**DIXON**, Colonel E. G., Madras Infantry, commanding 8th Madras Infantry, to command the Indian Brigade at Suakin, with the rank of brigadier-general, vice Brigadier-General Sir J. Hudson, K.C.B., proceeded on leave on medical certificate, dated January 27.

The following promotion is made subject to H.M.'s approval :—

**TAYLOR**, Lieut. E. E., Bengal Staff Corps, to be captain, from Jan. 28.

**CAMPBELL**, Colonel C. W., Bengal Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the service, from Feb. 1, subject to H.M.'s approval.

**COX**, Mr. S., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, British

Burmah, is temporarily transferred to the Accounts Branch in the temporary rank of assistant examiner, 1st grade, and is posted to the office of the examiner of P.W. Accounts, Madras.

#### FURLONGS.

**OWEN**, Mr. H. P., superintendent, 2nd grade, is allowed furlough on medical certificate for twelve months, from Jan. 8.

**PIGOT**, Hon. J. Q., B. A., barrister-at-law, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained furlough for eight months and fourteen days, from May 20.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India :—

**HUDSON**, Colonel Sir J., K.C.B., B.S.C. (m.c.) from Suakin, for 12 days.

**SCOTT**, Lieut.-Colonel T. A., B.S.C., deputy commissioner, 4th class, officiating 3rd class, Central Provinces (p.a.), for one year and 182 days.

**STRAHAN**, Major C., R.E., deputy superintendent, 2nd grade, Survey of India, assistant surveyor-general (p.a.), for one year and 203 days.

**ROGERS**, Major W. M., R.E., deputy superintendent, 3rd grade, Survey of India, assistant surveyor-general (p.a.), for one year and 185 days.

**HOBDAY**, Major T. F., B.S.C., assistant commissary-general, 2nd class (p.a.), for one year and 147 days.

**CHRISTIE**, Captain C. H. P., R.E., examiner of accounts, 4th class, 1st grade, P.W.D., examiner of guaranteed railway accounts, Calcutta (p.a.), for one year and six days.

**SANDYS**, Captain B. C. C., Bengal Staff Corps, assistant commissary-general, 3rd class (p.a.), for two years.

**PRITCHARD**, Lieut. A. B., Bengal Staff Corps, wing officer and quartermaster 8th Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for 289 days.

**WILLIAMSON**, Lieut. C. V. W., Bengal Staff Corps, sub-assistant commissary general, 1st class (p.a.), for one year.

**WELCHMAN**, Captain F. D., Bengal Staff Corps, wing commander and second in command 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, is granted leave within Indian limits (m.c.), for 182 days.

**SCOTT**, Surgeon J., Madras Establishment, 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, is granted leave within Indian limits (p.a.) for 182 days.

### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head-Quarters, Simla, Jan. 21.)

The officers detailed below underwent a course of instruction at the undermentioned schools of musketry schools in India, and obtained the following certificates of qualification :—

#### CHUNGLA GULLY—EXTRA CERTIFICATES.

**HARRINGTON**, Major F. W., 2nd Battalion West York Regiment.

**BOXWELL**, Captain S., 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers.

**ROWDEN**, Captain H. W., 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment.

**CAZALET**, Captain W. H., Bengal Staff Corps.

**COOKE-COLLIS**, Mr. C.

**GARRAT**, Lieut. F. S., 6th Dragoon Guards.

**LAMONT**, Lieut. J. H., 9th Lancers.

**CHAWNER**, Lieut. J. H., 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment.

**MARSHALL**, Lieut. F. M. H., 1st Battalion West Riding Regiment.

**BERRY**, Lieut. R. M. de, 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers.

**MOLESWORTH**, Lieut. G. N., 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers.

**CHAMBERS**, Lieut. H. D., 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers.

**PHILIPS**, Lieut. I., 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment (probationer for Bengal Staff Corps).

**TATE**, Lieut. H. R., Bengal Staff Corps.

**GILES**, Lieut. W., Bengal Staff Corps.

**RANKEN**, Lieut. G. P., Bengal Staff Corps.

**BUNBURY**, Lieut. W. E., Bengal Staff Corps.

**PHILLIPS**, Lieut. A. E., Bengal Staff Corps.

**MARTIN**, Lieut. A. R., Bengal Staff Corps.

#### COMPANY CERTIFICATE.

**PAKENHAM**, Lieut. E. T., 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps.

#### PAGHMARH—EXTRA CERTIFICATES.

**FULTON**, Captain R., Bengal S.C.

**KETH**, Lieut. C. S., 3rd Dragoon Guards.

**SMYTHS**, Lieut. H., 2nd Battalion Royal Warwick Regiment.

**VIGORS**, Lieut. P. U., 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment.

**MOSSE**, Lieut. J., 11th Leicester Regiment.

**BERESFORD**, Lieut. W. R. H., 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

**GORMAN**, Lieut. W. H., 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment.

**WELSH**, Lieut. D. J., 1st Battalion Border Regiment.

**TEMPLE**, Lieut. G. E., 2nd Battalion Derby Regiment.

**ROSS**, Lieut. W. C., 1st Battalion Durham Light Infantry.

**PRATT**, Lieut. E. St. G., 1st Battalion Durham Light Infantry.

**DAVISON**, Lieut. K. S., Bengal S.C.

**VAUGHAN**, Lieut. P. B., Bengal S.C.

**TWIGG**, Lieut. R. H., Bengal S.C.

**JOHNSON**, Lieut. C. E., Bengal S.C.

**PRIESTLEY**, Lieut. H. W., Bengal S.C.

**ROBINSON**, Lieut. J. G., Bengal S.C.

#### COMPANY CERTIFICATE.

**DOYNE**, Captain R. J., 2nd Battalion Royal Warwick Regiment.

(Head Quarters, Simla, Jan. 33.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment :—

**HAMILTON**, Lieutenant C., South Wales Borderers, a candidate for the Bengal S.C., to be officiating wing officer 18th Bengal Infantry, on probation, dated January 8.

**STEWART**, Lieutenant-Colonel N. R., assistant adjutant-general, is posted to the Allahabad Division.

**YOUNG**, Captain E. A., deputy assistant adjutant-general, is posted to the Saugor District.

#### FURLONGS.

**LLOYD**, Lieutenant F. C., 2nd Battalion Lincoln Regiment, is granted leave to England for fifteen months on private affairs.

**CLELAND-HENDERSON**, Lieutenant J. M. (officiating wing officer, on probation, 14th Sikhs), Manchester Regiment, has leave of absence to Calcutta, for six months, from January 20, to study the native languages.

#### PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, Jan. 28.)

**RENNIE**, Mr. J. G. M., assistant commissioner, Gurdaspur, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of Dera Ghazi Khan, from Jan. 16, vice Lieut.-Colonel T. J. C. Plowden, C.I.E., proceeding on special duty.

**WILLIAMS**, Mr. A., who has been appointed a member of the Covenanted Civil Service, and posted to the Punjab, is appointed an assistant commissioner of the 3rd grade, from Jan. 8, the date on which he reported his arrival at Lahore. Mr. Williams is transferred to the Rawalpindi district from Jan. 16.

**LANGFORD**—The services of the Rev. R. J. Langford, chaplain of Subathu, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-West Provinces and Oudh, from Jan. 7.

#### MILITARY.

The following officiating appointments are made in the 1st Punjab Infantry with the sanction of the Government of India :—

**VALLINGS**, Lieut.-Colonel A., second in command, to officiate as commandant, vice Lieut.-Colonel T. Higginson, on furlough.

**HOWELL**, Major H., wing commander, to officiate as second in command, vice Lieut.-Colonel Vallings.

**BROWNLOW**, Lieut. C. B., adjutant, to officiate as wing commander, vice Major Howell.

**HIGHT**, Lieut. E. L., wing officer, to officiate as adjutant, in addition to his duties of wing officer, vice Lieut. Brownlow.

The following orders are confirmed :—

**HUTCHINSON**—Regimental order No. 27, dated Jan. 9, consequent on the death of Lieut.-Colonel R. C. Hutchinson, commandant of Cavalry and 2nd in command, making the following temporary appointments :—

**CAMPBELL**, Mr. L. R. H. D., officiating wing commander, to officiate as 2nd in command

until the return of Major E. A. Money, officiating commandant of Cavalry, from the Camp of Exercise, or until further orders.  
**ADAMS**, Lieut. R. B., adjutant, to officiate as wing commander.  
**YOUNGHUSBAND**, Lieut. G. J., quartermaster, to officiate as adjutant.  
**EGERTON**, Lieut. R. G., wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster.

## CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Jan. 30.)

Consequent on the return from privilege leave of Captain C. W. Losack, deputy conservator of forests, 1st grade, the following reversions are ordered from Nov. 13 :—

**DICKINSON**, Mr. F. B., officiating deputy conservator of forests, 2nd grade, in Coorg, to revert to his substantive appointment of deputy conservator of forests, 3rd grade.  
**DOBBS**, Dr. E., officiating deputy conservator of forests, 3rd grade, to revert to officiating deputy conservator of forests, 4th grade.  
**FOWLER**, Mr. M., officiating deputy conservator of forests, 4th grade, to revert to officiating assistant conservator of forests, 1st grade.  
**TAWNEY—BLOOMFIELD**—Mr. J. W. Tawney and Colonel A. Bloomfield, respectively made over and received charge of the Narsinghpur district on the 20th idem.  
**GORDON**, Mr. L., assistant commissioner, 3rd class, is appointed to be assistant commissioner, 2nd class, vice Mr. L. K. Laurie.  
**KENNEDY**, Mr. T. J., C.S., is appointed to be assistant commissioner, 3rd class, from the date on which his services were placed at the disposal of this administration.  
**GORDON**, Mr. L., assistant commissioner, 2nd class, is appointed to officiate in the 1st class from the date on which he made over charge of the Seoni District to Mr. W. A. Nedham.

## NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Jan. 30.)

**MORRIS**—The notification dated September 10, appointing Mr. N. Morris as officiating district superintendent of police, Gorakhpur, is hereby cancelled.  
**PEARSON**, Rev. A. C., whose services have been placed by the Government of Bengal at the disposal of this Government, to be chaplain of Lucknow cantonments, from December 7.  
**HART**, Mr. R. O., to officiate as assistant district superintendent of police, 2nd grade, on probation.  
**BRYANT**, Mr. F. B., assistant conservator of forests, who has reported his return from special duty, is posted to the Kheri Forest Division of the Oudh Circle.  
**ALONE**—In modification of Notification dated Nov. 18, Mr. B. Alone, district superintendent of police, old 4th grade, to be district superintendent of police, old 3rd grade, from Oct. 1, the date on which Mr. C. C. Hicks, district superintendent of police, old 3rd grade, was reduced to the old 4th grade.  
 With effect from Oct. 21, the date on which Mr. E. Berrill was confirmed as assistant inspector-general Government Railways police, North-West Provinces :—  
**CLIFFORD**, Mr. W. W., district superintendent of police, old 4th grade, to be district superintendent of police, old 3rd grade.  
**DENNIS**, Rev. G. T., chaplain of Meerut, to Naini Tal, from Feb. 3.

## FURLONGS.

**HOLMES**, Mr. C. H., assistant engineer, 1st grade, attached to the Meerut Divisional Provincial Works, for 18 months, with the usual subsidiary leave.  
**EVANS**, Mr. L. G., assistant commissioner, Rae Bareilly, furlough to Europe for 19 months, from March 15 or subsequent date.  
**BULLOCK**, Mr. F. S., joint magistrate, Jaunpur, furlough to Europe for 18 months, from March 20, or subsequent date.

## ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, Jan. 22.)

**DALY**, Mr. W. W., commandant, Frontier Police,

Surma Valley Division, having passed an examination in the Lushai language, is presented with the authorised reward of Rs. 1,000.

**COSSINS**, Mr. W. H., who has recently been appointed a member of the Bengal Civil Service, is appointed to be an assistant commissioner, 3rd grade (supernumerary), and posted to Sylhet.

**CAMPBELL**, Mr. T. J., assistant conservator of forests, is placed in charge of the Working Plans Division of the Forest Department, in addition to the duties as officer in charge of the Garo Hills Division as a temporary arrangement.

## MADRAS.

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## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

## CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Jan. 27.)

**WELDON**, Colonel T., commissioner of police, Madras, is appointed, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to be a magistrate of police.

**DENE**—The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India has permitted Mr. F. St. G. Dene, probationary assistant superintendent, Revenue Survey, Madras, to return to duty within the period of his leave.

The following posting is ordered :—  
**VINCENT**, Mr. C., executive engineer, 3rd grade, on return from furlough, to the office of the chief engineer for Irrigation as a temporary arrangement.

**FOWLE**, Mr. E., is appointed 3rd grade assistant inspector in the salt department, and is posted to the collector of Trichinopoly for Abkari duties.

**ADAMS**, Mr. W. C., 2nd grade, sub-inspector in the salt department, is appointed to act as assistant inspector, and is posted to the Balacheruvu circle.

## MILITARY.

**GIB**, Major-General W. A., C.B., S.C., to the divisional staff of the army, vice Major-General Buck, who vacates, dated Jan. 22.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the M.S.C. from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India :—

**KELLY**, Lieut. A. H., Royal Marine Light Infantry, wing officer 2nd Madras Infantry, Feb. 5, 1883.

(Head-Quarters, Ootacamund, Jan. 29.)

**VANS-AGNEW**—With the approval of H.E. the Governor, Lieut. J. Vans-Agnew, 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, is attached to the body guard.

The Provincial Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments in the (Queen's Own) Sappers and Miners :—

**WILKIESON**, Captain and Brevet Major C. B., R.E., to be superintendent of instruction and second in command.

**ANDREWS-SPEED**, Captain H. A., R.E., to be superintendent, Park and Train.

**ANDERSON**, Lieut. F. J., to be adjutant.

To be company commanders :—

**BADGLEY**, Captain J. M. T., R.E.

**COCKBURN**, Captain A. W., R.E.

**COTTER**, Captain E. W., R.E.

**CONNER**, Captain W. D., R.E.

**ATTREE**, Captain F. W. T., R.E.

**MACDONNELL**, Captain A. C., R.E.

**GOODWYN**, Lieut. H. E., R.E.

To be company officers :—

**SWAYNE**, Lieut. H. G. C., R.E.

**GLANVILLE**, Lieut. F., R.E.

**HAGGITT**, Lieut. E. D.

The Provincial Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—  
**GALLOWAY**, Colonel J. M. C., squadron commander, 4th P.W.O. Light Cavalry, to be 2nd

in command 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry, vice Curtois, appointed examiner in Hindustani.

**MCCAUSLAND**, Major W. H., 2nd squadron commander, sub pro tem., 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, to officiate as squadron commander.

**ADAMS**, Surgeon C., M.B., to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon T. H. Pope, M.B.

**WYLIE**, Lieutenant J. A., wing officer, sub pro tem., to be wing officer 3rd Regiment Light Infantry, vice Anderson, promoted.

**DICKINSON**, Colonel W. M., second in command, to be commandant 8th Regiment Madras Infantry, vice Dixon, who vacates on succeeding to colonel's allowances, dated January 8.

**M'INTYRE**, Lieutenant H. D., wing officer, sub pro tem., to be wing officer, vice Anderson, promoted.

**COOKE**, Lieut. W. N. M., supernumerary on the establishment on the regiment, to be wing officer (on probation), sub pro tem., vice Wylie, seconded.

**HITCHINS**, Lieut. C. H. M., wing officer and officiating adjutant 11th Regiment Madras Infantry, is confirmed in the latter appointment from Aug. 1.

**WOODS**, Lieut. A. E., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer (on probation), vice Yate, permanently posted to the Punjab Frontier Force.

**ANDERSON**, Lieut.-Colonel W., wing commander 13th Regiment Madras Infantry, to be second in command, vice Warrington, who vacates on succeeding to colonel's allowance.

**MOORE**, Lieut.-Colonel F., General List, Infantry, to be wing commander, vice Anderson.

**THOMAS**, Lieut. F. H. S., 15th Regiment Madras Infantry, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer (on probation) vice Boulderson, retired.

**MACDOUGALL**, Lieutenant-Colonel J., second in command, to be commandant, vice Grant, who vacates on succeeding to colonel's allowances, dated Jan. 1.

**YOUNG**, Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. B., wing commander, to be second in command, vice Macdougall.

**BUTLER**, Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. S., Staff Corps, to be wing commander, vice Young.

**DENNE**, Lieutenant A. R., supernumerary on the establishment of the 2nd Regiment Madras Infantry, to be wing officer (on probation), sub pro tem., vice C. Hawkes, seconded.

**GORDON**, Lieutenant-Colonel J. H., 23rd Regiment Light Infantry, second in command, to be commandant, vice Ford, appointed to the Brigadier Staff, Jan. 10.

**CAMPBELL**, Major C. C., wing commander, to be second in command, vice Gordon.

**QUIEN**, Major E., wing officer, to be wing commander, vice Campbell.

**CLEMENTS**, Lieut. C. H., wing officer, sub pro tem., to be wing officer 24th Regiment Madras Infantry, vice Macneill, promoted.

**GRIFFITH**, Colonel R., second in command 27th Regiment Madras Infantry, to be commandant, vice Smith, who vacates on succeeding to colonel's allowances, dated Dec. 10.

**SWIFTE**, Lieut.-Colonel J. W., officiating second in command 7th Regiment Madras Infantry, to be second in command, vice Griffith.

**BANBURY**, Lieut. W. E., 10th Regiment Madras Infantry, supernumerary on the Establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer (on probation), sub pro tem., vice Tufnell, seconded for service as adjutant of volunteers.

**BATES**, Lieut. W. N. R., 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry, to be officiating wing officer, and, with the sanction of Government, a probationer for the Staff Corps, dated Jan. 10.

**BERNARD**, Lieut. E. H., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer 32nd Regiment Madras Infantry, sub pro tem., vice Tennant, seconded for service in the Commissariat Department.

The Provincial Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following postings :—

**HATHAWAY**, Surgeon H. G., doing duty, Station Hospital, Cannanore, to the medical charge of the Station Hospital, Calicut.

**MATURIN**, Surgeon B. A., on arrival from England to do duty, Station Hospital, Kamptee.

The following orders are confirmed :—

**PARKER**, Lieut. J. W., 26th Madras Infantry, to be station staff officer, 1st class, at Promé, vice Lieut. Young, 5th Madras Infantry, proceeded to join regimental headquarters.

**BARLOW**—By Brigadier-General B. L. Gordon, C.B., commanding Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, appointing Lieut. H. W. W. Barlow, Royal Artillery, to be aide-de-camp.

**BAILEY**—By the officer commanding Nagpore force, appointing Colonel W. S. Bailey, 24th Regiment Madras Infantry, to the command of the headquarter station, Kamptee, during the absence of the officer commanding the force, on a tour of inspection to Rajpur and Sumbulpore, from Jan. 11.

**SHORT**, Captain M., Royal Munster Fusiliers, to be station staff officer during the absence of the officiating deputy assistant adjutant-general on duty with the officer commanding the force, on a tour of inspection, from 11th inst.

#### FURLONGS.

**REES**, Mr. J. D., Under Secretary to Government, sub pro tem., in the departments under the Chief Secretary, and Persian and Hindustani translator to Government, furlough on medical certificate for one year and six months, from Feb. 15.

**SMITH**, Rev. C., has been granted three months' privilege leave from March 10.

**BRANDON**, Rev. Dr., has been granted privilege leave for three months from March 1.

**NORRIS**, Mr. R. W., executive engineer, 2nd grade, is granted furlough for one year, on medical certificate, from Feb. 2.

**POWELL**, Mr. C., inspector of Salt Revenue, is granted leave, on medical certificate, for six months from Feb. 10.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:—

**HANDS**, Colonel W., C.S., judge advocate-general (p.a.), for one year.

**FLOWDEN**, Colonel C. H., S.C., deputy commissioner, Saugor, Central Provinces (p.a.), for nine months.

**MACDONNELL**, Lieut. R. D., S.C., wing officer and quartermaster 17th Infantry, furlough (m.c.) for nine months from Oct. 2.

**WARD**, Lieut.-Colonel J., S.C., wing commander 30rd Madras Infantry, is permitted leave of the residue (342 days) of the furlough granted to him dated Feb. 5, 1884.

**PROUDFOOT**, Major J. G., S.C., commandant 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, has returned from furlough.

**FARQUHAR**, Deputy Surgeon-General W., M.D., Belgaum and Western Districts, sixty days' privilege leave from Jan. 25.

## BOMBAY.

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### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### MILITARY.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, Jan. 29.)

The Provincial Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

**EDWARDES**, Lieut. S. M., 1st Battalion North Lancashire Regiment, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer, on probation, 2nd Regiment Bombay Infantry, dated Jan. 24.

**DELIBLE**, Lieut. G. de S., officiating wing officer 19th Bombay Infantry, to be wing officer 3rd Bombay Light Infantry.

**MURRAY**, Lieut. C. F. T., 2nd Battalion South Staffordshire Regiment, who has been appointed a probationer for the Bombay S.C., to officiate as wing officer, on probation, 19th Bombay Infantry, dated Jan. 24.

**ROPER**—The appointment of Lieut.-Colonel A. G. Roper in G.O.C. No. 45 of 23rd inst. is to have effect from Jan. 26.

**CARTER**—It is notified that the undermentioned officer has been seconded:—Lieut. E. J. Carter, S.C. (sub assistant commissary-general, second class, on probation), wing officer 14th Regiment Bombay Infantry.

**ALEXANDER**—Under instructions from India Headquarters, it is intimated that Lieut.

Colonel R. Alexander, R.A., has been directed to proceed to Kirkee for duty with the Royal Artillery at that station.

**RIVETT-CARNAO**, Colonel E. S., half pay, late military secretary to the commander-in-chief Bombay Army, is permitted to proceed to England.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the dates specified:—

**WARDEN**, Colonel G. L., January 16.

**NOLAN**, Surgeon-Major W., M.D., I.M.S., superintendent lunatic asylum, Colaba, January 26.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Feb. 4.)

The undermentioned officer having completed twenty years' service, six of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be major from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

**WETHERALL**, Captain W. A., January 30.

The following appointment is made, from January 29:—

**DEAN-PITT**, Captain D. C., R.A., deputy assistant quartermaster-general, to be an assistant quartermaster-general on the Establishment in succession to Major H. Melliss, Staff Corps, whose tenure of service on the Staff expired on Jan. 28. The tenure of Captain Dean-Pitt's service on the Staff commenced from Nov. 1, 1882, the date on which he was first appointed thereto in the position of deputy assistant quartermaster-general.

**EDWARDES**, Lieut. S. M., 1st Battalion North Lancashire Regiment, is appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, from Jan. 24.

**ANNESLEY**—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, to extend Brigadier-General A. Lytton Annesley's tenure of the appointment of adjutant-general until April 1, 1886.

**HODGSON**, Major G. R., S.C., has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

**WATSON**, Major-General J., V.C., C.B., of the Staff Corps, is entitled to the colonel's allowance, from Feb. 3.

The following appointment is made from Jan. 29:—

**BAYLY**, Captain A. W. L., Staff Corps, wing officer 21st Bombay Infantry (officiating deputy assistant quartermaster-general, Bombay District), to be a deputy assistant quartermaster-general on the establishment in succession to Captain D. C. Dean-Pitt, R.A., appointed assistant quartermaster-general. The tenure of Captain Bayly's service on the staff commenced on Aug. 25, the date from which he commenced to draw the full staff pay as deputy assistant quartermaster-general whilst officiating in that grade.

**JOHNSTONE**, Lieut. W. M., Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps, is permitted to resign his commission.

The following appointment is made in the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps:—

**BAGGALLAY**, Mr. H. C., to be major.

**STACK**, Colonel C. E., Bombay Cavalry, is permitted to proceed to, and reside in, England.

**BOULTON**—The services of Colonel C. F. Boulton, Bombay Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Provincial Commander-in-Chief from Dec. 6.

**KILKELLY**, Surgeon C. R., Medical Staff, is brought on the strength of H.M.'s British forces in the Bombay command from Jan. 28, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

#### FURLONGS.

H.E. the Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to grant the undermentioned officer leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

**BARTON**, Lieut. C. G., Royal Lancaster Regiment (2nd Battalion), for 15 months on p.a.

**STOCKLEY**, Hon. Major J. C., Army Pay Department, to Poona and Bombay, from Jan. 24 to March 12, for six months, on p.a.

**MANCE**, Captain Sir H. C., R.C.I.E., Sind Volunteer R.C., to England for six months, from January 1, on private affairs.

The undermentioned warrant officers have been granted by the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the period specified:—

**THOMSON**, Conductor J., Ordnance Department, for six months, medical certificate.

**POWELL**, Sub-Conductor H., Commissariat Department, for sixty-one days, medical certificate.

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## THE INDIA LIST.

### CIVIL AND MILITARY,

### JANUARY, 1886.

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## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## BOMBAY.—January 29.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 97 1/2	3-6	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	100 1/2	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	105 1/2	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1871 ...	—	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1872 ...	—	to	—
Paris Municipal Loan ...	—	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	91 1/2	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	—	to	90 1/2
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	99 1/2	to	—
Cooria Spinning Bonds ...	—	to	—

## BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
Bank of Bombay ...	all	10 pr. ct.	712 1/2
Bank of Bengal ...	all	10 pr. ct.	820
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr. ct.	580
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank ...	all	5 1/2 pr. ct.	130
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	—	—	—
National Bank of India ...	£12 1/2	5 pr. ct.	109

## PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	2,850	125	950
Albert Ginning Co. ...	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	100	1,110
Apollo ...	400	10	270
Bellary ...	1,000	25	535
Bombay Cotton ...	125	41 1/2	220
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	—	—	—
Colaba ...	1,880	70	785
Dholera Ginning ...	all	12	160
East India ...	1,000	130	1,385
Fort ...	8,500	150	2,625
French ...	all	45	610
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	—	—	—
Khangaum ...	—	—	—
Mercantile ...	—	—	—
Mofussil Co. ...	400	30	412 1/2
Manmar M. ...	all	45	245
New Berar ...	—	—	—
New Indian ...	125	9	150
Prince of Wales ...	500	100	570
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	—	—	—
Sassoon ...	500	25	500
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	90	1,200
Sind ...	750	25	650
Volkart ...	1,000	20	750

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	90	1,425
Alfred Manufacturing ...	500	17 1/2	850
Alliance Spinning ...	1,000	30	700
Albert Edward Mills ...	500	18 1/2	450
Anglo-Indian ...	100	2	102
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ltd. (Bellary) ...	—	—	—
Bhowanuggur Mills ...	100	—	8
Bombay United ...	1,000	20	945
Central India ...	500	25	790
Cooria Mills ...	1,000	20	645
D. Spinning ...	all	—	107 1/2
Dhurnumsey ...	—	—	—
Empress Co. ...	all	25	700
Framjee Petit ...	1,000	25	535
Golan Baba ...	400	20	256
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	—	200
Hindustan ...	1,000	—	805
Hingunghat Mill ...	—	—	—
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	50	1,080
Imperial Cotton ...	500	20	450
Indian Manufacturing ...	—	—	—
James Greaves ...	400	—	580
Jaffer Ali ...	500	40	490
Jewraj Baloo ...	1,000	30	1,100
Khandesh ...	1,000	80	970
Khatop Mackungsee ...	1,000	40	870
Leopold ...	100	5	148
Madras United ...	1,000	100	2,900
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	85	600
Manockjee Petit ...	all	50	1,170
Mazagon ...	250	9	189 1/2
Morarji Goudlass ...	1,000	15	1,525
Nalgam ...	—	—	—
National ...	1,000	40	580
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20	900
Oriental ...	625	12	565
Parrell ...	400	—	52 1/2
People of India ...	—	6 1/2	190
Prince of Wales ...	500	30	100
Sassoon ...	1,000	40	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	50	1,395
Soonderdas ...	1,000	50	700
Southern India ...	500	20	405
Southern Mahratta ...	—	—	—
Victori Mills ...	1,000	85	550
Western India ...	1,000	50	710

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	218-3-0	5 pr. ct.	830
Do. New £20 Shares ...	130-14-6	do.	350
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	90
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	20
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	196-15-5	do.	330
New £18 Shares ...	—	—	—

## MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	ash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	290
Bombay Ice Co. (A.) ...	600	106
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. (B.) ...	1,500	3,075
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	—	11
Karachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100	45
Karachee Landing and Shipping ...	800	300

Kemp & Co. ...	175	330
Mechanics' Bldgs. Co. ...	50	25
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	58
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	22
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,650
Treacher and Co. ...	all	1,155
Thakor and Co. ...	all	187

## LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	700	700
Frere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	1,400	812 1/2

## CALCUTTA.—February 1.

P.C.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	
4 Promissory Notes ...	Rs. 97 10 to	—
4 of 1870 (1885) ...	98 0 to	—
4 of 1878-79 (1895) ...	100 8 to 100 12	—
4 of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	100 8 to 100 12	—
4 of 1879 (Coupon) ...	—	to

## CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1865 (1895) ...	Rs. Paid off	—
6 of 1866 (1886) ...	100 8 to	—
6 of 1867 (1887) ...	101 8 to	—
6 of 1870 (1889) ...	102 8 to	—
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	103 0 to	—
5 of 1873 (1898) ...	98 12 to	—
5 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	98 12 to	—
4 1/2 of 1882 (1902) ...	95 0 to	—

## BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to
Agra Savings ...	100	125 to
Alahabad ...	100	192 to 195
Alliance of Simla ...	100	145 to
Bank of Bengal ...	500	830 to
Do. of Upper India ...	100	133 to
Delhi and London ...	£25	170 to
Himalaya ...	100	120 to
Mussoorie ...	100	103 to
National of India ...	£12 1/2	109 to 109
Rohilkund Kumson ...	100	103 to
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	350 to
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	90 to

## COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Price.
Alipore Coal ...	100
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 5
Asiatic Jute ...	100
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10
Barnagore Jute ...	£10
Bengal Coal ...	1,000
B. Baragund Copper (preface A. shares) ...	5s.
Do. Deferred B. Shares ...	£1
Bengal Mills ...	£100
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100
Bonded Warehouse ...	445
Bowreah Cotton Mills ...	100
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80
Burrakur Coal ...	100
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	85
Carow and Co. (Limited), Sugar ...	100
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100
Equitable Coal ...	250
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	200
Gouropore ...	100
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100
Howrah Docking ...	500
Howrah Mills ...	100
India General Steam Navigation ...	100
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	50
Landing and Shipping ...	100
Murree Brewery ...	100
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100
Nasmith's Patent Press ...	100
New Beerbrook Coal ...	100
Ramkistopore Press ...	100
Raneesungoo Coal Association ...	100
Riverside Press ...	90
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500
Seepore Jute Manufacturing ...	100
Strand Bank Press ...	100
Watson's Patent Press ...	100

## TEA COMPANIES.

	Price.
Adulpoore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100
Amicable (Assam) ...	100
Amuckie ...	100
Arcuttipore (Cachar) ...	100
Assam ...	£280
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100
Do. contributory ...	80
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200
Do. contributory ...	100
Burkholia (Cachar) ...	100
Central Cachar ...	200
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100
Chota Nagpore ...	100
Colonial (Assam) ...	100
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100
Darjiling ...	100
Dehing (Assam) ...	90
Dohra Doon ...	100
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100
Dhunstri ...	100
Durrung (Assam) ...	100
Eastern Cachar ...	100
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100
Endogram ...	10
Gelle (Darjiling) ...	100
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100
Grob (Assam) ...	100

Holta (Kangra) ...	100	77 to	78
Hoolmaree (Assam) ...	100	88 to	—
Hoolungorie (Assam) ...	100	46 to	47
Indian Terai ...	500	100 to	—
Jellalpoore (Cachar) ...	—	—	—
Jheori Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	—	—
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	26 to	28
Kangra Valley ...	100	—	par
Kornafuli (Chittagong) ...	100	40 to	—
Kunchunpoore (Cachar) ...	100	20 to	—
Kurseong and Darjiling ...	250	85 to	—
Do. contributory ...	200	75 to	—
Kurseong and Terai ...	—	—	—
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	212 to	—
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	40 to	—
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	60 to	62
Loobah ...	100	120 to	—
Lower Assam ...	—	23 to	—
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	60 to	—
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	20 to	—
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	—	—
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	20 to	—
Do. contributory ...	90	8 to	15
Moran (Assam) ...	—	—	—
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	80 to	—
Do. contributory ...	90	71 to	—
Mungledye (Assam) ...	—	—	—
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	—	—
Do. contributory ...	125	—	—
New Falloodhi (Darjiling) ...	—	—	—
New Gholia Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation	—
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	80	130 to	—
Nutanwore (Cachar) ...	—	—	—
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	40 to	—
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	65 to	—
Puttareah (Sylhet) ...	100	60 to	—
Rajabaree (Assam) ...	—	—	—
Sapakati ...	100	110 to	—
Second Mutual Cachar ...	58	10 disct.	—
Seemah ...	—	—	—
Singbulli and Murmah ...	100	88 to	90
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	60 to	61
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	92 to	93
Springdale (Darjiling) ...	100	87 to	—
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	80 to	—
Tundaree (Darjiling) ...	100	65 to	—
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	110 to	112
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	105 to	—
Takvar (Darjiling) ...	200	150 to	—
Upper Assam ...	£10	15 to	25

## LONDON.—February 22.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. ...	89 1/2 to 91
3 1/2 India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	101 1/2 to 102
4 Do. October 10, 1888 ...	103 1/2 to 104
4 India Enforced Paper ...	72 1/2 to 73
4 Do. do. 1885 ...	75 1/2 to 75 1/2
4 Do. do. 1893 ...	75 1/2 to 75 1/2
4 Ceylon, 1882 and 1893 ...	107 to 109
4 Do. 1889-8 ...	101 to 103
4 Mauritius, 1881 ...	103 to 105
6 Do. 1895-96 ...	112 to 116
4 Do. ...	102 to 104
4 Straits Settlements Government ...	105 to 107

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PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	Paid.	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. ...	100	105 to 107
East Indian, Irredeem. 4 p.c. ...	100	117 to 119
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100	106 to 108
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	106 to 108
South Indian, 4 p.c. ...	100	115 to 117

## RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	7 1/2	6 1/2 to 7 1/2
Bengal Central, Lm., Shs. ...	5	4 1/2 to 5 1/2
B. B. & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	152 to 15 1/2
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ...	—	23 1/2 to 24 1/2
E. Indian, 4 p.c. Ann. A, 1953 ...	—	23 1/2 to 24 1/2
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less 1/2) ...	—	24 1/2 to 25 1/2
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4 p.c. ...	—	119 to 121
Great I. Pevin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	141 to 143
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ...	100	125 to 127
Do. do. 4 1/2 do. ...	100	119 to 121
Do. do. 4 1/2 do. ...	100	113 to 115
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	125 to 127
Rohilkund and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. ...	4 1/2	4 to 4 1/2
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	122 to 124
Do. do. 5 p.c. shares ...	5	—
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	125 to 127
Do. do. 4 1/2 do. ...	100	—
South Mahratta Gua., Ld. ...	20	100 to 10 1/2
Do. do. ...	5	9 1/2 to 9 1/2
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua. ...	20	19 1/2 to 19 1/2
Do. do. ...	15	—
West of India Port., Ld. ...	20	17 1/2 to 18

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**THE INDIA LIST.**  
CIVIL AND MILITARY. JANUARY, 1886.

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BY

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1886.

## Notes of the Week.

THE overland mail brings us letters and papers from Bombay to the 12th February; from Calcutta, Madras, and Allahabad to the 10th February.

THE *Times'* Correspondents inform us of the return of Lord Dufferin from Burma, and of his arrival at Madras, where he was greeted with enthusiasm, the city being, in fact, *en fête*. Before leaving Mandalay he received the Buddhist Archbishop and Phoongyees, or monks, and assured them that their sacred images would in no way be interfered with.

LADY DUFFERIN'S reception on the 17th February was attended by leading Mahomedan ladies as well as by the Burmese ladies. They all went away delighted with their reception, and expressed a strong desire to be allowed to again pay their respects to her Excellency.

At a dinner given in the Palace on the 18th, and attended by General Roberts, Mr. Bernard, General Prendergast, and the heads of Departments, the Viceroy, after some observations in praise of General Prendergast's military operations, and, after announcing that a gratuity of 300,000 rupees had been granted to the Burma expeditionary force, touched lightly on political matters, saying that the invasion of Burma was undertaken with regret by the Indian Government. We had no quarrel with the inhabitants of the country, and the prospect of the conquest of the country, whatever might be the ultimate advantages, was certain to be fraught with immediate anxiety and embarrassments. On the other hand, the existing relations between ourselves and the Burmese Court had become intolerable, inasmuch as they were fast tending to jeopardise the security and the most vital interests of our territories. We, therefore, chose the lesser of two evils, and determined to put an end to the disastrous rule of a prince who was a curse to his own subjects and an impossible neighbour. But in directing General Prendergast to advance upon Mandalay, the Government of India reminded him that it would be his duty to come as little as possible into collision with the people of the country, who are kindred in blood, in religion, and in all material interests with our own subjects in Lower Burma.

FROM Rangoon we hear that the Viceroy, before leaving Burma, laid the foundation stone of the Anglican Cathedral, and expressed his opinion that the Burmese nation were "a most lovable people," and that those "were happy whose lot was cast among them." He would seem to have left a most favourable impression; for we read that—

Lord Dufferin's visit to Burma has been thoroughly successful. The courtesy which he showed to all classes and nationalities in the community, the interest which he displayed in all matters affecting the welfare of the Province, and the thorough mastery which he has exhibited of the various and complicated questions that he has had to deal with, have given universal satisfaction.

THE question as to the allotment to public works and judicial expenses of so small a part of the revenues of Burma has been so often mooted, that it may be worth while to quote the purport of the Viceroy's reply to a representation on the subject from the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce, in which he incidentally alluded to the arrangements about to be made for the future administration of the Province:—

Referring to an allusion made to the fact that Lower Burma paid over to the Indian Exchequer a net million a year, Lord Dufferin observed that though he could not accept that statement as representing the whole case, yet it was undoubtedly true that Lower Burma was a very rich Province, and for many years past had been in a position to transmit large contributions to the

revenues of India. But, on the other hand, she was allowed to retain in her own possession a larger proportion of her income than most other Provinces. Consequently, though the Indian taxpayer had largely benefited, it might fairly be contended that Burma herself had not been wronged. Moreover, the expenses which the late war might entail, and which would be a charge on the Indian Budget, might very well be regarded as a set-off to the alleged overplus of revenue which Lower Burma seemed inclined to complain of paying for Imperial purposes. Lord Dufferin added:—

"You are aware that by the Queen's proclamation of the 1st of January, after Upper Burma was annexed to Her Majesty's possessions and placed under the personal administration of the Viceroy; of course it was obvious that the latter part of this arrangement could only be of a provisional character. This fact, together with other circumstances, seems to have cast a certain amount of ambiguity over the character of the proclamation itself.

"In order, therefore, to remove any doubts as to the nature of the government to be established in Upper Burma, I may at once tell you that that Province will be placed under the direct and immediate control of British officers. The largest possible use, of course, will be made of Native assistance, but the supreme government of the country will be in the hands of Her Majesty's British officials. I trust that the conclusions thus arrived at by Her Majesty's Government will prove as conducive to the benefit of Lower Burma as I have no doubt they will be to the welfare and happiness of Her Majesty's subjects in Upper Burma."

In pursuit of this policy, it is understood that the Hloodaw will be formally dissolved by proclamation on Mr. Bernard's return to Mandalay, which will occur in about ten days. Both Upper and Lower Burma are now united in one Province, under Mr. Bernard as Chief Commissioner, who will reside in Mandalay for some time.

WE regret to hear that Mr. H. L. St. Barbe, Deputy Commissioner of Bassein, has been killed by dacoits. It seems that he was following them in a steamer with a small force and landed to reconnoitre, attended only by an orderly and a guide. All three were shot. The captain of the steamer landed and recovered the bodies, being wounded in doing so.

MR. ST. BARBE will be remembered by our readers as our last Resident at Mandalay. It was under his orders that the final withdrawal of our Residency was effected, without loss of life, though assuredly not without loss of dignity. His withdrawal was effected under positive orders. But he had, while entrusted with discretion as our Agent at a semi-barbarous Court, shown both courage and judgment; and he was destined, had he survived, for a prominent position in Upper Burma.

WE learn from Merv, under date Feb. 28:—

A detachment of Russian troops, under Colonel Alikhanoff, made a formal entry into Penjdeh on the 13th Feb. in presence of a large concourse of people.

The Colonel announced to the representatives of the Saryks the union of the district with Russia and the establishment of a Russian administration.

A Saryk-Turcoman aul which remained on Afghan soil will settle on Russian territory.

This last paragraph is significant enough.

COLONEL RIVETT-CARNAC, late Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief of Bombay, has left India, accompanied by a flood of eulogy from the Indian Press. Personally popular, he has won distinction throughout India by his efforts to improve the position of the Sepoy, and by his excellent articles on the Russian advance. In particular, Colonel Rivett-Carnac has paid special attention to the defence of Meshed from Russian aggression, and is known to be an authority on the Persian Gulf region. Still in the prime of life—he is only forty-five—Colonel Rivett-Carnac has before him a fresh career of usefulness in this country, and we may expect to see his capacity and experience fitly utilised in some appropriate appointment by the Home authorities as soon as he arrives.

REMEMBERING the nature of the country in which our "bout" with the Russians is likely to come off, and the terrible way in which our Native troops suffer from cold, it is unpleasantly suggestive that our officers on the



Afghan Frontier Commission should be so struck with the hardness of the Cossacks composing the Russian escort:—

The Cossacks (writes one of the former) are a wonderfully hardy race of men and do not seem to feel the cold in the least. On the march they come in, tie their ponies' heads together, throw them some grass, and then lie down on the ground and go to sleep all in a row in their clothes just as they are, without any covering or bedding beyond what they have on their ponies. The latter, too, stand out all night in any weather, without any protection from the cold beyond their own shaggy coats, whereas our horses have all to be carefully swathed in a couple of big felt numdahs and probably a blanket underneath in addition. The contrast, of course, seems very great to us, all fresh from an Indian climate; but doubtless, if our men were all inured to Russian winters and were mounted on nothing but Shetland ponies, they could do much the same should necessity arise; but no one knows what loss of life is incurred in the Russian army through the want of proper provision of shelter for their men when on service.

We still find the Native papers speaking of the increase in the expenditure. The *Bombay Chronicle* is of opinion that—

The memorial of the Bombay Presidency Association on the subject of the recent arrangement of augmenting the permanent number of the Indian Army by thirty thousand troops, European and Native, and imposing on this country a new burden of more than two millions sterling per annum, is an ably drawn up representation of the views of the Natives of this Presidency in respect of the high-handed act of the Government. As stated in the memorial, no case has been made out to the satisfaction of the country justifying the new and grievous burden. In fact not so much as an intelligible attempt has been made by the authorities to explain to Her Majesty's Indian subjects the necessity for the action they have suddenly taken for so largely augmenting the number of the permanent garrison of the country during a time of profound peace, and just when the increased means of inter-communication and other facilities for the adoption of prompt and efficient action available to Government either for preserving internal order or repelling foreign attack even in cases of emergency, should have suggested the propriety of reducing rather than augmenting the previous number of British troops serving in this country and causing a heavy drain of its resources,

On both sides of India the outcry against the Income-tax continues. Quoth the *Bharatbasi*:—

The Government of India says that there will be a deficit of sixty lakhs of rupees in the next year. If the Viceroy and his officials would give up their luxuries to a certain extent, the amount might be easily saved. The Viceroy need neither go to Simla nor erect a building on the Observatory Hill. The visits of the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, the North-West Provinces, and the Panjab, and of the Governors of Bombay and Madras, to the hills during the summer should be stopped. The travelling allowances of the magistrates, commissioners, engineers and other officials should be curtailed. Fifty or sixty lakhs of rupees would thus easily be retrenched. But officials who love luxury will not try to check this unnecessary waste of money.

It was not (thinks the *Bangabasi*) proper for the Government to make a distinction between Government servants and servants in private service. But distinctions have also been made between military men and officers serving in other departments. We know that in time of war the Government cannot afford to offend military men, and it would have been better to admit as much distinctly.

Instead of imposing the Income tax it would (opines the *Sahachar*) have been better to re-impose the import duties. But the Government has no power to do so. The Liberals, the Radicals, and the Conservatives all fear the Manchester merchants, and the Government of India is helpless. This tax is not liked either by the Anglo-Indians or the Natives, and if it is imposed permanently we shall understand that neither the Government of India, nor the British Parliament, nor Her Majesty, is our ruler, but that the Manchester merchants are.

The *Indian Spectator* rightly observes that much depends on the manner in which, and the instrumentality by which, a necessarily unpopular measure is carried out. It says:—

The Income-tax Bill has been passed in hot haste in spite of remonstrances to the contrary from all sides. But it may be some consolation to the opponents to know that substantial improvement has been effected by the Select Committee in the measure as a whole. A good deal, however, depends upon the working of the more unpopular provisions. If the Government of Bombay could obtain the services of an expert like Mr. Dosabhai Framji we agree that it would have a most assuring effect on the public mind. There is scarcely another man in all India with Mr. Dosabhai's tact and experience as a collector.

The *Indian Planters' Gazette* tells us that, since the Bengal Tenancy Act was put in force, 120 estates fell into arrears at the last *Kist*, or instalment, and are, consequently, up for sale.

From the Overland circular of colonial and foreign produce of Messrs. W. J. and H. Thompson of 38, Mincing-lane, London, dated 25th February, 1886, we learn that our Produce Markets, influenced by the stagnation pervading all branches of trade, are still somewhat unsettled. The few parcels East India coffee of the new crop brought forward have found buyers, latterly at rather lower rates, and the quality still does not prove equal to expectations. Ceylon has again sold with irregularity, and generally in favour of the buyers. The tea-market is steady, although devoid of activity. At the public sales the moderate supplies have brought better prices for the common grades of Congou; Indian growths up to 1s. per lb, met with fair competition, but teas above went slowly. Rice has been firm, steamer cargoes of Burma Spring shipment, bringing fully previous rates. East India Cinchona has sold at about previous rates.

The last weeks allotment of India Council remittances differed but little from that of the preceding week. On Feb. 17 the whole 40 lacs were placed at the minimum of 1s. 6d. per rupee, on Wednesday last a little less than 39 lacs were placed at that minimum, one lac at 1s. 6 1-32d., and Rs.10,000 at 1s. 6 1-16d. About eight lacs of telegraphic transfers were disposed of at 1s. 6 1-32d. and 1s. 6 1-16d., and special sales of 2½ lacs of bills were also reported at 1s. 6 1-16d. per rupee. The total sales of the day amounted to Rs.50,45,000 as compared with a little over 53 lacs at the previous allotment. Next week the amount to be offered for tender will be increased from 40 to 50 lacs. From April 1st to February 23rd inclusive, the Council had granted remittances for Rs.11,02,30,56½, realising £8,411,388. To the corresponding date last year Rs.14,33,78,018, realising £11,584,759, had been disposed of.

We are informed by the India Office that the following were the successful candidates at the examination for the India Medical Service on the 8th of February; 37 candidates, all of them qualified, competed for the 16 appointments:—

1. L. J. Pisani ...	3,265	9. A. W. Dawson ...	2,870
2. W. G. Thorold ...	3,260	10. E. Hudson ...	2,830
3. P. Hahir ...	3,240	11. H. Fooks ...	2,810
4. B. K. Basu ...	3,105	12. W. H. B. Robinson ...	2,800
5. W. R. Edwards ...	3,015	13. H. A. Sheppard ...	2,800
6. J. T. Daly ...	2,955	14. A. C. Deare ...	2,790
7. G. J. H. Bell ...	2,930	15. J. F. Evans ...	2,785
8. N. P. Sinha ...	2,900	16. C. Mactaggart ...	2,710

IN VINO VERITAS.—Among the guns captured at Mandalay (writes a correspondent in Upper Burma) is a remarkable piece of ordnance, about which there is a curious story said to be authentic, which is worthy of repetition. The gun is to be sent home to Her Majesty, and among other particulars of its history the tale will no doubt accompany it. The gun is about the size of an 13-pounder, and is built probably of bronze, but its material is concealed by a veneer of gilding. It is borne on a four wheeled carriage, also gilt, covered over by a gilt dome or cupola. While hardly adapted for warlike operations, the gun would undoubtedly become more peaceful scenes, such as a terrace of the quadrangle at Osborne or Windsor. It seems to have been held in superstitious regard by the late King, who, the story relates, proceeded to consult the oracle on his chances of success when war seemed imminent with the English. The *phoongyee* or priest engaged in the operation is said to have availed himself of the opportunity to convey to his Majesty a strong hint of the probable result of hostilities. The method of consultation consisted in pouring the contents of a bottle of wine down the inclined mouth of the gun, the *phoongyee* declaring that, if the King was destined to come off victorious, the cannon would retain the wine, but, if defeat had been pre-ordained for him, then it would vomit forth the liquor. By some means, about which the story does not enter into particulars, the latter contingency befell and the gun cast forth the wine soon after swallowing it. "Surely," said the *phoongyee*, turning in apology to the King, "surely a *nat* (malignant spirit) has done this."

## Chit Chat.

LORD DUFFERIN possesses the happy and rare knack of saying pretty things in the prettiest of ways. What could be more charming than the invitation to a ball at the Government House Calcutta, which he addressed to the distinguished Foreign Representatives who had attended the Camp of Exercise, Delhi:—"I will commission my daughter to welcome them to Government House in Lady Dufferin's name and my own, and to give a ball in their honour in order that they may have an opportunity of convincing themselves how favourable is our climate to feminine beauty; that our ladies' eyes are more dangerous than our artillery; their wit more pointed than our bayonets, and that they are ready to give them as kind, though, perhaps, a more dangerous welcome to the capital of India as that which we have endeavoured to extend to them in our camp at Delhi."

A young Indian author, writing of home life, says:—"Here one boy plasticises his countenance with a melancholy mood." Again, the mother "extricates herself from the oppressive encumbrance of her household duties, and from the most insupportable heat and the choking smoke of the kitchen." Such and much more in the same strain is the language in which young India tries to teach old England.

THE "powers that be" in India are beginning to find what lesser luminaries knew years ago, that Madras troops must be employed oftener in the field or not at all; otherwise, from want of that confidence which experience alone can ensure, the men are liable to panic. But why should they always be left in the cold? History can tell some superb exploits of the Madrassesees in the good old days when fighting depended more upon individual prowess than upon superiority of weapons.

A STATEMENT appeared in the *Rangoon Gazette* to the effect that Lieutenant O'Meara, of the Royal Engineers, while out by himself on Sunday, was attacked by dacoits and cut to pieces. The *Pioneer* points out that this information is somewhat incorrect; the officer in question was not out by himself, neither, too, was he cut to pieces, nor did the whole affair happen on a Sunday. This is truly delicious.

THE same paper points out a hardship to officers serving in India which it might be thought only needs investigation to ensure its abolition. Under the rules of the Civil Code, if a person be entitled to, say six months' furlough and six months' leave on private affairs, he must return to India from Europe on the expiration of the first term before he can get a second period of furlough, the reason being that the two cannot by regulation merge into one. Surely this is red tape with a vengeance? In fact, all the leave rules need revision. Many of them are relics of bygone days, when life in India was passed under totally different circumstances as compared with the ways and habits of modern times.

WHEN Lord Dufferin visited Burma there were nineteen triumphal arches erected in honour of his Excellency's visit; there were five Burmese, two Chinese, one Karen, two Moguls, while the Jews, Chetties, Marwaris, Suratis, Chuttiahs, Tillays, Moodhars, and the cantonment boasted of one each. When Lord Ripon paid a like visit there were but ten such tokens of esteem.

MR. PITT KENNEDY, of Calcutta fame, has denounced the Government of India as a "purda nishin" body. The sarcasm is neat; but applies to all forms of despotism.

THE umpires at the Delhi Camp, as was pointed out a few weeks ago, may have made mistakes, but they, too, have cause of complaint, as in some instances the officers proceeded to argue as to the soundness of the orders given for the withdrawal of troops from action as *hors de combat*. What on earth could an umpire do in such circumstances?

MR. EDWIN ARNOLD, of Buddhist notoriety, went to Benares in order to travel on the same road as that which was hallowed by the sacred footsteps of the illustrious Buddha; but, alas! no one could show him the precise spot, and he returned a "sadder," and, let us hope, a "wiser" man.

AT Secunderabad a novel cricket match has been played, "Handsome" against "Uglies." A committee of ladies discharged the very invidious duty of selecting the team. It is stated that a very merry afternoon was passed. We are glad, for it might have been otherwise; since to be publicly "gibbeted" as a hideous monstrosity does not, as a rule, improve the temper or promote good feeling.

QUETTA, as usual, is gay. This week a bachelors' ball, a paper chase, and some theatricals, but, to crown all, a nasty railway accident.

## NOTICES OF BOOKS.

### THE NATIONAL REVIEW.\*

We have, in this number, intermingled with much of miscellaneous interest, no lack of current politics, and of information by the help of which to form a sound opinion thereon. Mr. Bosworth Smith, in the first paper, treats of "The Liberal Party and Home Rule," and shows up, in terms severe, but none too severe, the truckling to the Home Rule party, as a means of returning to office, possession of which seems to be the air he breathes, exhibited by the Head of the "Liberal"—rather call it the Radical—party. (By the way, why do Conservative writers habitually acquiesce in the use by their adversaries, of the term Liberal? They might at least mark it as being, what it in effect is, a quotation.) Mr. Parnell, as the writer justly remarks, is the "keeper of Mr. Gladstone's" conscience, of the entity or non-entity, that is, which goes by the name.

Political matters are also handled, and well handled, in his usual animated style, by Mr. Alfred Austin, in the "Party and Patriotism" with which the number closes, while Mr. J. L. Derwent, seemingly taking for his text, "The thing which has been is the thing which shall be," gives a very vivid and instructive account of the last Irish Parliament, as a foretaste of what might be expected were such an institution re-established. "If England," he concludes, recalling Grattan's well-known saying (England has sown her laws like dragon's teeth, and they have sprung up in armed men), "desires to be cursed with a more extensive crop of the same kind, there is an admirable opportunity just now of sowing the seed. Happily the signs of the times would rather indicate the determination of the country that no axe—not even Mr. Gladstone's—shall be laid to the roots of the Union of 1800."

A very interesting and important Essay is that by Mr. Boyd, "The Depression of Trade, and State-directed Colonisation," in which he endeavours to trace the various causes of the existing depression, and examines, with much care, the question, how far State-directed Colonisation can be regarded as a remedy for it. This Paper, perhaps the most important in the number, is one to which we could not hope to do justice without occupying far more space than is at our disposal. But we earnestly commend it to the attention of our readers: few will rise from its perusal without being the richer both in new facts and in new ideas.

"French interests in Egypt" is the title of an instructive historical article by Mr. Harold Perry, who seems to us to have reduced them almost to vanishing point; as having been in their inception of the most trifling character, and (though they were brought into prominence by Napoleon, at a time when "the Directory were casting about for some means of removing from France the terrible servant who behaved so much like their master"), essentially factitious, possessing indeed no real *raison d'être* except as a means of showing enmity to England.

Intending emigrants to the land of cattle ranches on the confines of Canada and the United States may well hesitate to take any definite steps in pursuance of their design until they have read Mr. George Alexander's most suggestive Paper on the "Newer North West." No one, says Mr. Alexander, should think of ranch-holding, whether for sheep or cattle who does not possess at least £2,000. Advice, for offering which he gives his reasons in detail.

Mr. Mallock's novel "The Old Order Changes," has got well into the second book, and sustains its interest; nor must we close without a word of commendation for Linda Villari's "Venetian Playwright," an interesting account of the now all but forgotten Carlo Gozzi (1720-1806).

### THE ARMY AND NAVY MAGAZINE.†

The article on "Modern Naval Questions" deals with the tactics of the future, and, especially, with the changes which the use of torpedos in their various forms may be expected to bring about. As a thoughtful contribution to the solution of a question, the importance of which cannot be exaggerated, the paper is well deserving of attention; yet, at a time when ironclads take years in building, and when their cost is reckoned by hundreds of thousands, the question "whether England's 15,000,000 tons of import" (to a great extent, be it remembered, food supplies) "and the 17,000,000 tons of export are all to be escorted by ironclad squadrons," and, if not, how to be secured, is one which the majority of the classes most concerned seem hardly to consider worth a thought.

An instructive comparison, under the title of "Refractory Nationalities," between our relations with the Irish, and those of Austria and Russia with the Hungarians and Poles respectively, is suggestive, if not altogether satisfactory as to the future. Two articles will interest Indian readers, Mr. Buckland's experiences as a Calcutta Volunteer in 1857, and Captain Norman's account of the baptism of fire of his Martini-Henry, three well-directed shots from which discomfited a body of over a hundred Waziris.

\* "The National Review." March, 1886. London: W. H. Allen and Co.

† "The Army and Navy Magazine," March 1886. London: W. H. Allen and Co.

who endeavoured to cut off him and his little escort while surveying, in the hills near the mouth of the Gomul Pass, in 1870: the "lifting of the purda" from the mountains being a sore grievance to such an inveterate robber-tribe. Passing from the East, to the West, Indies, we should say that "Soldiering in Jamaica" gives a very clear account of life in that not over salubrious island; while the narrative "After Froschwiller" records a brilliant instance of patriotic self-devotion on the part of a French peasant in deliberately drowning himself in order to avoid betraying a ford to the enemy.

The number is every way a good one: in fact, there is not an article in it which will not be read with interest.

#### TEN YEARS IN THE JUNGLE.\*

"Enriched by experiences in foreign lands, wealth which cannot be estimated in dollars and cents, nothing but a desire to have others share with me, through the medium of these pages, the delights of forest and field, river and sea, could have impelled me to the laborious task of writing this narrative in hours which should have been devoted to rest and recreation. But if a single reader (always excepting the proof-reader) has followed me thus far, and experienced in sympathy a hundredth part of the delight which quickens my blood as I think of the scenes which I have feebly attempted to describe for him, I can say that my labour has not been in vain."

Thus writes Mr. Hornaday, and few who read his work will begrudge him a share of the pleasure which a perusal of this most charming work is sure to produce. It is the habit of Englishmen to look somewhat askance at the adventures of their brethren who do "puja" to the "almighty dollar," and perhaps the aversion is more or less well-founded, since the swagger and bombast which are the characteristics of the ordinary Yankee do not inspire confidence or increase respect; but in this instance the national mistrust must be set aside, for Mr. Hornaday has been most careful not to exaggerate, and the account of his adventures is a plain, unvarnished record of fact, mingled withal with a not inconsiderable sprinkling of genuine American humour.

This enterprising traveller started on his wanderings with the object of collecting specimens of the larger animals of the East, so as to enrich his national land with objects of interest of which there was a great deficiency. He first visited India, and commenced his experiences by partaking of stewed octopus, a dish "as tough as india-rubber and as salt as the ocean." After wandering about Bombay for a while, quarrelling with "gharry-walas," or hack-drivers, whom he denounces in terms of reproach, which apply equally to the "bullock-backery," the national "go-cart" of Western India, Mr. Hornaday started by boat to Etawah, on the Jumna, a journey which enabled him to record an opinion that "cleanliness, or rather bathing, is the only feature of a Hindu's religion which is not objectionable." But his aim was animals, not men; so quitting the scenes of civilisation he betook himself to the more solitary places, and we soon find him in the midst of "gavials," a kind of crocodile which, in common with all its genus, is very difficult to secure, as they sink immediately they are shot, and never appear again to the disconsolate hunter's eyes. The most interesting part of this sport was feeding the carrion birds which swarmed on the bank wherever flesh was "going begging," and the account of fights and squabbles between vultures, hawks and crows is most amusing. But birds in the East seem addicted to queer antics—fancy a flock of cranes indulging in a regular dance upon a level sandbank.

Of course cromation, as practised on the banks of the Jumna, did not pass unheeded, with a result that the opinion is put forward that "body burning is a mere shallow pretence, and might just as well have been dispensed with for all it amounted to in reality." Ofttimes a live coal is put upon the tongue of the corpse, which is then and there pushed into the sacred stream, a proceeding which is supposed to comply with the requirements of the Hindu religion.

The grandest sport in India is, it need scarce be said, tiger-hunting, a pastime which is always more or less dangerous, even if pursued from the back of an elephant, but when, as is frequently the case, the fierce animal is attacked face to face, the sportsman needs a good gun, a steady aim, and unbounded courage. In the *Animallais* Mr. Hornaday found his royal game—"old stripes," as he facetiously describes him. When about thirty yards from his antagonist, the latter scented the hunter, and, raising his head, looked in the direction where he detected danger. A shot, however, in the left eye betokened that the aim had not missed, while a second wound in the neckbone brought the angry beast to the ground a corpse. The pride of success may well have been felt as the hunter stood over this monster, which measured 9 feet 8½ inches from nose to tail, and weighed 495 lbs. "Up to that time I could not make myself believe that a tiger can pick up a man in his mouth and run away with him as easily as a terrier does a rat. But when I measured that great brute I saw and realised just how it is done."

Soon after this the party secured their second grand prize in the shape of an elephant, which they dissected in order to secure

\* "Ten Years in the Jungle." By William T. Hornaday. London: Kegan Paul, Trench and Co. 1885.

a perfect skeleton; but fancy cutting up four tons of flesh. "At the scene of action," says the author, "there was about an acre of meat, pieces of skin, blood, brains, and viscera."

But leaving the thousand and one minor animals which were bagged, we pass on to Ceylon, the second happy hunting-ground, where he met with most charming scenery, most "official kindness," a lovely climate, a doctor who cured him of fever, and plenty of nectar in the shape of cocoanut milk—hot, or rather cold—from the tree. While, however, he enriched his collection in this island with numerous and precious specimens, they were mostly obtained by Native collectors, who had learned to worship the "almighty dollar."

From lovely, happy Ceylon Mr. Hornaday passed to the Malay Peninsula, the land of the Durian fruit, resembling in size and shape a pineapple, but bristling on the outside with an array of dark green conical spines three-fourths of an inch high and very sharp. "This wholly abominable food smells even more offensive than it looks, the odour given off being like that of a barrel of onions at its most aggressive stage." But internally is an exquisite mixture resembling flour paste of indescribable richness and delicacy. "If there are no durians in heaven," exclaims the enthusiastic gourmand, "it will be the fault of the husk, not the kernel."

This country abounds with mud lagoons, teeming with all sorts of birds, beasts, and fishes, but the principal sport consisted of catching crocodiles with a hook and line, and then hauling them to shore, a task which needs at least three men.

Last, but not least, Borneo was visited, and the occasion is taken to pay testimony to the value of Rajah Brooke's efforts to introduce the blessings of civilisation amongst the inhabitants of that fertile island.

Need it be said that in the land of the "ourang-outang," the "proboscis monkey," and the "gibbon," there was plenty of sport? but we have already exceeded the space allotted to us, and are reluctantly compelled to take leave of Mr. Hornaday's most interesting volume, a work written with all the simplicity of a sportsman, and with all the earnestness of a man of science; accurate and truthful, it carries its own commendation, and the reading public owe a debt of gratitude to its author, the naturalist, Mr. W. T. Hornaday.

We are glad to see that Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co. are about to publish a new edition of that interesting record of Tamil theology, the "Sacred Kurral of Tiruvalluva-Nayanar," with metrical translation, notes, grammar, lexicon, and concordance. The author is the Rev. Dr. G. W. Pope, well known as perhaps the first living Tamil scholar. The work, which will form a volume of about 600 pages 8vo., is intended to be a complete introduction to the poetical dialect of Tamil. Much of the *Naladiyār* is introduced in the notes. It will be uniform with Dr. Pope's "Tamil Handbook," fourth edition, to which it will be a supplement.

#### PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1886.

##### OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Portsm'th.	Leaves Q'ntown.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
Serapis ...	—	—	—	—	—	2 Mar.
Crocodile...	—	—	—	—	2 Mar.	14 Mar.
Malabar ...	—	—	7 Mar.	11 Mar.	13 Mar.	25 Mar.
Jumna.....	10 Mar.	12 Mar.	21 Mar.	25 Mar.	27 Mar.	8 Apr.

##### HOMEWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th.
Jumna .....	—	—	—	—	2 Mar.
Serapis .....	12 Mar.	24 Mar.	26 Mar.	30 Mar.	8 Apr.
Crocodile .....	24 Mar.	5 Apr.	7 Apr.	11 Apr.	20 Apr.
Malabar .....	3 Apr.	15 Apr.	17 Apr.	21 Apr.	30 Apr.
Jumna .....	17 Apr.	29 Apr.	1 May	5 May	14 May

#### PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HIRED SHIPS ENGAGED FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF TROOPS TO BOMBAY ON INDIAN SERVICE DURING THE SEASON 1886.

Ship.	To leave Portsm'th	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
Surat (Troop Freight Ship) .....	—	—	—	—	3 Mar.
Australia (Troop Freight Ship) .....	—	—	—	—	10 Mar.
Pekin (Troop Freight Ship) .....	Gravs'nd 3 Mar.	12 Mar.	16 Mar.	18 Mar.	30 Mar.
Mirzapore (Troop Freight Ship) .....	Portsmth 11 Mar.	20 Mar.	24 Mar.	26 Mar.	7 Apr.

## DELHI.

No apology is needed for the reprint of the following glowing and admirable letter which appeared in the *Times of India* in regard to the grand old historic city of Delhi, with its glorious associations and proud memories :—

"DELHI, January 25.

"There seems at first sight no particular connection between Delhi and cauliflowers. And yet it seems the great object with all sorts of people here to possess one of these favourite vegetables which appear to flourish in great size and splendour. You meet a little Goorkha returning from the city with a cauliflower on his shoulder almost as big as himself. A Sikh sepoy with a smile on his handsome face is bearing home the same trophy. Entering the famous bazaar, you find a British matron cheapening a cauliflower in the Imperial city of Delhi. But the fact is that the great army which has captured and held peaceful possession of Delhi for the last ten days has been a great boon to the inhabitants, who have reaped a golden harvest from the invaders. The Chandnee Chowk, the fame whereof is world-wide, is a sight to be seen at about four o'clock every afternoon. The broad street is filled with a brilliant throng representing most of the nations of the earth. Soldiers and sepoys in every shade and variety of uniform good-humouredly jostle true believers, handsomely shawled and turbaned, while Persians, who look fairer than the bronzed Englishmen around them, Turks, Armenians, and "all sorts and conditions of men" walk along with the gravity of Easterns who find nothing in life to be amused at. And the Delhi jewellers lie in wait outside their shops, and importune each passer-by to invest in their wares. "Come and look see, master, only come and look see," is their prayer to each possible customer, and, from the number of people who accept their invitation, it is more than probable that they drive a roaring trade. It is a wonderful scene, and the brilliant sunshine in which everything is steeped brings out the gay costumes, the rich colours, the glittering silver and brass work exposed for sale, the bales of silks and coloured stuffs, and the thousand beautiful objects for which Delhi is famous, into bold relief. As you watch the gay crowd, laughing, gesticulating, buying and selling and making bargains, each man apparently in the highest good humour and spirits, as if there was no such thing as care in the world, it seems hard to realise what a tragic history this same Delhi has, how often it has been sacked and given up to the horrors of pillage and massacre, and how it was only so far back as 1739 that Nadir Shah with his Persians looted Delhi to the extent of thirty millions sterling; and that after his departure the Mahrattas swooped down on the fated city at regular intervals when they were hard up, and pillaged everything they could lay hands on. It is barely a hundred years ago since the Mahrattas, having looted everything else, tore down the handsome silver ceiling of the Dewan Khas, one of the most beautiful buildings in the Delhi fort, and melted it, realising some £170,000 by the operation. But as one watches the merry crowd, buying and selling and laughing in the Chandnee Chowk to day, it is difficult to bring home to oneself how often the fair city and its handsome, intelligent population have been given up to fire and sword, and it is a good thing that peoples, like individuals, so easily forget. But those Englishmen who are always trying to blacken English rule in India might with advantage study the history of the city of Delhi. They would then in common honesty be forced to acknowledge that under our much-abused Sirkar, there is security for life and property, and that the strong and rapacious can no longer prey on the weak and defenceless.

It would take at least a month to "do" all the wonderful sights of Delhi satisfactorily. But after seeing all that is most beautiful and noteworthy in the way of palaces, ruins, tombs, not forgetting the Kootub, and the splendid pile of buildings in which rest the remains of the Emperor Humayun, if I were asked what is the most interesting object in Delhi to an Englishman I should reply that it is none of these. Near the Cashmere-gate, with its splendid associations and memorials of English valour, there is a small cemetery, a little way off the road, and half hidden by trees. Pushing open the wooden gate, you find yourself in an enclosure studded with graves, and to the right of the gate you notice a winding path marked out by shot and shell piled up in little heaps. Following this path for a dozen yards or so, you come to a grave railed in and standing rather above its fellows. Looking over the rails, you read on a plain, flat gravestone the following inscription :—

THE GRAVE  
of  
BRIGADIER GENERAL  
JOHN NICHOLSON  
who  
led the assault of Delhi,  
but fell  
in the hour of victory,  
mortally wounded,  
and died  
23rd September, 1857,  
aged 35.

That is all. There is no eulogy. There is nothing to tell a stranger that this bare tomb with its meagre inscription covers one of the bravest and most noble Englishmen that ever lived. There is no cross on the grave. There are none of those pious words with which poor humanity records its eternal protest against the doctrine of nothingness. No, as Nicholson lived somewhat apart from his fellows, proud, austere, and towering over them by a head and shoulders, so he fitly lies in an unadorned grave, and no vain words of praise mock the grandeur and simplicity of death. I repeat, that to an Englishman the most sacred thing in Delhi is Nicholson's grave. Its very contrast to the magnificent surroundings of palace and mausoleum, for which Delhi is famous, makes its simplicity all the more impressive. As we turn to leave the cemetery, the setting sun lights up Nicholson's tomb, and sheds a soft light over the graves around. A perfect stillness holds the air, and the scene is one of the utmost quiet and peace. Bidding adieu to the spot where lies one of England's greatest sons, the old familiar lines rise unbidden to the lips—

The Knight's body is dust,  
And his good sword is rust,  
His soul is with the Saints, we trust.

For my own part, I must say that interesting as the ancient history of Delhi is, and magnificent as the memorials of its departed splendour undoubtedly are, the siege of Delhi during the great mutiny of 1857 is the most fascinating episode of all. Often as one has read the story in Kaye—and Kaye has told it with a spirit and vigour that carry the reader completely with him—not until one visits Delhi does one fully comprehend what a magnificent feat of arms was the capture of the city in 1857. The sublime audacity with which a handful of Englishmen undertook the siege of a city whose strongly fortified walls were bristling with guns, and whose garrison consisted of sixty thousand rebels, whom we ourselves had armed and trained to war, is almost without a parallel in history. As you come out of the Cashmere-gate on a bright, cold morning, to ascend the Ridge, almost every step you take reminds you of some incident of the siege. The Cashmere-gate itself, all knocked about by shot and shell, and with the memorial tablet erected by Lord Napier to the heroic sappers who blew it in under a storm of fire from the enemy, is a living memento of the past. Then a quarter of a mile further on is Ludlow Castle, where the attacking columns fell in for the final assault. And mounting to the Ridge itself, there stands the Flagstaff Tower, still bearing the honourable scars of the enemy's bullets. Walking along the Ridge you come to Hindoo Rao's house, where some of the heaviest fighting took place, and then comes the memorial monument on which are inscribed the strength of the besieging force, the names of the various actions fought, and of the officers who were killed. Looking down on Delhi with its vast extent of fortifications, one can only wonder how our gallant countrymen, and the few brave native soldiers who remained loyal could have held their own from the end of May to the middle of September against an enemy constantly reinforced, and harassing them night and day. While they were supposed to be besieging Delhi, they were themselves hemmed in by a foe who outnumbered them by ten to one. According to every known rule of warfare, and according to all those books on military science which are now taught in garrison classes, the English ought to have been annihilated. But being Englishmen they went in and won, and with Nicholson at their head, they stormed the rebel city, and drove the mutineers out at the point of the bayonet. By a curious coincidence, Sir Frederick Roberts's large tent in the Commander-in-Chief's camp behind the Ridge, is pitched nearly on the exact spot where his little tent was, when as a subaltern he took part in this glorious feat of arms.

But I must bring this long letter to a close. The interest of the subject must be my excuse for its length. I went out to Humayun's tomb to see what kind of a place it was from which the brave Hodson, of Hodson's Horse, dragged the two Princes before he shot them. If Mr. Bosworth Smith, who in the quiet security of his English study has been holding up the memory of that dashing soldier to scorn, could visit the spot, he would understand what a deed of daring it was. But enough for to day. Delhi is full of places and memories that fill one's heart with pride and admiration for the mighty deeds of those who fought for England in the dark days of 1857.

Good news for civilians in the Madras Presidency! With a foresight which shows true financial acumen, a bank is to be started designed to give greater facility to the public in regard to "loans," so when the hapless servant of Government, crushed by the depreciation of the rupee, the slowness of promotion, the increased expenses of living, the "little stranger," and the income-tax, comes to pecuniary grief, he can borrow money and jog along for a while till another financial storm sweeps him off the face of the official earth. A nice prospect for the "C.S." of modern India.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1886.

## ROMAN CHARACTERS.

It is easy to think that the best with which we are most familiar, or to which we are most accustomed; and to nothing is this remark more strictly applicable than to language and its exponents. No one ever heard anybody confess that the language so dear to him from its early associations, that sanctified to memory by his mother's first words of affection and sympathy, and in which his own first childish prattle was stammeringly uttered, is not superior to all others. And, to a great extent, the same feeling prevails as to the characters employed to express words in writing. To go no further than Europe, you will fail in convincing most Germans that the detestable type in which their books are printed is not at least as clear and legible as the ordinary Latin character. Rismarck, as is well known, thinks it more so, maintaining that he can read in German typography in forty minutes what it would take him an hour to read in Latin characters. Yet the universal short-sightedness which prevails among the studious Teutons seems to an Englishman [a kind of revenge on Nature's part for the needless strain put on the eye by the persistent use of so grotesque a typography. Go further from home, and find yourself landed in the unchangeable East. You will rarely persuade an Oriental that writing from left to right is not incomparably more inconvenient than from right to left, or that printed vowels are not vastly inferior to vowel-points, any more than you will shake the contrary opinion entertained by Europeans.

Certain indications seem, however, to show, that what appears to us the unequalled simplicity of the Latin system of printing and writing, is, here and there, being recognised in even the Far East. Nothing, we suppose, will ever shake the invincible constancy to old customs and habits evinced by the Chinese, who enjoy the monopoly of perhaps as complicated a system of typography as

any part of the world. Their next-door neighbours, the Japanese, who also labour under the disadvantage of an alphabet which requires years of needless toil to master it, are far more receptive of foreign "notions," and are beginning to awake to the fact that the said alphabet is not only in itself of no very great advantage to them, but is rather productive of positive evil, inasmuch as it places, especially as regards the acquisition of scientific knowledge, a barrier between themselves and foreign nations.

Accordingly, says the *Civil and Military Gazette* :—

The Japanese, in their thirst for knowledge, having found themselves not a little baulked by the clumsiness of the alphabets hitherto used for their written language, have apparently determined that this difficulty shall no longer hamper their intellectual progress; for a strong national movement has arisen in favour of the universal adoption of the Roman alphabet—though it is of foreign origin—as being simpler, clearer, and easier to master, than those to which they have been accustomed. Foreign science they have long fully appreciated, and they have now made up their minds to accept with it anything that may facilitate its acquisition and its dissemination. With a comparatively simple alphabet, the Japanese schoolboy will be able to save years from his "letters" to devote to the study of something worth knowing. The Roman alphabet, if by no means perfect, is an evident improvement on many, if not all other, national alphabets; and it is the chosen alphabet of nearly all the progressive nations of the world. It would be well if it, or some modification of it, were everywhere adopted; and if the patriotic feeling which opposes its introduction, and clings to "old forms," were reserved for other national heirlooms more worth preserving. A universal language would be a great convenience to all except a few linguists who would find their occupation gone; but the difficulties in the way of its attainment must keep it back from us awhile. A common alphabet would be a smaller, but a very real boon, and the obstacles in its way are of a lesser order. The educated leaders of thought in any country have only to give their decided voice in favour of a change with this object in view, as they are doing in Japan, and there is no doubt the change would speedily be wrought out.

The movement in Japan, so far as it has gone, has been, as we are led to believe, entirely spontaneous. And if, as we think there is reason to hope, a similar movement take place in India, it must be not less so. We think, from this point of view, that the subjoined anecdote is not a little curious, though the fact, that officers employed on railways should be unable to read the petitions of their subordinates, shows the superficial nature of whatever tests may be imposed.

Roman Urdu (we read) is gradually forcing itself to the front. A curious illustration has come to our notice. On the Harnai Railway, contractors and others, disgusted at the way in which munshis, unless duly bribed, purposely mis-read their petitions, have in some instances taken to writing their grievances in Roman Urdu, and giving their letters themselves into their officers' hands.

The conviction of the expediency of a change of character in certain cases is not confined to the "poor Petitioners."

For our contemporary has seen—

A small book on the Beluchi language by Rai Bahadur Hetu Ram. It consists of a short grammar, colloquial sentences and a vocabulary. The Beluchi portion is written in the Roman character.

It would, we may parenthetically observe, be a real benefit to the cause of science in India, were it found possible to adopt some uniform (possibly Latin) terminology in teaching it to persons using various dialects. We have not forgotten that the utility, for foreign students, of German scientific works used not to be improved by the habitual use of such abnormal names as *Sauerstoff* for oxygen, and *Stickstoff* for carbonic acid gas. This point appears to have been neglected. It seems ridiculous to be told that, in the Punjab for instance, the University has—

Taken great pains to invent different technical names for Hindi and Urdu text books on the same subject, with the result that Hindi and Urdu speaking persons, who understand one another perfectly in ordinary conversation, are unable to converse together on scientific subjects, because the technical terms to which



they are severally accustomed are entirely different: surely a wasted ingenuity, commended neither by science nor by common sense.

It will probably be in technical phraseology that the Latin character will, in the first instance, come to the fore. That it will, eventually, be adopted by the educated classes, is more than likely: nor is it superfluous to point out the enormous advantage of having, among educated persons, a common medium of communication. The, doubtless well meaning, Native gentlemen, who speak of fusing the entire Indian population into one nation, could, surely, scarcely desire a better fulcrum on which to work.

## Correspondence.

### THE BUNEYRWALS.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—The lamented death of Colonel Hutchinson must not hurry us into a determination to indulge in a grand war with the Buneyr tribe, which the chief newspaper in the Punjab is evidently hankering after. A grand expedition would result in an increase to the Indian Income-tax, which is likely to press heavily on our friends and kinsmen, who are wearing out their energies in a tropical climate.

The Buneyrwals have displayed willingness to live at peace with us, but as their local government is of a very democratical kind, they find it difficult to restrain turbulent men, who raid across the Border into our territory. The best mode of preventing these raids is to make a good military road from Hoti-Murdan sixteen miles in a north-easterly direction to Roostum where a troop of Native Cavalry should be stationed. This road can be made at a very moderate cost; the raided villages are within six miles of Roostum; our cavalry at Roostum could always cut off the retreat of the raiders, and recover the stolen cattle. A severe example would deter others, the destruction of one party of robbers would strengthen the hands of the peaceable Boneyrees. A little money expended on military roads would enable our soldiers to secure the safety of our subjects, but when will you be able to induce English and Scotch statesmen to give their attention to military roads?

The war in 1863 in the Umbeyla Pass was caused by the bungling mismanagement of our Politicals. As soon as Major James arrived from England this disastrous war was brought to an end.—Your obedient servant,

February 24th.

## INDIA OFFICE.

FEBRUARY 25.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Surg.-Maj. J. W. Johnston, M.D., Maj. R. A. Sargeant, R.E.

*Madras Estab.*—Col. H. C. B. Barnett, S.C., Col. F. G. Rideout, Inf.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—J. W. Tawney (Cov.).

### EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Maj.-Gen. G. T. Chesney, C.S.I., R.E., eight months; Maj. T. Howard, R.E., three months.

*Madras Estab.*—Lieut.-Col. H. F. H. Sewell, S.C., three months.

*Bombay Estab.*—Capt. G. T. Jones, R.E., six months; Lieut. C. L. H. Cox, S.C., six months; Maj. M. F. Coussmaker, three months; Maj. W. J. Le Breton, S.C., one month; Lieut. E. C. Cox, S.C., three months.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—J. R. Hallett (Cov.), one week's furlough; J. P. Hawkins, six months' p.a.; D. Cameron (Cov.), six months' furlough; W. Kemble (Cov.), six months' special leave; C. J. Ponsonby, sixteen months' furlough.

*Madras Estab.*—J. H. M. Cox, five days' furlough.

*Bombay Estab.*—Sir F. H. Souter, C.S.I., six weeks' furlough.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN.

*Bombay Estab.*—Brig.-Surg. W. E. Cates.

#### MILITARY.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—C. Tickell, J. Elston.

*Bombay Estab.*—G. W. Cotgrave.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### BIRTHS.

BRADFORD—Feb. 20, at Holsworthy, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel O. J. Bradford, of a son.

KINDER—Feb. 22, at Exeter, the wife of Major J. T. Kinder, of a son.

RENNY—Feb. 21, at Upper Norwood, the wife of Captain G. R. Renny, B.S.C., of a daughter.

RINGER—Feb. 21, at Lower Seymour-street, the wife of Deputy Surgeon-General Theobald Ringer, Bengal Army, retired, of a son.

RUSSELL—Feb. 20, at Woolwich, the wife of Major C. Russell, R.A., of a son.

WINTLE—Feb. 19, at Southsea, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel A. T. Wintle, R.A., of a son.

### MARRIAGES.

KEATINGE—WILLIS—Feb. 19, at Fulham, Eldred P., third son of Major-General R. H. Keatinge, V.C., C.S.I. to Inera M. E., daughter of the late Richard Willis, Esq., late of Bombay.

### DEATHS.

BENN—Feb. 18, at Chelsea, Ella, widow of the late General Piercy Benn, R.A.

BURNAND—Feb. 20, at Worthing, Cora, the dearly-beloved wife of Lieut.-Colonel Norman Burnand, late Coldstream Guards, in her 44th year.

BURLTON-BENNETT—Feb. 20, at Clarges-street, Piccadilly, William A., eldest son of the late W. R. Burlton-Bennett, B.C.S., H.E.I.C.S., aged 79.

CRESSWELL—Feb. 17, at Hereford-gardens, Major Oswin B. Cresswell, late 3rd Hussars, aged 41.

DERRIMAN—Feb. 14, at Carlisle, James S. Derriman, Major R.M.A., aged 45.

DOUGAL—Feb. 4, at Bridge of Allan, N.B., Captain B. Dougal, late Bengal Army, aged 50.

MARDALL—Feb. 20, at Cheltenham, Captain G. S. Mardall, late 16th M.N.I., aged 78.

RICKETTS—Feb. 25, at Surbiton, Sir Henry Ricketts, K.C.S.I., B.C.S., aged 84.

## INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### BIRTHS.

CURRIE—Jan. 31, at Mhow, Central India, the wife of Colin Currie, Postal Department, of a son.

FARMER—Feb. 2, at Trichinopoly, the wife of Rev. G. Guilford, C.M.S., of a daughter.

GUILFORD—Feb. 1, at Tarn Taran, the wife of Rev. G. Guilford, C.M.S., of a daughter.

GREAVES—Feb. 5, at Mirzapore, the wife of Edwin Greaves, L.M.S., of a daughter.

KENSINGTON—Feb. 1, at Umballa, the wife of A. Kensington, B.C.S., of a son.

MARSH—Feb. 1, at R.A. Lines, Umballa, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel F. Marsh, of a daughter.

MORTIMER—Jan. 23, at Rawal Pindi, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel F. J. Mortimer, of a son.

MAIDMENT—Jan. 30, at Carwar, the wife of A. R. Maidment, assistant collector of Salt Revenue, Kanara, of a daughter.

NEWHAM—SMITH—Feb. 6, at Sawantwadi, the wife of Captain Newham-Smith, officiating assistant political superintendent, of a daughter.

O'FARRELL—Feb. 2, at Dagshai, the wife of Surgeon-Major O'Farrell, M.A., M.D., Medical Staff, of a son.

POWELL—Jan. 30, at Ulwar, Rajputana, the wife of D. Ffolliott Powell, of a son.

SMITH—Feb. 10, at Bandora, the wife of Charles Lucas Smith, Bombay Municipality, of a son.

### MARRIAGES.

GRUHN—WICKES—Jan. 30, at the Pro. Cathedral, Lahore, Christof. Eduard Ernst Gruhn, "The Exchange," Lahore, to Julia Emily Ellen, only surviving daughter of Charles H. Wickes, of Lahore and Dalhousie.

KERSTEN—CHAPMAN—Feb. 9, at St. Stephen's Church, Bandorahill, Bombay, J. L. Kersten, to Lucy Amy, youngest daughter of W. J. Chapman, Esq., of Finsbury Park, London.

KYD—ROBERTS—Feb. 4, at the Scotch Kirk, Madras, John Kyd, to Emily Mary Rose Roberts, daughter of late Captain J. C. Roberts.

MORTON—CRASTER—Feb. 4, at Christ Church, Lucknow, Lieut.-Colonel de C. Morton, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, to Ada, youngest daughter of C. A. Craster, Royal Engineers.

### DEATHS.

BLAKE—Jan. 31, at Repalli (Kristna), Ewald Charles Markham, the infant son of C. J. M. Blake, Salt Department.

CAMPBELL—Feb. 2, at Calcutta, Colonel Wellesley Campbell, of Cononish, Perthshire, commandant N.B. Volunteer Rifles, son of the late Colonel Colin Campbell, Indian Army, aged 47 years.

DE MOMET—Jan. 28, Sophie De Momet, Dooteriah Tea Estate, Darjeeling.

DA CRUZ—Feb. 3, at No. 1, Ripon-street, Calcutta, of abscess in the liver, Frank Taylor Da Cruz, of the Comptroller-General's Office, aged 31 years.

LINDSELL—Jan. 30, at Sandrock, Ootacamund, Richard Elmhirst, the infant son of Captain C. F. Lindsell, Royal Scots Fusiliers.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Feb. 24, Nubia (s), Calcutta.—25, Clan Macpherson (s), Calcutta; City of Calcutta (s), Calcutta.—27, Rewa (s), Calcutta.  
BOMBAY.—Feb. 21, Belgravia (s), Liverpool.—23, Nizam (s), Trieste; Bangalore (s), Colombo.—26, Carlton Tower (s), Cardiff.  
CALCUTTA.—Feb. 22, Hesperia (s), Liverpool.—23, Chyeabassa (s), London.—25, Roman Empire, Liverpool; Dawpool, Liverpool.—26, Professor (s), Liverpool.—27, Vesta (s), Liverpool.  
MADRAS.—Feb. 25, Bonnington (s), Newport.—26, Clan Drummond (s), Liverpool.

## DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Feb. 24, Bokhara (s), Bombay; Kangra (s), Kurrachee; Astronomer (s), Calcutta; Mira (s), London.—25, Kaisar-i-Hind (s), Bombay.—26, Armenia (s), Bombay.—27, California (s), Bombay.  
BOMBAY.—Feb. 23, Hankow (s), Marseilles.—24, Hong Kong (s).—25, Asia (s), Glasgow.  
CALCUTTA.—Feb. 23, Clan Macgregor (s), London.—25, Clan Mackay (s), London; Jason, London.  
MADRAS.—Feb. 22, Clan Macintosh (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Pekin*, from London, March 3; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, March 11; from Brindisi, March 15.

For Bombay: Mr. R. R. Winter, Mr. R. N. Clerk and two children, Mr. G. H. Morrish, Miss Sparham, Brigade-Surgeon W. E. Cates, Mrs. Young, Miss Pemberton, Mrs. G. Molesworth, Miss Guildford, Miss Irwin, Mrs. Cronan. From Brindisi: Mr. W. N. Shelstone, Mr. T. Mostyn Owen, Mr. J. D. Inverarity, Mr. A. W. Chapman, Colonel Johnstone. From Suez: Hon. Justice West.

For Alexandria: From Venice: Mr. Hodges, Mr. Went. From Brindisi: Mr. G. B. Lloyd, Mr. W. H. Lloyd, Rev. Dr. Farrar, Rev. R. G. Livingstone, Mr. R. Durnford.

For Malta: Miss Lavies, Mr. J. C. Murphy and son, Mrs. Sutton, Mrs. Strickland.

S.s. *Khedive*, from London, March 10; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, March 18; from Brindisi, March 22.

For Colombo: Mrs. Buchanan and child, Miss Buchanan, Mr. J. Lambert, Mr. and Mrs. F. Vane.

S.s. *Mirzapore*, from London, March 10; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, March 18; from Brindisi, March 22.

For Bombay: Miss Darcy, Miss E. A. Belcher, Mrs. Lassam. From Brindisi: Mr. J. W. Adams.

For Malta: Mr. J. H. Booty, Miss Booty.

S.s. *Ravenna*, from London, March 17; s.s. *Gwalior*, from Venice, March 25; from Brindisi, March 29.

For Bombay: Colonel and Mrs. Sewell, Lady Arbuthnot and three children, Major and Mrs. Le Breton.

For Alexandria: From Venice: Rev. Canon Bell, Mr. F. Bell, Misses Bell, Miss Mills, Miss Drake and friend.

S.s. *Brindisi*, from London, March 24; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, April 1; from Brindisi, April 5.

For Bombay: Colonel H. M. Repton. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Bird, Mr. D. Comins.

For Malta: Mrs. Bolland and three friends.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Fitch and child.

S.s. *Verona*, from London, March 31; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, April 8; from Brindisi, April 12.

For Bombay: His Highness the Maharajah Duleep Singh and family.

S.s. *Malwa*, from London, April 7; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, April 15; from Brindisi, April 19.

For Bombay: From Venice: Colonel C. K. M. Walter. From Brindisi: Mrs. and Miss Wardrop, Mr. E. W. Dixon.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Goorkha*, to sail March 3.

For Madras: Mrs. McLeod, Misses Norah and Hilda McLeod, Mr. J. Matheson, Mr. W. E. Highton, Miss Leckler, Mr. R. L. O'Donoghue, Mr. J. Lazar.

For Colombo: Mr. A. W. Taylor, Mr. H. Harris, Mr. Neville C. Rolt, Mr. G. Barnett, Mr. J. E. Smart, Mr. C. L. Lawrence, Mrs. M'Millan, Mr. Grieves, Mrs. Sparkes and five children, Mrs. Huntley Gordon.

For Calcutta: Mrs. and Miss Place and child, Mr. Victor A. Brook, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Foley, Miss Downing, Mr. A. Grey, Mr. Robert Cave, Mr. F. Anley, Mr. Langlands, Mr. A. Stables, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Chance.

For Port Said: Rev. R. and Mrs. Elliott and children.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Rewa*, to sail March 17

For Colombo: Miss L. Armstrong.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *India*, to sail April 28.  
For Colombo: Mrs. Norman and infant.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Nubia*, to sail from Liverpool, March 24.  
For Bombay: Mrs. T. Siddons.

Per Star Line s.s. *Vega*, to leave Liverpool, March 10.  
For Calcutta: Mr. O. Shillingford, Mrs. Hugh Llewellyn, Mrs. Curtis, Mrs. E. T. Sealy, Miss Urquhart, Mr. Peter Barry, Mrs. Barry.  
From Suez: Mr. G. R. Durnford.  
For Colombo: Miss McClintock.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. *Siam*, Capt. R. F. Briscoe, Feb. 12.  
From London: Mr. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall, Colonel Blake, Major and Mrs. Willoughby, Mr. C. L. Simon, Mr. Adlard, Mrs. Weinberg, Mr. A. Teyton, Mr. Bomonjee, Mr. Caldecott.  
From Venice: Mr. Hutton, Miss Perry, Mr. D. Chichgur, Mr. Garfitt.  
From Brindisi: Mr. J. Bowden, Mr. H. Johnson, Mr. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander, Miss Beeby, Mr. and Mrs. Clogstoun, Capt. E. Balfour, Major A. G. Begbie.  
From Aden: Lieut.-Colonel Ward.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Bokhara*, Capt. Weigbell, from London, Feb. 24.  
For Bombay: Miss Lamb, Mr. E. Dickinson, Mr. E. Winterson, Mr. Reddie, Miss M. Hamden, Mr. Hiram, Mr. Cotton.  
For Madras: Mr. J. H. M. Cox, Mr. K. A. Care, Mrs. Kelly.  
For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Watkins, Miss Osborn, Mr. Cargill, Miss Poole, Misses Scott, Mr. R. Burgess.  
For Malta: Mr. Backler, Mr. Smiles, Mrs. Huxtable, Mr. J. Ehrenstein.  
For Colombo: Mr. B. Carson, Mrs. Robins and child.  
For Suez: Mr. C. Hammerton, Mr. Todhunter, Mr. Schurhoff, Mr. T. Rutherford, Colonel Morgan.  
For Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Clephans.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *California*, sailed from Liverpool, Feb. 27.  
For Bombay: Colonel Woolridge and wife, Mr. Garden, Mrs. Hepworth, two children and ayah, Mrs. Pagon and two children, Miss Young, Mrs. Dr. Campbell.

Per s.s. *Cathay*, Capt. J. P. Hassell, sailing on Feb. 12.

For Brindisi: Mr. Wm. Birkmyre, Mr. H. Birkmyre and man servant, Sir Tatton and Lady Sykes, Mr. and Mrs. M. V. Charrington, Mr. W. C. Ward, Mr. C. R. Hills, Mrs. Cubitt, Miss Gaothard, Mr. Bellingham, Lady and Miss Ramsay, Mr. Arthur Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Kellner, Major S. Babbington, Mrs. Hutchinson.

For London: Mr. Munchejee Dosabhooy Fracis, Mr. Ahmed Dool Khan and child, Mr. W. J. Heavyside, Mr. Adair, Mr. F. Broughton, Mr. Charles Lumley, Mrs. Rendle, Major N. T. Nares, Mr. Green, Surg-Major W. Jackson, Mr. Furdoonjee Sorabjee Kapadia, Mr. Grogan, Mr. W. Shepperson, Mr. S. Witt, Mr. H. Lee, Dr. Pett Palmer, Mr. H. Hagan, Master Temple, Captain McCulloch, Mr. W. McDowell.

For Venice: Mr. L. A. Wallace.

For Aden: Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw and two servants.

Per *Amarapoora*, from Rangoon, due Liverpool March 5.

For Liverpool: Miss Berkley and maid, Mrs. J. Robertson and infant, Mrs. N. Newat and infant, Mrs. Chemiah, Mr. R. Galloway, Mr. A. Hunter.

The following passages have been engaged:—

By the s.s. *Gwalior*, Capt. P. Harris, sailing on Feb. 19.

For Brindisi: Mr. W. H. Murdoch, Mr. J. Robinson, Mr. T. Robinson, Mr. C. H. Reily, Lieut. R. G. Broadwood, Captain E. C. Martin, Hon. R. Miller, Mr. G. R. Thom, Mr. Kinnison, Mr. Pyke, Mr. G. K. Bull, Mr. J. Kinsaid, Mr. Hugh Fraser.

For Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Batt, Mr. Laughton Alison, Colonel H. G. Saunders, Mr. Louis Andrews.

For London: Capt. and Mrs. N. G. C. Deburgh.

For Marseilles: Captain C. Haskyns.

A MEETING took place on Monday afternoon, March 1, at the offices of the Indian Female School and Zenana Society, for the purpose of devising a scheme for maintaining an Ayahs' Home in London, in lieu of that hitherto known as Rogers', which is being given up shortly, as mentioned in our last issue. The attendance, owing to the inclement weather, probably, was not large, and consequently an adjournment of the meeting till a future early date was proposed and carried, for the purpose of maturing plans for carrying out the object in view. Resolutions were passed: "That such a Home and Refuge for Ayahs was an absolute necessity in London, and that a society be formed for the support of one," and that an appeal be made to Anglo-Indians and others interested in India to come forward and help in the establishment of such a Home.



## Official Gazette.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Feb. 6.)

- DRESSNER, Lieut. C. J. B. H., officiating political assistant, third class, is appointed to be boundary settlement officer in Bundelkhand, and ex-officio assistant to the political agent in Bundelkhand, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge.
- DAWSON, Lieut. C. H., officiating wing officer 2nd (Prince of Wales's Own) Regiment, Bombay Infantry (Grenadiers), is appointed to officiate as wing officer and adjutant of the Erinpura Irregular Force from date of joining, during such time as Lieut. R. A. Cole may officiate as squadron commander and second in command.
- CHAMBERLAIN—The services of Major N. F. F. Chamberlain, squadron commander 2nd Regt. Central India Horse, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from Nov. 28.
- The following promotions are made in the Central India Horse from Nov. 28 :—
- DALY, Lieutenant G. K., 2nd Regt., squadron officer and adjutant 1st Regt., to be squadron commander, vice Major N. F. F. Chamberlain, seconded.
- GRANT, Lieutenant F. C., officiating squadron officer 1st Regt., to be squadron officer, vice Lieutenant Edwards, but to continue to officiate as squadron officer 1st Regt.
- EDWARDS, Lieutenant J. B., 1st Regt., squadron officer 2nd Regt., to be squadron officer and adjutant, vice Lieutenant Daly.
- The following reversions of officers of the Account Department in January, 1886, are hereby notified :—
- BRERETON, Mr. H. J., has reverted to his substantive appointment as enrolled officer, Class V., from January 23.
- NUTHALL, Lieutenant-Colonel H. J., executive engineer, 1st grade, is transferred, in the interests of the public service, from the Sind-Pishin State Railway to the Bolan Railway.
- THOMAS, Lieutenant J. R., to be captain Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, Mounted Company.
- COWELL, Mr. J., assistant engineer, H.M.'s Indian Marine, is permitted to resign the service.
- KNIGHT—The Government of India has no further need of the services of Mr. T. P. Knight, executive engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem., Central India.
- CREGEN, Mr. A. C., engineer-in-chief, Nagpur-Bengal State Railway, is granted furlough in and out of India for one year and 119 days, from such date as he may be able to avail himself of it.
- DAVIDSON, Mr. J. Y., manager, Nagpur-Chattisgarh and Wardha Coal State Railways, is appointed, as a temporary measure, to act as engineer-in-chief of the Nagpur-Bengal State Railway, in addition to his own duties.
- GARWOOD, Captain J. F., R.E., is appointed to officiate as secretary to the agent to the Governor-General for Beluchistan, in the P.W. Department, during the absence on privilege leave of Major W. P. Tomkins, R.E.
- LESLIE, Mr. M., executive engineer, 3rd grade, Hyderabad, is, on return from furlough, transferred to Central Provinces.

#### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Feb. 4.)

- The following promotions are made in the Behar Light Horse :—
- STEVENS, Lieut. and Quartermaster H. W., to be paymaster with the rank of captain, vice Captain and Paymaster F. M. Halliday, resigned.
- STUART, Quartermaster-Sergeant H., to be quartermaster with the rank of lieut., vice

- Lieut. and Quartermaster H. W. Stevens, promoted.
- HODDING, Lieut. J., to be captain, vice Captain E. G. Williams, resigned.
- MACPHERSON, Mr. W. G., officiating under-secretary to the Government of Bengal, is confirmed in that appointment.
- LEITH, Mr. G., barrister-at-law, is appointed to act as assistant secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Legislative Department, during the absence on leave of Mr. C. H. Reilly.
- LYONS—The services of Apothecary A. Lyons, superintendent of vaccination, Eastern Bengal Circle, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.
- FRENCH-MULLEN, Surgeon J., civil surgeon of Tipperah, is appointed to act as deputy sanitary commissioner, Metropolitan Circle, during the absence on deputation of Surgeon-Major K. P. Gupta.
- SILLS, Mr. F., executive engineer, 2nd grade, has been granted leave on medical certificate for eighteen months.

#### PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, Feb. 4.)

- LAVILLE, Mr. L., resumed charge of the office of assistant secretary to the Government of the Punjab, in the financial department, on Jan. 26, relieving Mr. F. Maitland.
- RIVAZ, Mr. G. W., is appointed to be district judge of the civil district of Kangra, vice Mr. C. M. Rivaz.
- WALKER, Surgeon-Major J., attached to the station hospital, Murree, is appointed to perform the duties of civil surgeon at that station from Jan. 12, vice Surgeon H. L. Battersby.
- BISHOP, Mr. J. M., assistant district superintendent of police, is transferred from the Delli to the Lahore district.
- LAKE, Mr. W. A. E., officiating district superintendent of police, in charge of the general branch of the central police office, is transferred to the Lahore district.
- MITCHELL, Mr. S. O., officiating assistant district superintendent of police, is transferred from the Lahore to the Amritsar district.
- The following order is confirmed :—
- Regimental Order, dated Jan. 20, making the following temporary appointment in the 2nd Punjab Infantry :—
- ALLEN, Captain B. M., wing officer, to officiate as wing commander and second in command, vice Captain J. M. D. Lewes, proceeded on furlough, and during the absence of Captain R. R. N. Sturt at garrison class.

#### FURLOUGH.

- HUNTER, Mr. D. H., district superintendent of police, has been granted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India an extension of leave, on medical certificate, for six months.

#### NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Feb. 6.)

- CRETIN, Surgeon E., M.B., of the Indian Medical Service, is appointed to hold civil medical charge of Fyzabad, in addition to his military duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Surgeon-Major B. O'Brien.
- DANIELL, Mr. C. E., is appointed to officiate as an assistant district superintendent of police.

#### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Feb. 6.)

- ASHFIELD—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Captain W. Ashfield, cantonment magistrate of Asirgarh, to be a magistrate of the 1st class, within the limits of the Asirgarh cantonment.
- MEIKLEJOHN, Mr. D. O., C.S., judge, Small Cause Court, Jubbulpore, is appointed, on return from furlough, to officiate as deputy commissioner of Seoni.
- COLES, Mr. F. E., district superintendent of police, returned from the privilege leave granted him, and assumed charge of the Bhandara district police from Mr. H. P. K. Skipton, officiating district superintendent of police, on the 1st current.

#### BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, Jan. 23.)

- FOX, Mr. C. E., barrister-at-law, resumed charge of the office of Government advocate, British Burma, from Mr. J. Lewis, on Jan. 18.
- THOMSON, Mr. A., C.S., is appointed to be an assistant commissioner, 4th grade, from Dec. 22.
- MATHEWS, Mr. H. M., manager and engineer-in-chief, Burma State Railway, reported his return to Rangoon, on the 19th inst.
- The following transfers are ordered :—
- HENDERSON, Mr. J. P., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, from the Rangoon Division to Mandalay, on special duty.
- CAMPBELL, Mr. W. B., assistant engineer, 1st grade, from the Tharrawaddy to the Rangoon Division.
- BAYNE, Mr. C. G., C.S., assistant commissioner, made over charge of the offices of assistant commissioner, treasury officer, and sub-registrar of Myanaung to Maung Po, Myook, on the 2nd inst.

#### MADRAS.

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### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

#### CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Feb. 3.)

- GRAHAME, Mr. W. E., to act as district and sessions judge, Trichinopoly.
- WINTERBOTHAM, Mr. H. M., to act as district and sessions judge, Cuddapah.
- CUMMING, Mr. C. L., of the Covenanted Civil Service, has been permitted by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.
- WHITELEY, Rev. C. E., M.A., to act as chaplain of St. Mark's, Bangalore, during the absence of the Rev. J. B. Trend, on privilege leave.
- DINDLEY, Captain W. D., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade (on return from military duty), has been posted to the Consulting Architect Division, as a temporary arrangement.
- The following transfers have been ordered by the High Court :—
- RHENIUS, Mr. C. E., assistant inspector in the Salt Department, is posted to the charge of the Mangalore Circle, during the absence of Mr. C. Powell on leave.
- MACBRIDE, Mr., probationary inspector, is posted to the Tinnevely Circle.

#### FURLONGHS.

- JOHNSON, Mr. E. C., acting collector of Kurnool, privilege leave for three months, from March 15.
- BIRD, Mr. C. A., district judge, Kistna, privilege leave for three months, from March 13.
- REES, Mr. J. B., has been granted furlough for one year and six months.
- FULLERTON, Mr. J. Y., superintendent of police, Kistna District, has been granted furlough for one year, from March 1.
- HEWITT, Mr. St. J., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is granted furlough for eighteen months, from April 1.
- STAUNTON, Mr. H. F., M.B., assistant to the district surgeon of Vizagapatam, is granted privilege leave for two months, from Feb. 24.

#### MILITARY.

- SHERARD, Captain R. C., S.C., assistant commissary-general, fourth class, to act as assistant commissary-general, third class.
- CLARK-KENNEDY, Lieut. A. H., S.C., sub assistant commissary-general, first class, to act as assistant commissary-general, fourth class.
- RIDEOUT, Lieut. F. C. W., S.C., sub assistant commissary-general, second class, to act as sub assistant commissary-general 1st class.
- LINDLEY—THURSTON—The services of the under-mentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of the Public Works Department :—Captain W. D. Lindley, R.E., Madras Volunteer Guards, and Dr. E. Thurston to be lieut.

## FURLONGS.

OSBORN, Colonel W., S.C., commanding 6th Regiment Madras Infantry, is granted leave (m.c.) to sea for 90 days.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India :—

MACNEILL, Lieut.-Colonel J. G. R. D., General List, Infantry, deputy assistant quartermaster-general, Western District (m.c.), for one year.

NOBLE, Lieut. N. I., S.C., wing officer 17th Regiment Madras Infantry (p.a.), for one year.

The undermentioned probationers for the Madras Staff Corps are permitted to proceed to England to appear before a medical board, and are granted leave :—

WILKINSON, Lieut. H. T., wing officer 12th Regiment Madras Infantry.

SILLERY, Lieut. C. C. A., wing officer 12th Regiment Madras Infantry.

(Head-Quarters, Ootacamund, Feb. 5.)

The undermentioned officers having undergone a course of instruction at the school of musketry, Bangalore, have been awarded certificates of qualification as noted opposite their names :—

ENSOR, Lieut. H., 12th Lancers, extra.

CAMPBELL, Captain J. A., 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, extra.

LLOYD, Lieut. H. R., 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry, extra.

HACKING, Lieut. R. C. B., 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment, extra.

SENNETT, Lieut. E. H., 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, extra.

HARVEST, Lieut. E. D., 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, probationer S.C., company.

COCKRAM, Lieut. W. P. (the late), 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, probationer S.C., extra.

BIRD, Lieut. S., 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers, extra.

BURN, Lieut. A. G., Madras S.C., extra.

BRADLEY, Lieut. F. G., Madras S.C., extra.

DOBBIE, Lieut. W. H., Madras S.C., extra.

HITCHINS, Lieut. C. H. M., Madras S.C., extra.

HOLLOWAY, Lieut. B., Madras S.C., extra.

HENDERSON, Lieut. J. C., Madras S.C., extra.

IARNEY, Lieut. P. M., Hampshire Regiment, probationer S.C., extra.

With reference regarding the reduction of the courses of garrison instruction from four to three months, it is notified that only one more course, after the one now in progress, will be held this year at Bangalore, i.e., the course from June 1 to Sept. 1.

LINDSELL, Captain C. F., Royal Scots Fusiliers, is directed to return to England and join the 1st battalion, to which he has been posted on his recent promotion.

L'ESTRANGE — ANDREWES — Colonel P. W. L'Estrange, R.A., and Colonel W. G. Andrewes, R.H.A., will be placed on the unemployed full-pay list from Feb. 19, on completion of five years' service as regimental colonels; these officers are permitted to proceed to England.

DARLEY, Lieut. G. R., U Battery 1st Brigade, has been permitted to exchange with Lieut. J. F. N. Birch, No. 4 Battery, 1st Brigade, Southern Division, Royal Artillery.

WESTMACOTT, Captain R. F., 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, is detailed for duty at the Wellington Depot in the room of Captain R. F. Atkinson, 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment, who is directed to rejoin his battalion in Burma.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the higher standard test in Hindustani :—

PICKARD-CAMBRIDGE, Lieut. E. D., 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, at Bellary.

JONES, Lieut. A. A., Essex Regiment, probationer S.C.

THORNHILL, Lieut. J., Derbyshire Regiment, probationer, S.C., at Belgam.

HORSBURGH, Lieut. R. P., 7th Dragoon Guards, probationer, S.C., at Bangalore.

DIGAN — WILLIAMS — Lieuts. J. J. Digan and A. H. Williams, 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment.

ARBUTHNOT, Lieut. G. H., 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, probationer, S.C.

JAMIESON, Lieut. E. W., Berkshire Regiment, probationer, S.C., at Secunderabad.

The Provincial Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

MAUDUIT, Lieutenant F. R. M. C. De R., officiating wing officer 16th Regiment Madras Infantry, to be officiating squadron officer, on probation.

McGHEE, Major R. J., wing officer 27th Regiment Madras Infantry, to be wing commander 7th Regiment Madras Infantry, sub pro tem, vice Hayter, seconded for service on the staff.

MAINWARING, Lieutenant C. V., supernumerary on the establishment of the 7th Regiment Madras Infantry, to officiate as wing officer 8th Regiment Madras Infantry, on probation.

The Provincial Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following postings :—

FRENCH, Lieut. T., officiating wing officer 33rd Regiment Madras Infantry (on probation), to be attached till further orders to the 28th Regiment Madras Infantry.

MARTIN, Surgeon J., Medical Staff, on arrival from England to do duty, station hospital, Secunderabad.

The following order is confirmed :—

ORR, Colonel J. W., 19th Regiment Madras Infantry, to command the garrison of Cannanore during the absence of the general officer commanding on tour of inspection at Mangalore.

## FURLOUGH.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—

BROMHEAD, Lieut.-Colonel C. J., 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, from date of relief of the command of the depot at Wellington to March 15, Coonoor, on private affairs.

## BOMBAY.

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## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

## CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Feb. 11.)

SNELL, Captain F. W., is reappointed fourth assistant political resident at Aden with charge of Perim.

DOMVILLE, Lieut. J. R. C., 7th Bombay Cavalry, is appointed to be cantonment magistrate at Jacobabad. Lieut. Domville is also appointed to be a magistrate of the 1st class, within the limits of the military cantonment of Jacobabad.

ADEY, Surgeon H., medical officer 29th Regiment Bombay Infantry, is appointed civil surgeon, Jacobabad, in addition to his own duties.

MILNE, Surgeon A., M.B., officiating medical officer 5th Cavalry, performed the duties of civil surgeon, Jacobabad, in addition to his own duties, from Dec. 31, up to the date on which he was relieved by Surgeon H. Adey.

## FURLONGS.

GRIFFITHS, Mr. J., superintendent of the Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy School of Art, has been granted privilege leave for three months, from such date in April next as he may avail himself of it.

McCALMAN—The furlough for eighteen months granted to Surgeon H. McCalman, M.B., M.D., C.M., civil surgeon, Ratnagiri, is cancelled.

MOSCARDI, Mr. E. H., assistant judge, Thana, has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of six months of the leave granted to him.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, Feb. 5.)

The Provincial Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

KENNY, Lieut. H. S., 2nd Bombay Lancers, squadron officer and officiating adjutant, to be squadron officer and adjutant, vice Lieut. Gordon, appointed 4th squadron commander.

WESTMACOTT, Lieut.-Colonel R., 28th Bombay Infantry, second in command (officiating commandant), to be commandant, vice Colonel Singleton, deceased.

HUME, Major W. F., General List, Infantry, wing commander 22nd Bombay Infantry, to be second in command, vice Lieut.-Colonel Westmacott, appointed commandant.

The undermentioned officer has been seconded for service on the staff :—

BAYLY, Captain A. W. L., S.C. (deputy assistant quartermaster-general, Bombay district), wing officer, 21st Regiment Bombay Infantry.

CARPENDALE, Lieut.-Colonel M. M., S.C., having vacated the command of the 6th Bombay

Cavalry, is placed on general duty at Bombay, from Jan. 28.

LAWRENCE, Major J. B., S.C., attached to 20th Bombay Infantry, is placed on general duty, Bombay.

BELL, Colonel T., S.C., is transferred from general duty, Kurrachee, to general duty, Ahmedabad.

POWER, Surgeon R. J., Medical Staff, is transferred from general duty, Sind Circle, to general duty, Quetta District.

BAYLY, Captain A. W. L., deputy assistant quartermaster-general, is posted to the Bombay district.

SALMON, Lieut.-Colonel W. A., S.C., joint administrator of Sangli, returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on Jan. 31.

## FURLONGS.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

BOWLES, Captain A., 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, to remain in India, pending retirement (p.a.), from Dec. 25.

BROOME, Lieut. G. S., Liverpool Regiment (officiating wing officer, on probation, 29th Bombay Infantry), to Bombay from March 15 to Sept. 14, to study the native languages.

(Feb. 11.)

Consequent on the appointment of Colonel W. Luckhardt, C.B., assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, as commissary-general, the following promotions amongst commissariat officers are ordered from Jan. 28 :—

TEED, Major T., assistant commissary-general, 3rd class, to be assistant commissary-general, 2nd class.

DODDS, Captain G. C., assistant commissary-general, 4th class, to be assistant commissary-general, 3rd class.

REILLY, Captain B. L. P., sub-assistant commissary-general, 1st class, to be assistant commissary-general, 4th class.

WESTROP, Lieut. G. R. C., sub-assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, to be sub-assistant commissary-general, 1st class.

SIMKINS, Lieutenant A., is permitted to resign his commission in the G.I.P. Railway Volunteer Corps.

The undermentioned commissioned and warrant officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty :—

BARRY, Surgeon-Major A., M.D., Staff Corps.

COLSTON, Brigadier-Surgeon C. K., Staff Corps.

BARNETT, Lieutenant R. P. S., Staff Corps.

MASON, Sub-Conductor J., Public Works Department.

DONAGHY, Sub-Conductor J., Clothing Department, is promoted to the rank of conductor, from February 8.

## FURLONGS.

BLANC, Surgeon-Major H. J., M.D., has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for six months, on medical certificate.

McCONAGHY, Surgeon-Major W., M.D., civil surgeon, Dharwar, is allowed furlough to Europe for fifteen months on private affairs, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

## LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the Period from which the Leave was granted.

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## MILITARY.

Abbott, Maj. A. K., S.C., 1 yr. 43 dys., fr. Dec. 14, '85, B.

Abbott, Maj. G. M., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 1, '85, B.

Abbott, Maj. H. A., S.C., 1 yr. 30 dys., B.

Abbott, Maj. H. B., S.C., 18 mos., from April 10, '85, B.

Aitchison, Bde.-Surge. J. E. T., M.D., C.I.E., B.

Alban, Lieut. W. G., S.C., 1 year, fr. June 24, '85, B.

Archdall, Surg.-Maj. H. M. G., 1 yr., fr. June 30, '85, B.

Atkinson, Lt.-Col. S. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 20, '85, M.

Badcock, Col. A. R., C.B., 1 yr., from Aug. 18, '85, B.

Barnes, Col. O., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Dec. 12, '84, B.

Barnett, Lieut.-Col. J. H. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 1, '85, M.

Barnett, Col. H. C. B., S.C., M.

Batten, Lt. A. C., S.C., 18 mos., from Mar. 21, '85, B.

Bayly, Lt.-Col. C. A., S.C., 18 mos., fr. April 1, '85, B.

Bell, Col. T., S.C., 1 yr. 172 dys., from June 3, '84, B.

Bensley, Surg.-Maj. E. C., 1 yr., from July 15, '84, B.

Bresford, Maj. G. W., S.C., 1 yr. 227 dys., fr. Nov. 9, '85, B.

Bloch, Surg.-Maj. E. A., M.D., 1 yr., fr. June 25, '85, B.  
Blanc, Surg.-Maj. H. J., M.D., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 1, '85, Bo.  
Blood, Surg. Jos., B.  
Blowers, Lt.-Col. C. E., S.C., 21 ms., from Sept. 9, '84, Bo.  
Boddam, Col. W. W., S.C., 1 yr. 182 dys., fr. Apr. 3, '85, B.  
Bolleau, Capt. L. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 22, '85, B.  
Boulton, Lt. H. A. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 10, '85, M.  
Boulton, Col. C. F., S.C., 18 mos., from Oct. 19, '84, Bo.  
Boustead, Surg.-Maj. R., 1 yr., from April 30, '85, Bo.  
Bowle, Lt.-Col. M. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 15, '85, M.  
Boyd, Surg.-Maj. H. M.D., fr. Dec. 12, '85, B.  
Brereton, Lt.-Col. C. W., R.A., 182 dys., fr. Oct. 23, '85, M.  
Bridges, Lt.-Col. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 20, '85, B.  
Brooke, Capt. A. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 23, '85, B.  
Broome, Lieut. R. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B.  
Brown, Lt.-Col. W. T., S.C., 12 ms., fr. Sept. 2, '84, Bo.  
Browne, Col. C. M., R.E., 1 yr. 229 dys., fr. Feb. 27, '85, Bo.  
Browne, Brig.-Surg. J. M.D., 1 yr. 90 dys., fr. Nov. 20, '85, Bo.  
Browne, Maj. C. M., Inf., 1 yr., from May 2, '85, B.  
Browne, Col. S. J., S.C., 1 yr. 223 dys., fr. Jan. 20, '85, B.  
Buller, Col. H. M., Cav., 182 dys., fr. Sept. 25, '85, B.  
Burne, Major J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 15, '86, B.  
Burne, Lt. N. A. K., S.C., 15 mos., from April 10, '85, B.  
Burrows, Lt. W. G., Prob.S.C., 6 mos., fr. Oct. 17, '85, M.  
Butler, Lt.-Col. S. E. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 5, '85, M.  
Byng, Lt.-Col. T. R., S.C., 1 yr., from June 9, '85, M.

Carr, Maj. F. S., Inf., 1 yr., fr. June 16, '85, B.  
Carter, Maj. T. T., R.E., 1 yr. 6 mos., fr. Dec. 5, '84, B.  
Carruthers, Lieut. G. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 8, '85, M.  
Cayley, Bde. Surg. H., 2 yrs. 6 mos., from April 6, '84, B.  
Chambers, Col. R. M., Inf., 15 mos., fr. Nov. 23, '85, Bo.  
Chandra, Surg.-Maj. R. C., 1 yr., fr. June 30, '84, B.  
Channer, Col. G. N., V.C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 9, '85, B.  
Chase, Lieut. W. St. L., V.C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 28, '85, Bo.  
Chesney, Maj.-Gen. G. T., C.S.I., R.E., 15 ms., fr. Sept. 4, '85, B.  
Churchill, Maj. G. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 23, '85, B.  
Clarke, Col. W. C. S., S.C., 1 yr. 182 dys., fr. Mar. 8, '85, R.  
Clifford, Col. R. C. R., S.C., 321 dys., fr. Oct. 31, '85, B.  
Coles, Lt.-Col. C. H., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 1, '85, Bo.  
Coles, Capt. W., R.E., Bo.  
Cologan, Lt.-Col. J. F. F., S.C., 1 yr. 276 dys., fr. Dec. 20, '85, B.  
Colston, Rde.-Surg. C. K., 1 yr. 9 ms., fr. Dec. 5, '84, Bo.  
Colvin, Lieut. J. B. C., S.C., 233 dys., fr. May 23, '85, B.  
Cunningham, Col. H., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 9, '85, M.  
Cunningham, Col. H. E., S.C., 160 dys., fr. Oct. 23, '85, M.  
Cooke, Major W., S.C., 1 yr., from Sept. 23, '85, M.  
Coorfield, Lieut. C. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 26, '85, B.  
Cousmaker, Maj. M. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 17, '85, Bo.  
Cox, Lieut. E. C., S.C., 1 yr. 147 dys., fr. April 1, '84, B.  
Cox, Lieut. C. L. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 18, '85, Bo.  
Cullen, Surg.-Maj. P., M.D., 1 yr., fr. May 26, '85, B.

Daunt, Col. J. C. C., V.C., S.C., 3 yrs., fr. Apr. 22, '83, B.  
Deane, Lieut. F. B., S.C., 280 dys., fr. Nov. 23, '85, M.  
Dean-Pitt, Capt. D. C., R.A., Bo.  
Dobbie, Lt. H. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 10, '85, B.  
Elder, Lieut. A. S. C., fr. Jan., '86, B.  
Ellis, Captain C. C. R.E., 182 dys., fr. Aug. 14, '85, B.  
Erskine, Lt.-Col. G. E., Cav., 1 yr., fr. May 1, '85, Bo.  
Esmonde-White, Sg.-Maj. H. P., 1 yr. 182 dys., fr. Apr. 17, '85, M.  
Fagan, Lieut.-Col. J. L., S.C., 1 yr., from Sep. 3, '85, Bo.  
Farrar, Colonel R., S.C., 288 dys., fr. May 31, '85, M.  
Fasken, Capt. E. J. N., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B.  
Finlay, Capt. H. R. E., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 28, '85, B.  
Firth, Col. R. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 9, '85, B.  
Fleming, Surg.-Maj. J. M., M.D., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 18, '85, B.  
Francis, Capt. G. F., S.C., Bo.  
Fraser, Maj. J., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 23, '85, B.  
Gardiner, Lieut. H. L., R.A., Bo.  
Gellie, Lt.-Col. F., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 13, '85, B.  
Georges, Lt. T. W. J., M., S.C., 15 ms., fr. Apr. 10, '85, M.  
Glascock, Lt.-Col. T. B. M., S.C., 1 yr. 250 dys., fr. Oct. 31, '85, B.  
Gompertz, Capt. B. T. M., S.C., 18 ms., fr. Apr. 10, '85, M.  
Gordon, Lieut. W. D., S.C., 18 mos., from Jan. 6, '85, B.  
Gordon, Maj. J. E., Inf., fr. Nov. 13, '85, Bo.  
Gowan, Lieut.-Col. B. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 1, '86, B.  
Grant, Lieut.-Col. F. W., S.C., B.  
Graves, Captain B. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 13, '85, B.  
Gray, Surg.-Maj. W., 15 mos., from Feb. 6, '85, Bo.  
Griffith, Col. C. M., S.C., 1 yr. 49 dys., fr. Feb. 1, '85, Bo.  
Griffith, Lt.-Col. J. G. E., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 12, '83, Bo.

Hatg, Surg. P. de H., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 1, '85, B.  
Hall, Maj. C. M., Inf., 1 yr. 275 dys., fr. Nov. 3, '85, B.  
Hallett, Maj. C. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 1, '85, B.  
Hamilton, H., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 18, '85, B.  
Hammond, Maj. A. G., V.C., S.C., 1 yr. 44 dys., fr. Nov. 1, '85, B.  
Harcourt, Col. A. F. P., S.C., 1 yr. 7 dys., fr. Dec. 11, '85, B.  
Hay, Maj. C., S.C., 326 dys., fr. Oct. 28, '85, Bo.  
Hay, Capt. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 24, '85, Bo.  
Hay, Lt.-Col. J., S.C., 1 yr. 90 dys., fr. Dec. 12, '85, B.  
Heath, Maj. J. M., S.C., 9 mos., fr. Aug. 25, '85, Bo.  
Heming, Maj. D., Inf., 18 mos., from Jan. 15, '85, M.  
Hennell, Maj. R., Inf., 286 dys., fr. Nov. 21, '85, Bo.  
Hesketh, Lieut.-Col. R. W., S.C., 332 dys., fr. Nov. 21, '85, M.  
Hills, Col. G. S., R.E., 2 yrs., from March 20, '85, B.  
Higginson, Lt.-Col. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 11, '85, M.  
Hingston, Capt. C. W. J., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 21, '85, B.  
Holmes, Surg.-Maj. A. P., M.D., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 30, '85, B.  
Home, Col. R. C. I.E., R.E., B.  
Hooper, Surg.-Maj. J. W. R., 15 mos., fr. Mar. 15, '85, B.  
Hope, Capt. T., S.C., 1 yr. 46 dys., from May 22, '85, Bo.  
Hornsbey, Maj. A. W. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 20, '85, M.  
Houston, Bde. Surg. J., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 27, '85, M.  
Howard, Maj. T., R.E., 1 yr., from April 1, '85, B.  
Hudson, Brig.-Gen. Sir J., K.C.B., S.C., B.  
Hughes, Maj. C. F., S.C., 264 dys., from Oct. 20, '85, Bo.  
Humphrey, Col. F. T., S.C., 284 dys., fr. Oct. 21, '85, Bo.  
Hunt, Col. R. A., Inf., 1 yr., fr. April 24, '85, Bo.  
Hutchinson, Lieut. A. J. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 18, '85, B.

Jackson, Lieut. J., S.C., 1 yr., from June 15, '85, M.  
Jackson, Maj. E. C. S., Inf., 1 yr. 245 dys., fr. Nov. 22, '85, B.  
James, Lt.-Col. C. F., S.C., 18 mos., from Jan. 2, '85, Bo.  
Jamieson, Capt. C. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 20, '85, B.  
Jamieson, Capt. W. H., S.C., 18 mos., fr. April 10, '85, B.  
Jeffreys, Col. W. R. E., 2 yrs., from Jan. 16, '85, B.  
Jerome, Capt. H. J. W., R.E., 182 dys., fr. Jan. 5, '86, B.  
Jones, Capt. G. T., R.E., 13 mos., Bo.  
Justice, Col. H. A., S.C., 1 yr., from Oct. 4, '85, M.  
Keary, Lieut. H. D'U., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 1, '85, M.  
Keelan, Surg.-Maj. B. C., 1 yr., Bo.  
Keene, Capt. A., R.A., 180 dys., from Sept. 13, '85, Bo.

Kellie, Surg. G. J., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 23, '85, B.  
Kolly, Maj. H. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 17, '85, M.  
Kensington, Capt. C. H. M., R.E., 1 yr., fr. July 17, '85, M.  
Kettlewell, Col. T., S.C., 1 yr., from June 9, '85, Bo.  
Knyvett, Col. W. L. N., S.C., 1 yr. 156 dys., fr. Aug. 11, '85, B.  
Kunhardt, Capt. H. G., R.E., 1 yr. 273 dys., fr. Dec. 20, '85, B.

Lamb, Capt. J., S.C., 307 dys., fr. Feb. 2, '86, B.  
Landon, Major A., Inf., 2 yrs., from July 1, '84, B.  
Laughton, Col. D. W., S.C., 1 yr. 153 dys., fr. Apr. 1, '85, M.  
Le Breton, Maj. W. I., S.C., 9 mos., fr. July 15, '85, Bo.  
Le Geyt, Col. P. H., S.C., 1 yr. 7 mos., fr. Apr. 3, '85, B.  
Little, Maj. J. A., S.C., 1 yr. 182 dys., fr. Apr. 17, '85, B.  
Little, Lieut. W. R., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B.  
Macdonald, Capt. C. E. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 14, '84, B.  
Macdonell, Lt. R. D., S.C., 9 mos., fr. Oct. 2, '85, M.  
Mackenzie, Maj. J. S. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 14, '85, M.  
Maunsell, Col. J. R., R.E., 1 yr. 21 dys., fr. Nov. 14, '85, Bo.  
McCloughy, Surg. J., 1 yr. 9 mos., fr. April 8, '85, Bo.  
McGouan, Col. A., S.C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 12, '85, M.  
McNeale, Maj. J. A., Inf., 1 yr. 81 dys., fr. Dec. 1, '85, B.  
Madden, Maj. J. M., 2 yrs., from Apr. 11, '85, Bo.  
Magan, Lieut.-Col. T. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 26, '85, M.  
Magrath, Lt.-Col. H. M. S., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. April 1, '85, M.  
Magrath, Col. B. H. W., S.C., 1 yr. 50 dys., fr. Nov. 3, '85, M.  
Maguire, Lieut. C. M., S.C., 183 dys., fr. Oct. 28, '85, M.  
Mahon, Capt. C. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 30, '85, Bo.  
Marxat, Maj. E. L., R.E., 2 yrs., from June 10, '84, Bo.  
Mathew, Col. B. H., R.E., 2 yrs. 74 ms., fr. Aug. 28, '83, Bo.  
Maxwell, Capt. R. C., R.E., 1 yr. 91 dys., B.  
McLiss, Lieut. G. L., S.C., 1 yr., from Sept. 1, '85, Bo.  
Merriman, Lt.-Gen. C. J., C.S.I., R.E., 1 yr., fr. May 1, '85, Bo.  
Minchin, Col. C. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from Aug. 19, '84, M.  
Mitchell, Capt. St. J., F. S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B.  
Moloney, Surg. T., M.D., 1 yr., from July 14, '85, B.  
Montagu, Col. A. W., S.C., 1 yr. 333 dys., fr. Mar. 28, '84, B.  
Monteath, Surg.-Maj. J. J., 18 ms., from Nov. 30, '84, B.  
Morris, Maj. G. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 5, '85, B.  
Morris, Lieut.-Col. R., S.C., 240 dys., fr. Feb. 6, '86, B.  
Morse, Lt.-Col. H. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from June 14, '84, Bo.  
Mullins, Maj.-Gen. J., R.E., 1 yr. 383 dys., fr. Apr. 10, '85, M.  
Murray, Lt.-Col. H. Y., Cav., 1 yr. 294 dys., fr. Oct. 31, '84, F.

Ninney, Surg.-Maj. L. C., 1 yr., from Aug. 12, '85, M.  
Onslow, Maj. F. M., Cav., 2 yrs., from Aug. 23, '84, M.  
Owen, M. J. C. A., Cav., 18 mos., from April 1, '85, Bo.  
Palmer, Col. W. H. G., S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 20, '83, M.  
Parsons, Col. J. E. H., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 13, '85, B.  
Paul, Lieut. E. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B.  
Penrose, Lieut. E. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 8, '86, Bo.  
Phillips, Col. A. M., S.C., 18 mos., from June 9, '85, Bo.  
Phillipotts, Capt. R. V., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 1, '85, B.  
Piers, Lieut. W. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 7, '85, B.  
Pirie, Lieut. C. P. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 26, '85, B.  
Pollock, Capt. J. A. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B.  
Potter, Surg.-Maj. H., M.D., 182 dys., fr. Oct. 20, '85, B.  
Prior, Lieut. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 8, '86, B.  
Proudfoot, Capt. A. W., S.C., 1 yr., from July 30, '85, Bo.  
Randolph, Lieut. A. H., R.E., B.  
Rean, Dpy. Surg.-Gen. W. H., M.D., 182 dys., fr. Oct. 30, '85, M.  
Reeves, Lt.-Col. H. N., S.C., 1 yr., from May 22, '85, Bo.  
Reid, Surg.-Maj. R., 1 yr., from April 25, '85, B.  
Reid, Col. J. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 29, '85, B.  
Reid, Maj. A. J. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 7, '85, B.  
Rennick, Maj. A. de C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 1, '83, B.  
Renny, Capt. G. B., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 21, '85, B.  
Richardson, Lieut. F. R. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 7, '85, B.  
Rideout, Col. F. G., Inf., 176 dys., fr. Jan. 12, '86, M.  
Ritherdon, Lieut. R. A., S.C., 1 yr., from Aug. 26, '85, M.  
Rogers-Harrison, Surg.-Maj. A. N., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 6, '85, M.  
Ross, Col. W. H., S.C., 1 yr. 117 dys., fr. Dec., '85, Bo.  
Rowband, Lieut.-Col. H., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 14, '85, B.

Scott-Moncrieff, Capt. G. K., R.E., 15 ms., fr. July 19, '85, B.  
Sewell, Lt.-Col. H. F. H., S.C., 182 dys., fr. April 24, '85, M.  
Shakespeare, Maj. F. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 20, '85, B.  
Shaw, Maj. A. J., Inf., 2 yrs., from Mar. 28, '84, M.  
Shepherd, Maj. T., S.C., 304 dys., fr. Nov. 3, '85, B.  
Sillery, Lieut. C. C. A., S.C., fr. Jan. 20, '86, M.  
Smalley, Col. H., R.E., 1 yr. 3 dys., fr. Nov. 20, '85, M.  
Smith, Col. H. C., S.C., 1 yr. 51 dys., from Mar. 1, '85, B.  
Smith, Lieut. J. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 5, '85, B.  
Smyth, Col. R. G., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. Jan. 15, '86, B.  
Sparks, Lt.-Col. J. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 13, '85, B.  
Spearman, Lt.-Col. H. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 25, '85, B.  
Steel, Lieut.-Col. J. P., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. July 10, '84, B.  
Stewart, Col. C. E., C.M.G., C.I.E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 1, '86, B.  
Stewart, Col. G., S.C., 1 yr. 309 dys., fr. Jan. 7, '86, B.  
Stokoe, Maj. R., Inf., 1 yr. 9 mos., from Jan. 16, '85, M.  
Strettell, Maj. A. D., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B.  
Strutt, Col. J. R., S.C., 1 yr., from June 1, '85, Bo.  
St. Quintin, Lieut. F. S., S.C., 182 dys., fr. Oct. 1, '85, B.  
Suffrein, Surg.-Maj. B. T., 1 yr., from May 15, '85, M.  
Swanston, Col. N., S.C., 1 yr., from May 4, '85, M.  
Szczepanski, Lt.-Col. H. C. A., 15 mos., fr. May 15, '85, B.

Ternan, Capt. H. B., S.C., 1 yr., from June 21, '85, Bo.  
Thackeray, Col. E. T., V.C., R.E., 1 yr., fr. June 30, '85, B.  
Thomson, Col. H. G., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 5, '85, M.  
Torrie, Capt. L. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 6, '85, M.  
Trevor, Lt.-Col. F. R., S.C., 182 dys., fr. May 8, '85, M.  
Trevor, Lieut. H., S.C., 9 mos., from July, '85, A.  
Turnbull, Surg.-Maj. P. S., 1 yr., from April 24, '85, Bo.  
Twemlow, Maj. E. D'O., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 23, '85, B.

Vaaronen, Maj. J. P. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 31, '85, B.  
Vincent, Capt. H. A., S.C., 1 yr., 244 dys., fr. Oct. 3, '85, B.  
Wallace, Lieut. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 1, '85, B.  
Waller, Maj. R. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 1, '85, B.  
Waller, Col. H. E., S.C., 1 yr. 91 dys., from May 3, '85, B.  
Walter, Col. K. M., S.C., 137 dys., fr. Oct. 30, '85, B.  
Watts, Maj. J. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 26, '85, B.  
Welchman, Maj. A. J. T., Inf., 2 yrs., from June 10, '84, B.  
Welchman, Capt. E. W. St. G., S.C., 16 ms., fr. Mar. 21, '85, B.  
Westham, Maj. J. H., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 1, '85, B.  
Wickham, Lieut. W. J. R., S.C., 1 yr., Dec. 26, '85, Bo.  
Wiggins, Maj. F. E., Inf., 1 yr., from June 9, '85, B.  
Williams, Col. D. W., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 6, '85, M.  
Willoughby, Maj. J. F., Inf., 75 dys., fr. Nov. 27, '85, Bo.  
Withers, Lt.-Col. J., S.C., 1 yr., from May 20, '85, Bo.  
Woolley, Capt. T. S. M., S.C., 1 yr. 273 dys., fr. Sept. 4, '84, R.  
Yates, Maj. C. J. A., Inf., 182 dys., fr. Nov. 24, '85, Bo.  
Young, Capt. C. W., S.C., 1 yr. 48 dys., fr. Feb. 17, '85, B.

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# THE INDIA LIST.

## CIVIL AND MILITARY,

### JANUARY, 1886.

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## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## BOMBAY.—February 4.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 97½	to	—
Four-and-a-half per Cent. ...	100½	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	105½	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1871 ...	—	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1872 ...	—	to	—
Paris Municipal Loan ...	—	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	91½	to	—
Four-and-a-half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	—	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	99½	to	—
Coorla Spinning Bonds ...	—	to	—

## BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
Bank of Bombay ...	all	10 pr. ct.	712½
Bank of Bengal ...	all	10 pr. ct.	820
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr. ct.	580
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank ...	all	5½ pr. ct.	130
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	—	—	—
National Bank of India ...	£12½	5 pr. ct.	109

## PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	2,850	125	950
Albert Ginning Co. ...	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	100	1,110
Apollo ...	400	10	270
Bellary ...	1,000	25	535
Bombay Cotton ...	125	41½	220
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	—	—	—
Colaba ...	1,880	70	785
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	13	180
East India ...	1,000	130	1,385
Fort ...	8,500	150	2,625
French ...	all	45	610
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	—	—	—
Khangam ...	—	—	—
Mercantile ...	—	—	—
Mofussil Co. ...	400	80	412½
Manmar M. ...	all	45	245
New Berar ...	—	—	—
New Indian ...	125	9	150
Prince of Wales ...	500	100	670
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	—	—	—
Sassoon ...	500	25	500
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	90	1,200
Sind ...	750	25	650
Volkart ...	1,000	20	750

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	90	1,425
Alfred Manufacturing ...	500	17½	850
Alliance Spinning ...	1,000	80	700
Albert Edward Mills ...	500	18½	450
Anglo-Indian ...	100	2	102
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ltd. (Bellary) ...	—	—	—
Bhowanuggur Mills ...	100	—	8
Bombay United ...	1,000	20	945
Central India ...	500	25	790
Coorla Mills ...	1,000	20	645
D. Spinning ...	all	—	107½
Dhun Mills ...	—	—	—
Dhurrumsey ...	—	—	—
Empress Co. ...	all	25	700
Framjee Pettit ...	1,000	25	535
Golan Baba ...	400	20	256
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	—	200
Hindustan ...	1,000	40	865
Hingunghat Mill ...	—	—	—
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	50	1,000
Imperial Cotton ...	500	20	450
Indian Manufacturing ...	—	—	—
James Greaves ...	400	—	560
Jaffer Ali ...	500	40	460
Jewras Baloo ...	1,000	30	1,100
Khandesh ...	1,000	80	970
Khatwa Mackungoo ...	1,000	40	870
Leopold ...	100	5	148
Madras United ...	1,000	100	2,900
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	35	600
Manockjee Pettit ...	all	50	1,170
Mazon ...	250	9	1,890
Morari Goudlass ...	1,000	15	1,625
Nalgam ...	—	—	—
National ...	1,000	40	560
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20	900
Oriental ...	625	10	565
Parell ...	400	—	52½
People of India ...	—	6½	190
Prince of Wales ...	500	80	100
Sassoon ...	1,000	40	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	50	1,395
Soonderdas ...	1,000	50	700
Southern India ...	500	20	405
Southern Mahratta ...	—	—	—
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	35	650
Western India ...	1,000	50	710

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Co. solidated Stock ...	218-3-0	5 pr. ct.	330
Do. New £20 Shares ...	130-14-6	—	350
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	90
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	20
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	190-15-5	do.	330
New £18 Shares ...	—	—	—

## MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	290
Bombay Ice Co. (A.) ...	600	106
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. (B.) ...	1,500	3,675
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	11
Karachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100	47
Karachi Landing and Shipping ...	300	300

Kemp & Co. ...	175	830
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	25
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	58
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	22
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,650
Treacher and Co. ...	all	1,155
Thacker and Co. ...	all	180

## LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	700	700
Frere ...	—	—
Mazon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	1,400	312½

## CALCUTTA.—February 8.

P. c.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Rs.	97 11 to 97 12
4 of 1870 (1885) ...	—	99 0 to	—
4 of 1878-79 (1895) ...	—	100 12 to 100 12	—
4 of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	—	103 10 to 100 12	—
4 of 1879 (Coupon) ...	—	—	—

## CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

	Rs.	Paid off	—
6 of 1865 (1895) ...	—	—	—
6 of 1868 (1898) ...	—	—	—
6 of 1867 (1897) ...	—	101 8 to	—
6 of 1870 (1899) ...	—	102 8 to	—
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	—	103 0 to	—
5 of 1878 (1903) ...	—	99 0 to	—
5 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	—	99 0 to	—
4 of 1882 (1902) ...	—	95 0 to	—

## BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to —
Agra Savings ...	100	125 to —
Allahabad ...	100	102 ½ to 195
Alliance of Simla ...	100	140 to —
Bank of Bengal ...	500	83½ to 840
Do. of Upper India ...	100	130 to —
Delhi and London ...	£25	170 to —
Himalaya ...	100	120 to —
Mussorie ...	100	100 to —
National of India ...	£12½	109 to —
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	105 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	850 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	90 to —

## COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Price.
Alipore Coal ...	100 125 to —
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 5 Nominal.
Asiatic Jute ...	100 Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10 150 to —
Barnagore Jute ...	£10 70 to —
Bengal Coal ...	1,000 1,350 to —
B. Baragundd Copper (proface A. shares) ...	5s. 2 disc.
Do. Deferred B. Shares ...	£1 2 to 2½
Bengal Mills ...	£100 1,350 to —
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100 85 to —
Bonded Warehouse ...	415 280 to 285
Bowrah Cotton Mills ...	100 31 to —
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80 50 to —
Burrakur Coal ...	100 153 to 155
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100 114 to 115
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	85 91 to 92
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar ...	100 103 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100 70 to —
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100 98 to 100
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100 30 to —
Equitable Coal ...	250 150 to 160
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100 12 to 13
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	200 105 to 200
Gouropore ...	100 75 to —
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100 98 to 99
Howrah Docking ...	500 110 to 115
Howrah Mills ...	100 62 to —
India General Steam Navigation ...	100 102 to —
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	50 110 to —
Landing and Shipping ...	100 55 to —
Murree Brewery ...	100 125 to —
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100 100 to —
Nasmith's Patent Press ...	100 105 to 102
New Beerphoon Coal ...	100 70 to 71
Rankistopore Press ...	100 60 to 61
Raneesunge Coal Association ...	100 45 to 48
Riverside Press ...	90 63 to 64
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500 250 to —
Seepore Jute Manufactory ...	100 43 to —
Strand Bank Press ...	100 71 to 72
Watson's Patent Press ...	100 84 to 85

## TEA COMPANIES.

	Price.
Adulporo Terai (Darjiling) ...	100 70 to —
Amicable (Assam) ...	100 10 to —
Amuckie ...	100 80 to —
Arouttipore (Cachar) ...	100 91 to —
Assam ...	£20 540 to —
Balasan (Darjiling) ...	100 80 to 81
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100 80 to —
Do. contributory ...	80 18 to 20
Blisnauth (Assam) ...	200 120 to —
Do. contributory ...	100 60 to —
Burkholo (Cachar) ...	100 80 to —
Central Cachar ...	200 134 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100 45 to —
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100 60 to —
Chota Nagpore ...	100 45 to 50
Colonial (Assam) ...	100 — to —
Cochoela (Cachar) ...	100 31 to —
Darjiling ...	100 130 to —
Dehing (Assam) ...	90 31 to 31
Dehra Doon ...	100 50 to —
Dossal and Parbut (Assam) ...	100 80 to —
Dhunsiri ...	100 100 to —
Durrung (Assam) ...	100 83 to 40
Eastern Cachar ...	100 30 to 31
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100 18 to 39
Endogram ...	10 100 to —
Giele (Darjiling) ...	100 74 to —
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100 120 to —
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100 7 to 8
Grob (Assam) ...	100 10 to —

Holta (Kangra) ...	100	77 to 78
Hoolmaree (Assam) ...	100	88 to —
Hoolungorio (Assam) ...	100	46 to 47
Indian Terai ...	500	100 to —
Jellalporo (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Jhoori Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	28 to 28
Kangra Valley ...	100	par
Kornafull (Chittagong) ...	100	40 to —
Kunchunporo (Cachar) ...	100	20 to —
Kursong and Darjiling ...	250	85 to —
Do. contributory ...	200	75 to —
Kursong and Terai ...	—	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	212 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	40 to —
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	60 to 62
Loobah ...	100	120 to —
Lower Assam ...	£7½	23 to —
Luokimpore (Assam) ...	£10	60 to —
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	20 to —
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	20 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	8 to —
Moran (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	80 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	71 to —
Mungledye (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	— to —
Do. contributory ...	135	— to —
New Falloohi (Darjiling) ...	—	— to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	30	120 to —
Nutwanpore (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	40 to —
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	65 to —
Puttareah (Sylhet) ...	100	60 to —
Rajabare (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Sapakati ...	100	110 to —
Second Mutual Cachar ...	56	10 disc.
Seomah ...	—	— to —
Singbulli and Murmah ...	100	88 to 90
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	60 to 61
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	92 to 93
Springdale (Darjiling) ...	100	88 to 90
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	80 to —
Tundarra (Darjiling) ...	100	65 to —
Tossta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	110 to 112
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	105 to —
Takvar (Darjiling) ...	200	150 to —
Upper Assam ...	£10	15 to 25

## LONDON.—March 2.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1848, Sp. all pd. ...	90½ to 91½
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	102½ to 102½
4 Do. October 10, 1888 ...	103½ to 104
4 India Entailed Paper ...	72½ to 73
4 Do. do. 1885 ...	75½ to 76
4 Do. do. 1893 ...	75½ to 76
4 Ceylon, 1882 and 1893 ...	107 to 109
4 Do. 1888-8 ...	101 to 103
4 Mauritius, 1881 ...	103 to 105
6 Do. 1893-90 ...	112 to 116
4 Do. ...	102 to 104
4 Straits Settlements Government ...	105 to 107

## RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	Paid	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guar. 4 p. c. ...	100	105 to 107
East Indian, Irrel. 4 p. c. ...	100	117 to 119
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c. ...	100	106 to 108
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p. c. ...	100	100 to 108
South Indian, 4 p. c. ...	100	115 to 117

## RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ....	7½	7 to 7½
Bengal Central, Lm., Shs. ....	5	4½ to 5½
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ....	100	152 to 154
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ....	—	23½ to 24½
E. Indian, 4 p. c. Ann. A, 1953 ...	—	28½ to 29½
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less 1) ...	—	24½ to 25½
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua. 4 p. c. ....	—	119 to 121
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c. ....	100	142 to 144
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ....	100	126 to 128
Do. do. 4½ do. ....	100	119 to 121
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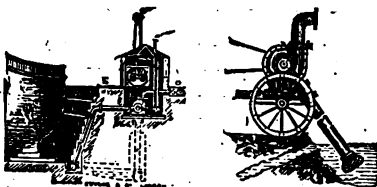
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CAPTAIN FRED BURNABY,  
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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1886.

## Notes of the Week.

THE overland mail brings us letters and papers from Bombay to the 19th February; from Calcutta, Madras, and Allahabad to the 17th February; from Rangoon to the 12th February.

TELEGRAPHING from Rangoon on the 6th inst. the *Times* correspondent announces—what has come to be regarded as the first step in tranquillizing a subdued country—an amnesty. In a Proclamation, stating that henceforth “no Burmese Prince will ever again rule in Burma; the Queen Empress is Sovereign throughout the whole country, and all the people of Burma are now Her Majesty’s subjects,” Mr. Bernard announces “the firm intention of the Government to trample out dacoity, rebellion, and all crimes of violence at any cost.”

At the same time, it is not the desire of the Government that persons who have been misled by evil advisers should have no opportunity of forsaking a career of crime, and becoming peaceable citizens. All persons who are still opposing the British Government are hereby called upon to come in and lay down their arms, and return to a life of order and industry. As an act of special grace and favour, under the authority of his Excellency the Viceroy, all persons who have taken up arms against the Government in Upper Burma are assured that if they voluntarily surrender themselves to any British officer before the 30th of June, 1886, their lives will be spared, and they will be treated with such leniency as their case permits. The only exceptions to this offer of amnesty are the persons who were engaged in, or instigated, the murders of Messrs. Allen, Roberts, and Moncur at Mingin, and of Mr. Gray at Zyibin. Save in the case of notorious leaders of dacoits, a free pardon for all offences against the State committed before the issue of this proclamation will be granted to any person who voluntarily surrenders himself before that date.

All rebels and dacoits are hereby solemnly warned that if they do not avail themselves of the clemency now offered they will be pursued and dealt with according to law. The friends and relatives of persons suffering imprisonment for dacoity and rebellion are invited to co-operate with the authorities in restoring order. When disturbance shall have ceased dacoits and rebels now in prison may look for some mitigation of their punishment. As long as disturbances continue no hope of release can be held out to them.

It is reported that Upper Burma is to be administered under the Act of 32 Victoria, whereby it will become part of British India, but as what is known as a non-regulation Province, all the proposed laws for it being passed, not by legislation, but by the Governor-General in Council.

THE difficulties of speedily pacifying a jungly country of many hundred square miles, the immemorial hunting-ground of Dacoits, are illustrated by a telegram from Renter, received as we are going to press:—

RANGOON, March 8.

Yemethen, to the north of Myingyan, recently occupied by the British and garrisoned by 300 troops, has been surrounded by a force of about 9,000 rebels. The garrison have been ordered to entrench themselves and not to attempt to move out.

General Prendergast, who is at Toungoo, will leave for Yemethen to-morrow, escorted by a small force of 100 men. It is believed that he will have to fight his way, and a severe engagement may be looked for in a few days, when the General arrives at Yemethen.

A column of troops is being despatched from Mandalay to relieve the garrison.

LORD DUFFERIN, while at Madras, was “heckled” by deputations of all sorts and conditions of men, and had to be “on his P’s and Q’s.” Native Volunteer Corps, changes in the salt and forest laws, promotion of technical education, elected Native members in the Legislative Council, were but a few of the *omnium gatherum* of subjects urged on the Viceroy’s consideration. We are not astonished that his reply was “very guarded.” “With some of the suggestions made he could cordially agree. Others were of a very complicated character, touching on various

fundamental points. Even upon these, however, he might not have remained silent, were it not that an inquiry was about to be instituted into the whole question of Indian administration. He made it a rule never to excite hopes which he could not be certain of fulfilling, nor to allow his views on most questions to become prematurely known. He would therefore content himself with saying that if his views were called for probably they would not be found out of harmony upon some important points with those of many wise, intelligent, and patriotic Native gentlemen.”

LORD DUFFERIN’S arrival at Calcutta has since been announced.

THE British Indian Association, a body representing the Bengal landholders, has addressed a somewhat remarkable petition to Parliament on the subject of the proposed Indian Committee. The main point made is that a sub-committee should be sent to take evidence in India, on the ground that if witnesses are examined only in London the data obtained will be extremely limited.

WE regret to read that there are some signs of the Government, for financial reasons, suspending its energy regarding the frontier defensive works. It is believed that the work on the larger bridges on the new frontier roads may be stopped for the present. We agree with the *Times* that such economy seems short-sighted, and it will probably only lead to heavy cost when the work has to be completed under the influence of the next scare. It is, however, satisfactory to know that the Bolan Railway has just been completed up the ghaut to the plateau near Durwaza.

TO-DAY will make at least one heart in India glad; for this is the day fixed for the restoration of Gwalior Fortress to its legitimate owner, the Maharajah Scindia.

THE Begum of Bhopal is expected to visit Calcutta shortly.

THE Viceroy will probably install the Maharajah of Cashmere when visiting Jummoo on his way to Simla.

THE Calcutta Corporation has refused to raise the house-rate to the *maximum* of 10 per cent. This is practically a refusal to carry out the sanitary reforms which the entire body of medical men in the city, the local Government, the Supreme Government, and the Secretary of State have pronounced absolutely necessary for the welfare of the town.

THE *Pioneer* confirms the *Times of India* as to the composition of the Finance Commission, which, it seems, is to be a “roving commission” visiting the “headquarters of expenditure,” and is by no means to be confined to sitting at Simla. This is well, as it will be able to procure local evidence on points affecting local interests, and it will in some degree compensate for the absence of a larger non-official element. The members are to be:—President, Mr. C. A. Elliott, Chief Commissioner of Assam; members, Hon. Mr. Justice Cunningham, Hon. Dr. W. W. Hunter, Hon. Rao Bahadur Mahadeo Govind Ranade, Mr. J. Westland, Comptroller-General; Lieutenant-Colonel Filgate, Accountant-General, Public Works Department; Mr. H. W. Bliss, Salt and Abkari Commissioner, Madras; Mr. Robert Hardie, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal.

THE change in the plans of the Government of India as to the selection of a permanent domicile for King Thebaw is understood to have been chiefly owing to the desire to keep his Majesty at a safe distance from the blandishments of Pondicherry. Ranipett is but eighty miles across country from the nearest point of French territory; whereas Rutnagherry is four hundred miles from Maté.

WE learn from Meshed, under date 5th, that Sir W. Ridgeway, with Major Durand and Captains Yate and Maitland, was to leave on the 6th to join the Russian Commissioner at Meruchak and resume the demarcation sur-

vey. Spring weather has set in. Mr. Ney Elias, who has travelled from India by Kashgar, Shiguan, Roshan, and Badakshan, has joined Sir W. Ridgeway.

WE "all know," says the Secretary for War, when receiving, on the 4th instant, a deputation urging an increased capitation grant to the volunteers, "what large expenditures of an abnormal kind are at present required for both the services for re-armament." What a queer "deputation"! Had no one his wits sufficiently about him to remind Mr. Campbell-Bannerman that at this very time of "large expenditures of an abnormal kind for re-armament," he is sending away, by hundreds, skilled artisans both from Enfield and from Woolwich?

AND by what means are our starving workmen being ousted? By contracts given to foreign firms. Result, useless swords, still more useless bayonets, British soldiers sent to the slaughter practically unarmed. It is not for nothing that "Brummagem" is represented in Parliament.

WRITING a week or two ago, the *Madras Mail* did not approve of the sanction given by the Government to the Russian representative to examine the frontier defences. Our contemporary thinks that "probable housebreakers should not be permitted to examine the key and lock of one's money safe. The Russian Government is ably represented among the Foreign officers, and its representatives will be all eyes and ears on the frontier. That Government does not allow British officers to go about the Caucasus, or to visit Sarrahs, or Merv. It is not deficient in courtesy, but it lets its neighbours clearly understand that no trespassers are allowed, under any pretext, to see for themselves what its agents are doing. The intimation by Lord Dufferin, in the gracious manner that comes so natural to him, that, to prevent misconception the British Government had rather that the visitors confined their rambles to show places in India, should have been sufficient to prevent the request being made, which has been, we think, weakly yielded to. It is idle to pretend that we do not imagine that Russia has any designs upon India. The fortifications are being erected for the warm reception of Russians as enemies, not for the hospitable entertainment of wide-awake Russian officers as momentary friends."

WE entirely agree with our contemporary, who has, in fact, expressed our own views as already set forth in these columns. But he hardly goes far enough. The one thing—there is no chance of obtaining it from those who adore Divine figures (Icons, we suppose,) from the North, but which a Conservative Government ought not to have neglected—to be aimed at is the establishment of Consulates at all important points in Russian Central Asia. Why are we to have no authentic knowledge of Russian proceedings? Why are we to be utterly ignorant how many bricks the Tsar is pulling down in the wall which divides his garden from our own?

THE fortnightly Tea Circular of Messrs. W. J. and H. Thompson, dated 4th March, 38, Mincing-lane, states:—

About 35,500 packages have been offered during the fortnight; 3,800 of these being Ceylon, and 1,000 packages reprinted tea. There has been no fresh feature of any importance; the auctions for the most part having passed with a steady tone, at very regular prices. Our last telegram from Calcutta states that the total shipment will be 66 million lbs.

THERE is now no doubt of the success of the movement for despatching an Indian volunteer team to Wimbledon, a movement which failed last year solely because no one would stir in the matter until it was too late to collect funds. Adequate sums to cover all expenses have now been subscribed. We wish the team every success; that it will be cordially received need not be said.

AN old Madras gunner, says the *United Service Gazette*, writes as follows to a contemporary on the subject of the Royal Artillery sword-bayonets:—

I send you an extract from the *Pioneer Mail*, which may be of interest to some of your readers; "Rangoon, January 27.—An

eye-witness of the recent fight with the Shans in the Shoaygyeen district states: "Major Robinson, with a party of twenty gunners and fifty Sepoys, advanced to attack 700 Shans," &c. He then states: "All the gunners' swords were broken or damaged." Surely these swords could not have been tested before they were served out to the men.

Whom, may we ask, are we to hang? Suppose the enemy had been Russians instead of Shan dacoits?

WHY were not steps taken long since to overcome the unwillingness of the Chinese to allow commercial intercourse between India and Tibet? However, better late than never, and we are pleased to read (in the *Civil and Military Gazette*) that a mission to Lhasa will probably be sanctioned as a result of Mr. Colman Macaulay's recent mission to Peking.

WE have not, it would seem, heard quite the last of the Indian "Delegates," but the remarks on the subject made in Native journals are not always as sensible as the subjoined from the *Indian Mirror*:—

While the Russian scare is still hovering over us, though faintly, the narratives of the Indian delegates as to what they did, and what was done with regard to them in England, will produce a most beneficial effect in this country. From what we have heard, we can say without the least intention of flattery, that India could not possibly have been governed by a better nation than Englishmen. But it is the Englishmen in England who, by their unselfish and genuine generosity, command our respect and affection. Not the Anglo-Indians, as a rule. It is true that some few of the latter class sustain the great character of their countrymen for generosity, and that they alone confirm Native loyalty and attachment to English rule. Indeed, they are the pillars, which support the English Empire in India—the links that connect India closely with England. When we think of them, and the good that England has done for India, we are almost disposed to forget our wrongs, and we would, perhaps, have forgotten them, but for the fact that such wrongs are frequently repeated by members of their body. If the whole Anglo-Indian community were composed of men like the few exceptional Englishmen we meet with in this country, a European army would hardly have been needed in India.

THE relations between the Government and the Native Press do not please the *Kaisar-i-Hind*:—

WE think (says this paper) it is now high time that something should be done to keep the Indian authorities better informed on what is going on in the Native circle. There is a translation department in each of the three Presidencies, which supply to Government what is supposed to be translations from the Native papers. But we have no means to ascertain the correctness or otherwise of these representations. The proceedings of the reporter on the Native Press are enveloped in darkness, which, we believe, is a mistake. There would be no harm in laying before the public the translations as supplied to Government. We would then be in a position to know what subjects have reached the ears of those concerned. The Native papers of the mofussil often publish instances of misgovernment in the zillahs which, if properly reported, would keep the misdoers in check.

LITTLE hope as we may have that the general feeling of Europeans and Natives in India will, in the matter of the import duties, prevail against the interests of the Manchester manufacturers, we cordially sympathise with the Indian view of the subject, and are well-pleased to see that it is so strongly advocated by the Native journals. The *Dayan Prakash* says:—

Our contemporary of the *Times of India* in an excellent leader supports the view taken by the Rao Sahib Mandlik. We are certain that no Indian Government will ever make bold to reimpose the import duties and to incur the displeasure of Manchester. But that is no reason why we should not agitate for the reimposition of the duties in question. "But if that astute leader, the Rao Sahib," remarks our contemporary, "is really able to arouse all the Native associations to speech and action, the agitation may possibly assume larger proportions than are expected." All political economists are agreed as to the desirability of levying import duties for the sake of revenue, if not for protection, and we fail to see why the Indian Government should hesitate to adopt this line of conduct in a financial emergency and crisis like the present. Indirect taxes should be always safely trusted as good agents in revenue matters in a country like India, and we cannot but come to the conclusion that the import duties are not levied simply with a view to avoid the danger of injuring the vested interests of Manchester.

A VERY temperately written article on the same subject in the *Hindu* justly says :—

On the desirability of reimposing these duties there is singular unanimity between the Native community and non-official Europeans. The latter advocate it, because it would save them from the income-tax, while the former believe that the condition of the country is such that it cannot forego such a fruitful source of revenue. But it is a question on which there may be difference of opinion, whether, if the choice lies between the two means of additional revenue, the reimposition of the import duties or an income-tax is to be preferred. For our part, we have never shared in the sentimental objection to all direct taxation in India. The former unpopularity of the income-tax is, in our humble opinion, more or less a fiction, so far as the Natives were concerned; and even now we have a firm belief that under careful management the income-tax will work smoothly. Mr. Hope's speech throws valuable light on the general question of the suitability of direct taxation in India.

FROM Zanzibar it is reported that a joint French and German Commission is about to "delimitate" the Sultan's possessions on the east coast of Africa. Is England to have no word to say in this matter? Our interests in Zanzibar probably quintuple those of all other nations together.

It is difficult not to agree with the following remarks of the *Calcutta Englishman* :—

There is now in Calcutta quite a colony of refugees from Nepal, driven out by the late revolution. At present they are in decent circumstances, but the money they have is not likely to last long, seeing that they are living entirely on capital; and, of course, the change in their position is very marked. Several of them are closely related to the late Jung Bahadur, and naturally look to the Government of India for some assistance in recognition of the services rendered by the great Nepalese Minister. It certainly seems a somewhat ungenerous return for the zealous loyalty of Jung Bahadur that we should look coldly on and allow his family to be disinherited by the sons of our traditional enemy without a word of protest. There would be no occasion for any armed intervention; but a strong word in season would doubtless have its effect with a man like Bhir Shumshere Jung, who knows that he has the best of reasons to propitiate the Government of India. Nepal is not a rich country, but the usurpers, as a matter of expediency, if not of decency, might be called upon to allow some compensation to those whom they have so cruelly dispossessed.

WE have been asked to inform our readers that the meeting to further discuss the question of the formation of a society for carrying on an Ayahs' Home in London (in lieu of Rogers's Home), adjourned from Monday, March 1—as mentioned in our last issue—is fixed to take place on Wednesday next, the 10th inst., at 4 p.m., at the office of the Indian Female School and Zenana Society, 2, Adelphi-terrace, Strand. We trust there will be a goodly gathering of Anglo-Indian friends of the cause, and that the proposed society may be fully organized.

## Chit Chat.

THERE seems every likelihood that Lord Reay will come back to England, as the climate of Bombay does not agree with him. But will a return to the lesser flights of home life agree with the fair lady who shares the royal dignities of Government House?

To Mr. Needham, Assistant Political Officer at Sadiya, belongs the credit of having been the first Englishman who has ever succeeded in penetrating the Mishmi country. All honour to the adventurous spirit which prompted and carried through an enterprise fraught with no inconsiderable degree of danger.

"When a dog bites we get the fear of losing life." Bravo Babu Jada Nath Makerji! You may have written a very good "Health Primer," but your language is "Babuish."

"BURMA for the Burmans" is the new-fangled cry of the day. But listen to the language of the Chief Commissioner :—"Mr. Bernard in no way contends that the average of Burmese magistrates and police are as clever, as plucky, and as upright as the average of English, Bengali, and Australian, Canadian or Punjabi magistrates and police officers would be. But in these respects he hopes that Burmese officials will improve. Very marked improvement in probity, in mental culture, and in regard for the rights of the poor, have been among the results of a generation or two of English education in Bengal and Bombay."

Precisely so; let the Burmans wait two generations, and there will be time enough to consider whether they are fit to be entrusted with powers of government. Meanwhile Englishmen must do what the Natives of that country cannot do for themselves, viz., look after matters for the next sixty years.

CALCUTTA milk is described as a disgrace to a civilized community. What must the compound used in London under that name be termed?

THE War Office want—and the India Office seem rather not to want—an Inspector-General of Artillery. So there is a hitch. Meanwhile the artillery jog on light and merry without an Inspector. Which view, then, is right?

A "GHARRIWALLAH" (cabman) of Calcutta, charged with having murdered a man, has been convicted of "causing grievous hurt." But surely death is something more than "grievous hurt?" But after a recent notable case, any peculiarity of law is credible.

THE Congo is certainly a mighty river. At its mouth it is seven miles wide. At fifty miles from land the water is no more than brackish, while the sea is discoloured to the distance of 100 miles; more than this, the influence of the river current is felt for the surprising stretch of 200 miles from the embouchure: but these results, marvellous as they are, must yield the palm to the fact that the river disgorges floating islands into the ocean.

The following extract from the *Times of India* will be read with interest by many an Anglo-Indian :—"Death has been busy of late among the little coterie who have for long been accustomed to dine on Sundays in the Oriental Corner of the Athenæum Club. Of the five or six who were the most frequent Sunday diners, three have been gathered within the last few months. W. Vaux, late of the British Museum Coin and Medal Department, and Secretary to the Royal Asiatic Society; Sir Arthur Phayre, late Chief Commissioner of British Burma; while James Fergusson, the Indian Archaeologist, was struck down with paralysis about three weeks ago. The other Sunday diners are A. Grote, late member of Board of Revenue and President Asiatic Society of Bengal; Nassau Lees; Edward Thomas, the Numismatist, who has since, by the way, gone over to the majority; and any distinguished savant in Oriental lore, such as Mr. Burgess, who might be at home, and a member of the Club. The other Corner had its Sunday occupants also, and death has not passed them over. They were generally, Hayward, the reviewer and raconteur, Chinnery, the editor of the *Times*, Whumby, the Kinglake, and Cartwright, the member of Parliament, of whom the two first have been taken."

"FAITH," says a young lady hailing from Cheltenham, "is the faculty whereby we are enabled to believe that which we know is not true." This is a startling notion.

AN American enthusiast has proposed to "dam up" the gulf stream which washes the coast of Labrador. Should this be done it is supposed the British Isles would be affected, and ultimately become as cold as the Arctic regions. Nice this for those who live to see it!

THE wave of cold which has reached our coasts seems to have touched the shores of Bombay, where the pinched faces and shivering forms of the Natives proclaim the misery of their state. Yet for all that the thermometer has not fallen lower than 60 degrees of Fahrenheit.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL GORDON, who was transferred last year to the command of the Ceded District, will revert to the command of the Western District, but will continue in the temporary command of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force till further orders.

A VERY successful public meeting of the Hindu inhabitants of Aligarh was held on Sunday, Feb. 14th, to consider the infant marriage question. Raja Jaikissen Doss Bahadur presided. Three resolutions proposed by leading pundits and others were carried unanimously to the effect that infant marriage be stopped by all possible means, if not done by the support of Government; that unequal marriage be strictly prohibited; and that a working committee be formed to co-operate with Mr. Malabari.

A LARGELY attended meeting of Volunteers was held at Ran-goon on Saturday, February 13, when it was resolved to send a deputation to the Viceroy, on his return, to ask for increased privileges for Volunteers, including exemption from the income-tax, to the same extent as the Regular Forces, a free passage to England and back for every Volunteer after ten years' consecutive efficiency, with accommodation according to rank. Colonel Vansomer, Major Rigg, Captains Bliss and Samuel, Dr. Marks, Lieutenants Dickie and Wooten were appointed a committee to draw up a memorial and to form a deputation to wait on the Viceroy with the same.

## NOTICES OF BOOKS.

## THE CHERSONESE WITH THE GILDING OFF.\*

Magnificent jungle, dotted with flowering palms, and studded with every variety of tree which can add beauty and charm to a tropical scene; picturesque lakes relieving the dull monotony of an unbroken expanse of forest, winding rivers, bearing on their bosom the fanciful boats which grace the waters of the Malay States—this is the Chersonese with the gilding on. A series of mud-swamps, filled with “iridescent slime,” a “butcherless, bakerless, tailorless, cobblerless, doctorless, bookless, milkless, postless, and altogether comfortless jungle;” leaky, ill-arranged, ill-ventilated, pestilential dens, called boats, filled with vermin and low-caste Chinamen and Malays. This is the Chersonese with the gilding off. Of the former, the Prophet and Apostle is Miss Bird, the latter is the adopted child of Mrs. Innes. Both ladies are doubtless truthful. How comes it, then, that the account given by them is as divergent as the stars of heaven above and the earth beneath? The answer is simple. A country seems to a traveller pretty much according to the opportunities presented of gaining information. When viewed from the deck of a well-equipped vessel, gliding comfortably and gracefully along the broader rivers, it presents a very different aspect compared with the experiences of those who are destined to “live and move and have their being” in the midst of a pestilential mud swamp, teeming with miasma, and peopled with beings in the lowest scale of humanity. Such was Langat, where Mrs. Innes, after enduring the miseries of a trip by native boat, alighted safe and sound in the year of grace 1876, to join her husband, who had just been appointed collector and magistrate. Circumstances were certainly not favourable at the commencement—the home was rickety, and so ill-designed to stand the rains that in a storm recourse was necessary to *goloshes* when the Mem Sahib had occasion to go from one room to another. Mosquitoes—and such mosquitoes—invented for the occasion, flew about by myriads; ants swarmed in such numbers that food had to be kept in dishes constructed with legs, which latter were always standing in a basin of water. To complete the discomfort, now and again a tiger prowled round the rooms; these, with one exception, being doorless, the only chance of defence was the valour of the guard of soldiers which patrolled the grounds; but as these worthies invariably decamped whenever danger threatened, the security was more imaginary than real. Then as to the people. There were low Chinamen and insolent Malays, bad-mannered men and worse-mannered women, dirty servants and dirtier underlings, but both endowed with thievish propensities, “swells” who eat with their fingers, cooks who cut bread and their *toe-nails* with the same knife, a populace so ignorant that they fancy the population of England to consist of but twelve or fourteen persons, and so peculiar in their notions that they began to despise Her Most Gracious Majesty, Queen of these Realms, when they understood that she could read and write; boys so accustomed to wallow in mud that they none of them had ever seen a *stone*, Chinamen so filthy and unclean that their presence can be traced by the perfume which precedes them, and withal so dandified that they wore a false pig-tail in addition to the veritable and true appanage; finally, Mahometans so bigoted that they will not wash a plate touched by European hands, and yet so lax that they will quaff champagne by the bottle on the ground that had that delicious beverage been invented in the Prophet’s time he would have allowed his followers to partake thereof *as being so nice*.

The picture is not enchanting, but Mrs. Innes, evidently one of Nature’s ministering angels sent into this world to be a “help-meat for man,” succeeded during her stay of four years in materially mending matters; her presence and example seemed to throw life and energy into the indolent, cleanliness took the place of dirt and filth, the house was furnished up, food was imported from the stores—the *hated stores* in Old England—a piano lent additional civilisation to the scene of loneliness and misery; while, to crown all, a lawn-tennis ground lent that charm which this now national game imparts whenever and wherever Albion’s sons can smoothe a waste and level a mound. Then neglected flowers were guarded and protected, paths were beaten and kept free of the long jungle grass of the tropics, social intercourse with the better representatives of humanity took the place of the evening lounge of the large cities—in short, life became bearable.

But a change came over the spirit of the scene—a new Government house was constructed in a most lovely spot on a hill, and a little paradise soon sprang up in the midst of the impenetrable mass of forest. This was too good a chance to be neglected, so the Resident packed off Mr. Innes to another sphere of action, and allotted the favoured spot to a more favoured friend. The star of the Innes family now began to decline—ill-health, worry, despair, all combined to wreak their wicked vengeance upon the poor inoffensive collector. For a while he struggled bravely, but at last he could bear up no longer, and sending in his resignation, which, needless to say, was promptly accepted, six years of life

\* “The Chersonese with the Gilding Off.” By Ewing Innes. London: Richard Bentley and Son. 1885.

were wasted—but no, the public are the richer by one of the quaintest, most unaffected, and none the less most interesting books which it often has a chance of reading. We must hope that Mrs. Innes will again essay the flights of literature, and give an account of her experiences in her new capacity of a tea-planter’s wife, for to this employment Mr. Innes appears to have turned his attention. May success attend his efforts, and this time may it be *tea with the gilding on!*

## MYTHICAL MONSTERS.\*

This book should, we think, have been called, Non-mythical Monsters, though the title-page might have been less strictly alliterative; for the author “rehabilitates,” if the phrase may be used, the actual existence of many animals (hitherto thought to be purely creatures of invention) whose sphere of action has been supposed to be “in heaven above, or in the earth beneath, or in the waters under the earth.”

Mr. Gould strikes the key-note of the tone which he intends to adopt when he says in his Introduction, “For me the major part of these creatures are not chimeras, but objects of rational study.” Again, “Surely a profound acquaintance with the different branches of natural history should render a man credulous rather than incredulous, for there is hardly conceivable a creature so monstrous that it may not be paralleled by existing ones in everyday life”—(p. 17). To the animals of the pristine world we may safely apply Ovid’s words:—

“Nulli sua forma manebat.”

“Of none the form was permanent, of all  
The figure changeful, whether great or small.”

To begin with animals of which we have types smaller than existed in ancient times, there is evidence enough and to spare that the larger forms existed. The most elementary work on geology shows that these creatures are found intact, not only as to skeleton, but as to flesh, skin, and even hair, in the ever-frozen wastes of Siberia. In the earlier ages of the world the saying was not true of man only that “there were giants in the earth in those days.”

Mr. Gould’s first chapter deals with “remarkable animal forms;” and here, again, we have to consider, whether their characteristics are or are not, so abnormal as to render a belief in their existence impossible. That bats and flying lizards were, on a small scale, the prototype of the winged dragon can hardly be doubted (p. 34) any more than it is possible to deny the probability that endless varieties of these monsters—to whom three entire chapters (pp. 159–260) are devoted—existed.

The extinction of a species, in all its varieties, naturally presupposes its existence; and this is well brought out in the chapter (No. 2) on this subject, “That some at least of the so-called *myths* respecting extraordinary creatures, hitherto considered fabulous, may be merely distorted accounts—traditions—of species, as yet unrecognised by science which, have actually existed, and that not remotely, as man’s congener,” is a proposition, wide indeed in its scope, yet which no careful inquirer would seriously deny.”

It is, perhaps, owing to a natural sequence of ideas that we find the next chapter devoted to the presumed antiquity of man. Taking as his text-book (p. 95) Mr. J. Geikie’s “Prehistoric Europe,” our author divides the prehistoric races according to the implements used by them, as betokening a less or greater degree of what we must, for want of a better word, call civilization. Geological investigation has shown, that the implements of the earliest workers in stone are found in the same strata as the remains of the mammoth, while those of their successors find a place with animals “essentially the same as those still occupying” the earth.

The universal belief in the Deluge is thoughtfully considered by Mr. Gould in the Essay on the subject which forms his fourth chapter, “the Deluge not a Myth.” He remarks incidentally on the extinction of species which continues to the present day, observing, that the less remarkable would expire unnoticed, while any sudden destruction of “those distinguished by their size, ferocity, and dangerous qualities would attract attention. . . . Amongst the most fell destroyers, both of species and of their history, must,” he continues, “have been the widespread, although not universal, inundation known as the Biblical deluge;” and an inundation which obliterates at once habitations, quadrupeds, and most of the inhabitants, would undoubtedly not soon fade from out the traditions of any people. It is to the universality of the tradition of such an exceptional event that we must, outside Revelation, look for evidence of its truth.

Another Scriptural animal, the unicorn, is dealt with; and, acting on the same principle, “Quod ubique, quod ab omnibus,” we must say that Mr. Gould makes out, in our opinion, a very strong case for the probability of the existence of such a beast. Cæsar’s testimony as to its existence in Germany (p. 341) is at best but hearsay, but the narratives of some of the Jesuits seem

\* “Mythical Monsters.” By Charles Gould, M.A., late Geological Surveyor of Tasmania. London: W. H. Allen and Co. 1886.

to indicate that they had actually seen the monoceros; while Baron von Müller, in 1848, was offered for sale in Kordofan an animal (also mentioned by the well-known German traveller Rüppel) under the name, a'nassa, of "the size of a small donkey; (it) has a thick body and thin bones, coarse hair, and tail like a boar; it has a long horn on its forehead, and lets it hang when alone, but erects it immediately on seeing an enemy." Chinese writers also allude to a similar animal, and it is not a little remarkable that so careful an investigator as the late Brian Hodgson, who so long and so worthily represented us at Khatmandu, should have considered himself justified in sending to Calcutta, as the skin of the unicorn, that of an animal which (p. 346) had died in the menagerie of the Maharajah of Nepal; but we are inclined to agree with our author (p. 364) that, in all probability, "the unicorn may be merely a hybrid produced occasionally, and at more or less rare intervals." Perhaps, like mules and other hybrids, it may be incapable of propagation.

No account of Mythical Monsters would be complete without a notice of the (so-called mythical) sea-serpent. Here we at once leave ancient narratives (of which there is, however, no lack), for the most recent which we can obtain. And the number and circumstantiality of these is really astonishing. In Norway (pp. 272 to 282), in Wales (p. 287), as well as in warmer latitudes (pp. 292, &c.), we find enormous reptiles, of lengths stated, usually, at from 60 to 90 feet, which have been seen by experienced sailors, by those most accurate of all observers, medical men of high position (p. 295), and by intelligent officers of the army (p. 302).

On this head we are disposed to agree with the Editor of the "Zoologist," who says:—"I have long since expressed my firm conviction that there exists a large marine animal unknown to us naturalists; I maintain this belief as firmly as ever. I totally reject the evidence of published representations; but I do not allow these imaginary figures to interfere with a firm conviction."

In conclusion, we must congratulate Mr. Gould on the industry and research which he has displayed, and on the ability with which he has dealt with the facts elicited by him. He has produced a book the conclusions of which will, we think, be generally accepted. But even those, who are not prepared to admit them all, will none the less thank the author for an interesting and valuable work.

#### PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1886.

##### OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Portsm'th.	Leaves Q'ntown.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
Crocodile...	—	—	—	—	—	14 Mar.
Malabar ...	—	—	—	11 Mar.	13 Mar.	25 Mar.
Jumna.....	10 Mar.	12 Mar.	21 Mar.	25 Mar.	27 Mar.	8 Apr.

##### HOMEWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th.
Serapis.....	12 Mar.	24 Mar.	26 Mar.	30 Mar.	8 Apr.
Crocodile.....	24 Mar.	5 Apr.	7 Apr.	11 Apr.	20 Apr.
Malabar .....	3 Apr.	15 Apr.	17 Apr.	21 Apr.	30 Apr.
Jumna .....	17 Apr.	29 Apr.	1 May	5 May	14 May

#### PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HIRED SHIPS ENGAGED FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF TROOPS TO BOMBAY ON INDIAN SERVICE DURING THE SEASON 1886.

Ship.	To leave Portsm'th.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
Australia (Troop Freight Ship) .....	—	—	—	—	10 Mar.
Pekin (Troop Freight Ship).....	—	12 Mar.	16 Mar.	18 Mar.	30 Mar.
Mirzapore (Troop Freight Ship) .....	11 Mar.	20 Mar.	24 Mar.	26 Mar.	7 Apr.

Mr. CROLE, a Madras civilian, seems in trouble. First of all he was sent to an unhealthy station, so at least it is alleged, for insubordination to the Board of Revenue; since that date he has been suspended for a twelvemonth, owing to his having made charges against a high official which were not considered to have been substantiated. The only thing that seems strange is that a person should be sent to a place where he may die should he disagree with, or comport himself improperly towards, his official superiors.

## INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### BIRTHS.

AMBROSE—Feb. 8, at No. 13, Peter's-road, Royapettah, the wife of A. T. Ambrose, Vakil, High Court, of a son.  
BEVAN—Feb. 9, at Bellary, the wife of Captain R. J. Bevan, Royal Artillery, of a son.  
COOLING—Feb. 14, at the Wesleyan Mission House, Royapettah, Madras, the wife of the Rev. J. Cooling, of a daughter.  
DRING—Feb. 14, at General Collins-road, Vepery, Valentine's day, the wife of Mr. James Simon Dring, of the High Court, Madras, of a daughter.  
HOCKIN—Feb. 5, at Calicut, the wife of J. Williams Hockin, of Vayitri, Wynaad, of a daughter.  
HOMAN—Feb. 5, at Cuttack, the wife of Knox Homan, Postal Department, of a daughter.  
LYON—Feb. 7, at Darjeeling, the wife of G. K. Lyon, of a daughter.  
LUND—Feb. 7, at Bareilly, the wife of Lieutenant F. B. Lund, Seaforth Highlanders, of a son.  
MILLER—Feb. 11, at Calcutta, the wife of James B. Miller, of a son.  
PARTRIDGE—Feb. 7, at Darjeeling, the wife of T. Partridge, of a son.  
RINGROW—Feb. 1, at Nussurabad, the wife of G. C. Ringrow, Assistant Apothecary, of a son.  
WIGGINS—Feb. 10, at Agra, the wife of Mr. G. C. Wiggins, pleader, of a daughter.  
WEATHERALL—Feb. 11, at Hafiz Manzil, Naraingunge, the wife of H. Loftus Weatherall, manager, Nawab Ahsanullah's Estates, of a daughter.  
WILKS—Feb. 5, at Landour, the wife of Captain J. Wilks, Retired List, of a son.

### MARRIAGES.

LORD—SHADWELL—Feb. 16, at St. Saviour's Mission Church, Ahmednagar, the Rev. Hugh Fraser Lord, to Alice Mary, daughter of the Rev. J. Shadwell.  
READ—BATTERSBY—Feb. 8, at Christ Church, Gorakhpur, Thomas Richard Wisesham Read, to Alice Hannah, eldest daughter of Richard Battersby, Esq., East Indian Railway, Calcutta.  
TUCKER—PARKE—Jan. 20, at Tideswell Parish Church, William Edward Tucker, of Paignton, Devonshire, solicitor, to Margaret, second daughter of J. L. Parke, of Tideswell, Derbyshire, surgeon.  
WHITTALL—METHERALL—Feb. 10, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, Richard Cecil Whittall, Forest Department, son of Surgeon-Major Whittall, to Alice Marie Abbott, granddaughter of J. Lowther Metherall, of Calcutta.

### DEATHS.

DAVIDSON—Feb. 7, at Coonoor, Nilgiris, John Davidson, of Glenview Hotel, of apoplexy.  
FRECK—Feb. 9, at Calcutta, of dyspepsia, Carolina Freck, the wife of Diethelm Freck, aged 40 years.  
SCOTLAND—Feb. 8, at Caledon Cottage, Roorkee, William Scotland, late Professor of Drawing, Thomason College, aged 73 years.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### BIRTHS.

CAMPBELL—Feb. 25, at Oporto, the wife of Major Lyon Campbell, of twin daughters.  
KITCHENER—Feb. 27, at York-town, Hants, the wife of Captain F. W. Kitchener, of a son.  
MALET—Feb. 28, at Coleherne-road, S.W., the wife of Major G. E. Wyndham Malet, late R.H.A., of a son.  
MITCHELL—March 2, at Woolwich, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel H. L. Mitchell, R.A., of a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

CAISTOR—KEENE—Feb. 27, Arthur H. Caistor, Esq., to Dionysia Dora, only daughter of Lieut.-Colonel J. B. Keene, of Bath.  
FOWLE—HICKSON—March 2, at St. Stephen's Church, Dublin, by the Rev. E. Otway Herbert, Vicar of St. John's, Middlesborough, Yorkshire, uncle of the bride, Fulwar Craven Fowle, C.E., eldest son of Fulwar Craven Fowle, of Amesbury, Wilts, late Judge of Tipperah, Bengal, to Deborah Annie, elder daughter of William Hickson, Q.C., Dublin.  
GORDON—ROSE-INNES—March 3, at St. Stephen's, South Kensington, Charles Hadfield Gordon, Captain R.E., to Georgina Everilda May, youngest daughter of T. G. Rose-Innes, Esq., of Banff, N.B.  
KINDER—FITZGERALD—March 4, at Framingham Pigot, the Rev. Edward H. Kinder to Fanny Emmeline, fifth daughter of Major W. R. FitzGerald, R.A., of Framingham Hall.  
SHACKLETON—WALKER—March 2, at St. Stephen's, South Dulwich, William A. Shackleton, Esq., to Louisa Maud, daughter of the late Major-General Edward W. E. Walker, R.A.  
SMITH—PARKYNS—Feb. 27, at Woodborough, Colonel Percy Smith, R.E., to Ethel, fourth daughter of Mansfield Parkyns, Esq., of Woodborough Hall, Notts.

### DEATHS.

McWILLIAM—Feb. 21, in Switzerland, Mary Ann, wife of O. G. R. McWilliam, Esq., B.C.S., retired, aged 32.  
RENNOLDSON—March 2, at Bournemouth, Daniel Rennoldson, retired Commander P. and O. Company, aged 66.  
TAYLOR—Feb. 28, at Malston, Newton Abbot, General R. Taylor, C.B., C.S.I., J.P., aged 64.



## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1886.

## PAPER MAKING IN INDIA.

In days when private, and even railway, carriages are made of paper, and when it enters so largely into manufacturing of almost every description, it seems anomalous to be told that a country like India, which, as Dr. Balfour's invaluable Cyclopaedia reminds us, possesses no less than 121 varieties of plants from which paper can be made, boasts of but six or seven steam paper mills.

Up to 1840, China to a great extent supplied India with paper, but the manufacture in the Peninsula itself gradually took root, and promised well. Indeed, both Mahomedans and Hindoos, who use an Indian ink, still largely write on Indian-made glazed paper. "But the order of the Home Government, during Sir Charles Wood's tenure of the office of Secretary of State, that all supplies should be purchased in Great Britain, throw back the paper trade, and many others, causing great financial losses to the Indian Government. It was a concession to the interests of English manufacturers, at the expense of India, similar to the more recent instance of the abolition of the duty on cotton goods.

So entirely was the trade ruined, that, only last autumn, an officer on the Afghan Boundary Commission wrote to an Indian contemporary from Kuhsan on Russian paper. Surely, Indian paper mills could afford to sell paper there cheaper than the Russians.

It is not too much to say that the plants indigenous to, or easily reared in, India are among the very best adapted to this manufacture. The well-known paper plant of Nepal (closely akin to another plant of the same genus, which is found in great abundance in many parts of Southern India), produces paper which was reported by an engraver to afford "finer impressions than any English-made paper, and nearly as good as the fine Chinese paper which is employed for what are called India-paper proofs."

The Japanese paper, too, so celebrated, and so variously used, is made from a plant by no means uncommon in India.

Japanese paper, made from a plant, the *Broussonettia papyrifera*, or paper mulberry tree, which is by no means rare (and the cultivation of which could easily be extended) in India, will, says Dr. Balfour, better endure folding, and will last longer, than any made in Europe. In Japan it is employed to form "the walls of rooms, and the fans in universal use, as wrapping paper, and forms the string to tie it; in square pieces it is used as pocket-handkerchiefs, and pressed together and lacquered it is worn as hats. It is of every consistency, but always tough; it is impossible to tear it against the grain. Some of it is as soft and flexible as cotton cloth . . . that used for handkerchiefs might be mistaken for cloth so far as toughness and flexibility are concerned. Paper of Japan is also applied in lieu of glass on the sliding walls of the houses . . . for napkins, tablecloths, waistcoats, and other articles of apparel."

Now, what can be done in Japan with this *Broussonettia* can undoubtedly be done in India. At present Paper is made, in Western India, at Surat, Ahmedabad, Dharwar, Kolhapoor, and Aruugabad, the last-named bearing the palm as to fineness and gloss, and being in great demand at Native Courts. But there is room for an immense development of the manufacture, and we are glad to see that this fact is beginning to be recognised. We read the other day in the *Scottish News*:—

It may seem surprising, that although paper-making has been in vogue in China since the beginning of the Christian era, and practised over the whole of Europe for nearly ten centuries, India is only now beginning to take an active interest in the subject; but, as this and similar movements may have the effect of increasing the demand for machinery at home, the bright outlook for the engineering trade becomes a first consideration. In the United Kingdom there are about 350 paper mills, but in India, where there is a population of 240,000,000—that is, eight times as many inhabitants as in the United Kingdom—there are only as yet some seven mills. Three of these are situated in the Bombay Presidency, two in Bengal, and two in the North, in the province of Oudh. Esparto grass, rags, straw, and wood pulp are used in this country in the manufacture of paper; but in India, while rags are also utilised, the Native grasses, which grow in great profusion in some districts, and are easily obtainable, form the principal raw material, together with jute waste and roots formerly thrown into the rivers. Labour being cheap, there is no reason why this new industry should not thrive, so that on the whole there is good ground for concluding that the old country may look to India for much future trade in machinery as well as in other things.

A considerable impetus might well be given to Indian paper-making, as to many another nascent industry in India, were the Government to procure the withdrawal of Sir C. Wood's absurd order. There may be, in fact we know that there are, many articles which are best supplied from England. And these should continue to be thus supplied. But there are also many which India can produce, of equal quality with those procurable from England, and at a far lower price. It is not very long since one of our Indian contemporaries showed at length how large a percentage of saving had been effected whenever the Government of India was at liberty to disregard the preposterous restriction. And it is not too much to expect from that Government that, while insisting on the strictest economy, they should themselves set the example of it by purchasing in the *cheapest*, rather than in the *dearest*, market. At a time when, notwithstanding the depression of trade, it has been found requisite to impose fresh taxation, and when many of the ancient industries of the country are, like the beautiful Bidri ware, disappearing, it would, too, seem the duty of the powers that be to encourage, so far as their legitimate patronage extends, any nascent industry which may come under their notice, thus

alleviating at least some of the widely spread distress. Of these rising industries the manufacture of paper is but one; though the article is one consumed on an enormous scale by the Government, and one to the production of which their "custom" would give fresh life. The principle, however, of "encouraging"—not by artificial tariffs, but—by legitimate Government patronage, "Native industry" is of very far-reaching application, and one which it is not sound policy to disregard in our dealings with the populations of our splendid Eastern dependency.

THE "India List, Civil and Military." Issued by permission of the Secretary of State in Council. London: W. H. Allen and Co. January, 1886.—This present issue of this Guide to the Indian Services displays the accuracy and fulness of detail to which we have been accustomed, and which has long rendered the "India List" a familiar work in the houses of all persons who are in any way interested in matters Indian, and in those through whose agency the Government of India is carried on.

## OBITUARY.

### SIR HENRY RICKETTS, K.C.S.I.

We regret to announce the death of Sir Henry Ricketts, K.C.S.I., which has just taken place at Surbiton. He entered the Bengal Civil Service in 1821. From 1827 to 1839 he held office in the province of Orissa, which, in 1831 and 1832, was visited by two terrible cyclones, accompanied by a fearful loss of life and by famine. Mr. Ricketts did everything that was possible for the relief of the distressed people, and received the highest acknowledgments of the Government. He was also employed in military operations in the Tributary States; and in 1836 was sent with two regiments of Native Infantry to co-operate with a large force in suppressing an insurrection among the Khoonds in the Goomsoor territory. It was at this time that Mr. Ricketts endeavoured to put a stop to the practice of human sacrifice among the Khoonds, and he rescued several children who were being reared for this purpose. In 1854 he was nominated Provincial Member of Council, but as no vacancy occurred till 1857, the year of the Mutiny, Mr. Ricketts recommended that a military man should be preferred to him, and Sir James Outram filled the post; while Mr. Ricketts continued to retain his position as a Special Commissioner for the revision of civil salaries. Eventually Mr. Ricketts entered the Council in 1858, and Lord Canning offered to appoint him Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, but he declined this offer on the ground that a member of the North-West Civil Service should be preferred to a Bengal officer. As a member of Council he worked indefatigably in aid of Lord Canning, and when, owing to failing health, he was obliged to inform Lord Canning of his intention to resign, Lord Canning wrote to him thus:—"I have received your note with very great sorrow, because of all the colleagues with whom I have ever been associated in public services, here or elsewhere, I have known none whose earnest, single-hearted, able co-operation has been more agreeable to receive, or more useful, than yours." Mr. Ricketts retired in 1860, after nearly thirty-nine years' service in India, and in 1866 he was made a K.C.S.I.

### LIEUTENANT-GENERAL T. F. WILSON, C.B.

The death of this officer, a few days before the expiration of his term of service as Military Member of the Viceroy's Council, removes another and not the least famous of the rapidly-thinning band of the heroes of the Indian Mutiny. As "the right-hand man of General Inglis" in the ever-memorable defence of the Residency at Lucknow, he deserves a niche in the temple of fame erected to the memory of English military achievements. General Wilson was born in or about the year 1820, and joined the army in 1838. For nineteen years he served without attracting any notice, and, although there were many important wars during that period, he attained no higher rank than that of Captain when the Mutiny broke out. Fortunately, he then attracted the attention of Sir Henry Lawrence, who, struck with his military knowledge and firm bearing, appointed him assistant adjutant-general. Colonel Malleon, in one of the happiest passages of his "Indian Mutiny," asserts that it "will not be possible to speak of the gallant defence of the beleaguered Residency without associating it in the mind with the name of Wilson." After the Mutiny Colonel Wilson was made an Aide-de-camp to the Queen, and received a C.B. But it was not for twenty years later that he again obtained an opportunity of distinguishing himself. This was in 1879, when, on the absence in India of General A. Johnson, Military Secretary at the India Office, he was appointed his *locum tenens*. It was generally believed at the time that this appointment was due to the notice attracted to his services by the publication of

the "History of the Indian Mutiny." On General Johnson's return in 1881 to resume his functions at Westminster, General Wilson was appointed to fill the vacancy on the Viceroy's Council as military member in succession to Sir Edwin Johnson.

### GENERAL R. G. TAYLOR, C.B., C.S.I.

One of "plain John Lawrence's" right-hand men has passed away in the person of this distinguished officer. General Reynell G. Taylor, C.B., C.S.I., died on Sunday week, at Ford Park, Newton Abbot. He was a son of the late Major-General T. W. Taylor, C.B., Lieutenant-Governor of Sandhurst, and was born in 1819. He entered the Bengal Army in 1840, became lieutenant-colonel in 1859, and colonel in 1863. He served in the Gwalior campaign in 1843, in the Sutlej campaign in 1854-6, and in the Punjab campaign in 1848-9, and was best known as Commissioner of the Umritsur Division in the Punjab, an office which he held for many years. He was promoted major-general in 1867, became lieutenant-general in 1877, and a general in 1882, in which year he was placed on the supernumerary unemployed list.

## Correspondence.

### MURDER.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—The government of the Punjab is at present consulting how the crime of murder can be checked in the six districts which adjoin Afghanistan. Our efforts hitherto have been wholly unavailing; there are just as many murders committed now as there were thirty years ago.

The cause is obvious; we are not *en rapport* with the people; we do not approve of their killing in revenge for the crime of adultery—they do not approve of our letting the licentious go free!

In former times Englishmen were just as determined to exact vengeance as the Pathans of the Peshawur district now are. We hoped that in duels the adulterer would be shot or disabled, but, when we discovered that he shot the injured husband in addition to seducing his wife, we abolished duelling. Since then adultery has not, I fear, diminished.

The bold and independent Pathans refuse to appeal to law when suffering under domestic injuries, and the law, when appealed to, will not do much for them; although by Regulation 1, of 1872, a special enactment for the six frontier districts, the unfaithful wife is liable to be imprisoned for five years.

The injured husband slays the adulterous couple if he can find an opportunity, and public opinion and public sympathy refuse to assist us in his condemnation and execution; so Act 4, of 1873, was enacted, by which Councils of Elders impose fines.

By the Statute 33 of Victoria, cap. iii. sec. 1, both men and women who are convicted of adultery should be rigorously imprisoned for one year, and banished out of the Punjab at the end of the term. As long as they remain near their homes their lives will be unsafe.—Your obedient servant,

March 5th.

## INDIA OFFICE.

MARCH 4.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Maj. J. E. P. Mosley, B.S.C., Lieut.-Col. A. L. Playfair, S.C., Lieut. J. Eardley-Wilmot, S.C., Surg. W. Coates, Maj. J. M. D. Lewes, S.C.

*Madras Estab.*—Brig.-Gen. R. C. Stewart, Cav. (Q.M.G.), Col. A. T. Searle, S.C., Lieut.-Col. J. G. R. D. MacNeill, Inf., Lieut.-Col. H. W. Hastings, S.C.

CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—T. R. Redfern (Cov.), E. B. Peacock.

*Madras Estab.*—J. E. E. A. Boyd.

### EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. F. S. St. Quintin, S.C., 138 days; Surg.-Maj. R. Reid, six months; Capt. C. W. Young, S.C., thirteen days; Lieut. H. Trevor, S.C., six months; Capt. L. M. Boileau, S.C., six months.

*Madras Estab.*—Surg.-Maj. B. T. Suffrein, three months.

*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut.-Col. G. E. Erskine, Cav., six months.

CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—A. Hayes, three months' m.c.; H. V. S. Baker, six months' furlough; P. L. A. Price, six months' extry. leave on m.c.

*Madras Estab.*—H. E. G. Evans, six months' a.c.

*Bombay Estab.*—H. T. Ommanney (Cov.), eight days' furlough and to return; H. Barrett, two months and fifteen days' furlough.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

*Combay Estab.*—Capt. D. C. Dean-Pitt, R.A.

CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—A. E. Adie.

*Madras Estab.*—W. S. Haig, G. T. Watch.

*Bombay Estab.*—G. A. Hight.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.

HOME.—March 2, *Henzada* (s), Bombay.—3, *Brindisi* (s), Calcutta; *Persia* (s), Bombay.—4, *Verona* (s), Bombay; *Loch Eck*, Calcutta; *Roulenburn*, Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—March 1, *Clan Gordon* (s).—2, *Surat* (s), London; *Peveril* (s), Cardiff.—3, *Clan Cameron* (s), Clyde; *Kirby Hall* (s), Liverpool; *Khalif* (s), Cardiff.—4, *Haytien* (s), Shields.—5, *Lalpoora* (s), London.

CALCUTTA.—March 1, *Manora* (s), London.—3, *Ballaarat* (s), London; *Dunskeig*, Liverpool.

## DEPARTURES.

HOME.—March 1, *California* (s), Bombay.—2, *Clan Murray* (s), Bombay.—3, *Clan Mackenzie* (s), Calcutta; *Pekin* (s), Bombay; *Prins Alexander* (s), Bombay; *Brenda*, Calcutta.—4, *City of Cambridge* (s), Calcutta.—5, *China* (s), Bombay.

BOMBAY.—March 3, *Clan Monroe* (s), Genoa.

CALCUTTA.—March 2, *Chyebassa* (s), London.

MADRAS.—March 3, *Clan Macgregor* (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Khedive*, from London, March 10; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, March 18; from Brindisi, March 22.

For Colombo: Mrs. Buchanan and child, Miss Buchanan, Mr. J. Lambert, Mr. and Mrs. F. Vane.

For Malta: Mrs. Searle, Mr. and Mrs. B. Smith, Miss Catto and friend.

For Suez: Mr. Gillilan, Mrs. W. Getty, Major Conolly, Mr. R. R. Taylor, Mr. Day.

For Port Said: Mr. H. Singleton, Mr. S. W. Allen.

For Madras: Mrs. A. S. Jones.

For Calcutta: Mr. G. Mees, Mr. Devonport.

S.s. *Mirzapore*, from London, March 10; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, March 18; from Brindisi, March 22.

For Bombay: Miss Darcy, Miss E. A. Belcher, Mrs. Lassam, Colonel Beamish, Major Cochrane, Capt. Dennis, Lieuts. Baylis, Elliott, Morris, Hardinge, Surgeon McGrath, Mrs. S. James, Major Garnett, General and Mrs. S. Flood, Miss Flood, Mr. D. Bett, Mr. D. Hunter, Mr. McGregor, Mr. A. Marshall. From Brindisi: Mr. J. W. Adams, Mr. W. H. Probert, Lieut. C. Ashburton.

For Malta: Mr. J. H. Booty, Miss Booty.

S.s. *Ravenna*, from London, March 17; s.s. *Gwalior*, from Venice, March 25; from Brindisi, March 29.

For Bombay: Lady Arbuthnot and three children, Mr. H. D. Ward, Mrs. Foord, Mr. J. F. Tuohy. From Brindisi: Mr. H. W. Warden.

For Alexandria: From Venice: Rev. Canon Bell, Mr. F. Bell, Misses Bell, Miss Mills, Miss Drake and friend, Mrs. Valpy, Mr. Blake.

S.s. *Brindisi*, from London, March 24; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, April 1; from Brindisi, April 5.

For Bombay: Colonel H. M. Repton, Mr. T. Collins. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Bird, Mr. D. Comins.

For Malta: Mrs. Bolland and three friends.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Fitch and child. From Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Warner.

S.s. *Verona*, from London, March 31; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, April 8; from Brindisi, April 12.

For Bombay: His Highness the Maharajah Duleep Singh and family.

S.s. *Malwa*, from London, April 7; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, April 15; from Brindisi, April 19.

For Bombay: From Venice: Colonel C. K. M. Walter. From Brindisi: Mrs. and Miss Wardrop.

S.s. *Ganges*, from London, April 7; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, April 14; from Brindisi, April 19.

For Colombo: Mrs. E. N. Hodges and three children.

For Calcutta: From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Needham, Mr. E. W. Dixon.

For Madras: Colonel H. W. Whitlock.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Henzada*, to sail March 10.

For Kurrachee: Mrs. Waterfield, Misses Waterfield (three), Mr. W. S. Marshall.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Reva*, to sail March 17.

For Colombo: Miss L. Armstrong, Lieut. R. C. Gore, Lieut. H. L. Henderson.

For Port Said: Rev. H. Sykes.

For Madras: Mr. H. D. Wilbraham, Mr. John G. Smith.

For Calcutta: Mr. T. R. Gillespie.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Loodiana*, to sail March 24.

For Bombay: Miss Phillips.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *India*, to sail April 28.

For Colombo: Mrs. Norman and infant.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Nubia*, to sail from Liverpool, March 24.

For Bombay: Mrs. T. Siddons, Mr. J. Thornhill.

Per Star Line s.s. *Vega*, to leave Liverpool, March 10.

For Calcutta: Mr. O. Shillingford, Mrs. Hugh Llewellyn, Mrs. Curtis, Mrs. E. T. Sealy, Miss Urquhart, Mr. Peter Barry, Mrs. Barry. From Suez: Mr. G. R. Durnford.

For Colombo: Miss McClintock.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. *Hydaspes*, Capt. G. Scrivener, Feb. 16.

From London: Mrs. Crockett, Misses Crockett, Lieut.-Colonel Stockley, Mr. Sowell, Colonel W. C. Chowne, Mr. and Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Wilson and infant, Miss Garden, Commander E. E. Giasing, Mrs. Seacock, Mr. G. Mackay, Mr. T. Butterick, Mr. Ratray, Mr. F. W. R. Cowley, Mr. Alaridge, Mr. Glazebrook, Mrs. Welkinson and infant, Mr. J. Townsend, Mr. J. Spicer, Mr. Chitty.

From Venice: Mr. K. G. Gupta, Mr. Molesworth.

From Brindisi: Mr. A. C. Preston, Colonel Ellis, Major Barker, Mr. and Mrs. Forsyth, General Sir C. Arbuthnot, Mr. Burrows, Mr. F. Bliss, Mr. T. Carlisle, Capt. A. E. Russell, Mr. Playfair.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Gwalior*, Capt. P. Harris, left Bombay, Feb. 19.

For Brindisi: Mr. W. H. Murdoch, Mr. C. H. Reilly, Lieut. H. G. Broadwood, Capt. E. C. Martin, Hon. R. Miller, Mr. G. R. Thom, Mr. Kinnison, Mr. Pyke, Mr. G. K. Bull, Mr. J. Kincaid, Mr. Hugh Fraser, Mr. A. A. Thom, Dr. George Watt.

For Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Batt, Mr. Laughton Alison, Mr. Louis Andrews.

For Marseilles: Capt. C. Haskyns, Colonel H. G. Saunders, Colonel E. Stedman.

For London: Capt. and Mrs. N. G. C. de Burgh, Mr. Muncherjee Dossabhoy Frasis, Mr. Clarke.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Pekin*, Capt. Symons, from London, March 3.

For Bombay: Rev. R. R. Winter, Mr. R. N. Clerk and two children, Mr. G. H. Morrish, Miss Sparham, Brigade-Surgeon W. E. Cates, Mrs. Young, Miss Pemberton, Mrs. G. Molesworth, Miss Molesworth, Miss Irwin, Mrs. Cronan and two children, Capt. Lowry, Major Gould, Lieut. Kirke, Lieut. De Voux, Capt. Murphy, Lieut. Wolff, Capt. Dean, Lieut. Butler, Surgeon Gordon, Surgeon Carr, Lieut. Cox, Mr. Gould and family, and 530 men, 3 women, and 3 children.

For Suez: Mr. Gibb, Private Smith.

For Malta: Miss Lavies, Mr. J. C. Murphy and son, Mrs. Sutton, Mrs. Strickland, Capt. Mallock, Major Carter, Mr. Payne, Mr. Payne, jun., Lieut. Fair.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Goorkha*, sailed March 6.

For Madras: Mrs. McLeod, Misses Norah and Hilda McLeod, Mr. J. Matheson, Mr. W. E. Highton, Miss Leckler, Mr. J. Lazar.

For Port Said: Rev. R. and Mrs. Elliott and children.

For Colombo: Mr. A. W. Taylor, Mr. H. Harris, Mr. Neville C. Rolt, Mr. G. Barnett, Mr. J. E. Smart, Mr. C. L. Lawrence, Mrs. M'Millan, Mr. Grieves, Mrs. Sparkes and five children, Mrs. Huntley Gordon, Mr. E. H. Joseph.

For Calcutta: Mrs. and Miss Place and child, Mr. Victor A. Brook, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Foley, Miss Downing, Mr. A. Grey, Mr. Robert Cave, Mr. F. Anley, Mr. Langlands, Mr. A. Stables, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Chance, Mr. F. M. Clench, Mr. Moore, Mr. J. Wylie, Mr. F. S. C. Maclean, Mr. F. J. Scott, Mr. G. Dalglish, Mr. F. A. Macgregor.

For Alexandria: Major A. Stoke.

The following passages have been engaged:—

By the s.s. *Ganges*, Capt. E. Stewart, sailing, on Feb. 26.

For Brindisi: Mr. T. Wandie, Mr. and Mrs. R. Allen, Mr. W. Maling Grant, Lieut.-Colonel Walker, Mr. J. F. Thomas, Mr. T. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Glover, Miss Glover, Mr. G. H. Forbes Errington, Mr. Gawan, Capt. Thorton, Mr. C. A. Mein, Colonel W. S. Eden, Mr. G. H. Stephens, Mr. H. R. McInnes, Colonel J. H. Browne, Mr. Baron Bentick, Mr. B. Heywood Jones, Mr. G. Larritard, Mr. W. P. Lallboys, Lieut. Courage, Mr. J. Robinson, Mr. T. Robinson.

For London: Mrs. A. G. Cane and two children, Mrs. H. Langurd and two children, Mrs. F. D. M. Brown and infant, Mrs. W. Adams and infant, Mr. Rivaz and child, Mr. H. F. Otis, Mrs. Miller and infant, Mr. E. Salano and two children, Mr. R. S. John and two children, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Higgins, Mr. and Mrs. Langford and three children, Mrs. Walker, two infants and ayah.

For Malta: Mr. E. G. Pack, Mr. D. Hudson.

For Suez: Mr. Challial, Mr. Guenlin.

For Venice: Sir W. E. De Souza.

For Trieste: Mr. G. H. Grant.



# Official Gazette.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Feb. 18.)

MORRIS, Captain C. H., an assistant commissioner of the 3rd grade in the Punjab, having lost a lien on his appointment, is reappointed to that province as an assistant commissioner of the 3rd grade, from the date of his return from leave.

The undermentioned officers of the Port Blair Commission are confirmed in the appointments mentioned opposite their names on January 30, 1885:—

BIRCH, Major W. B., to be 1st assistant superintendent from Jan. 30.  
MAN, Mr. E. H., to be 2nd assistant superintendent from Jan. 30.  
TUSON, Mr. F. E., to be 3rd assistant superintendent from Jan. 30.  
GODWIN-AUSTEN, Mr. H., to be extra assistant superintendent, 1st class, from Jan. 30.  
WIMBERLEY, Mr. R., who was appointed provisionally to be extra assistant superintendent, is also confirmed in that appointment.  
GERARD, Colonel M. G., C.B., squadron commander and officiating second in command 1st Regiment Central India Horse, is appointed to be political assistant at Goona from Jan. 25.  
WATSON—The services of Major-General J. Watson, V.C., C.B., B.S.C., resident of the 1st class and agent to the Governor-General at Baroda, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department from March 4.  
RIDDELL—BAIRD—Major R. V. Riddell, R.E., having been granted furlough out of India, on private affairs, for 273 days, and Major A. W. Baird, R.E., having been appointed to officiate for him, Major Riddell made over, and Major Baird received, charge of the office of Mint Master, Calcutta, on Feb. 5.  
PIERCY, Mr. W. T., having been posted as assistant account general, Bengal, received charge of that appointment on Feb. 1.  
RIGG, Mr. H., executive engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is temporarily appointed to Class I, Grade 3, while acting as engineer-in-chief and manager, Burmah State Railway, from Jan. 5, during the absence of Mr. H. M. Mathews.  
PARKER, Mr. W. H., superintending engineer, first class, State Railways, officiated as chief engineer and joint secretary to the Government of Bengal in the P.W.D., Railway Branch, during the absence of Colonel S. T. Trevor, R.E., on privilege leave.  
WINCKLER, Mr. G. W., executive engineer, 4th grade, is, on return from furlough, posted to Assam.  
DAWSON, Lieut. C. H., assumed charge of the duties of adjutant of the Erinpura Irregular Force on Jan. 24.  
BOILEAU, Colonel F. W., resumed charge of the office of cantonment magistrate, Deoli, from Lieut. J. A. Bell, on Jan. 25.

### FURLOUGH.

LAMBERT, Mr. H., engineer-in-chief, Bellary-Kistna State Railway, is granted furlough for four months.

### MILITARY.

The following appointments are made, vice Colonel W. S. Hunt, military accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade appointed superintendent and agent for army clothing, Madras, from Jan. 1:—

SAWYER, Major G. W., military accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade, to be military accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade.  
LUXMORE, Lieut.-Colonel C. T. P., military accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade, to be military accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade.

FORDYCE, Captain J. F. D., military accountant, 3rd class, to be military accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade.

RENNY, Captain G. B., assistant military accountant, to be military accountant, 3rd class.  
KETCHEN—The tenure of the appointment of superintendent of factories by Colonel I. Ketchen, R.A., is extended to Aug. 12.

BURNE, Lieut. K. O., Punjab Frontier Force, Scottish Rifles, a candidate for the Bengal S.C., to be officiating wing officer, on probation, 2nd Punjab Infantry, from Jan. 20.

HODDING, Colonel G. C., M.S.C., commandant 4th Madras Infantry (Pioneers), to command the Indian Brigade at Suakin, with the rank of brigadier-general, vice Brigadier-General E. G. Dixon, who resigns the command, from the date of joining.

RAMSAY, Lieut. J., S.C., Cheshire Regiment, officiating wing officer 29th Bengal Infantry, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from Jan. 14, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

OMMANNEY, Major E. P., to be lieutenant-colonel, Bengal Staff Corps.

CHENEVIX-TRENCH, Lieut. C. C., to be captain, from Feb. 11.

FAIRBROTHER, Lieut. W. T., to be captain, from Feb. 11.

RAMSAY, Lieut. J. G., to be captain, from Feb. 11.

WILLIAMSON, Lieut. A. P., to be captain, from Feb. 11.

BLYTH, Lieut. F. A., to be captain, from Feb. 11.

LUCAS, Lieut. C. C. St. E., to be captain, from Feb. 11.

FAGAN, Lieut. C. G. F., to be captain, from Feb. 11.

SHAW, Lieut. R. B., to be captain, from Feb. 11.

BARRETT, Lieut. A. L., to be captain, from Feb. 11.

DRUMMOND, Lieut. F. H. R., to be captain, from Feb. 11.

BANON, Captain A. T., Bengal Staff Corps, is permitted to resign the service, subject to H.M.'s approval.

### FURLOUGHS.

LEDGER, Mr. J. C., executive engineer, 1st grade, is granted furlough for one year and nine months.

GORDON, Mr. E. F., executive engineer, 4th grade (temporary rank), is granted furlough for one year.

BROOK-FOX, Mr. F. G., executive engineer, 3rd grade, is granted leave, on medical certificate, for 12 months.

ROBERTSON, Colonel R. S., Bengal Staff Corps, commandant 4th Bengal Infantry (m.c.), for 273 days.

WEBSTER, Lieut.-Colonel H. W., wing commander and second in command 30th Bengal Infantry (m.c.), for 182 days.

LAMB, Major G., R.A., commissary of Ord, 1st class (u.p.a.), for 182 days.

FOX, Major H. C., R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, P.W.D., Hyderabad (p.a.), for one year and 121 days.

SPRATT, Captain F. T. N., R.E., executive engineer, M.W.D. (p.a.), for 208 days.

GUBBINS, Captain C. E., Bengal S.C., squadron commander and second in command 3rd Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent (p.a.), for one year.

KEEGAN, Surgeon-Major D. F., M.D. (p.a.), for one year.

KENNEDY, Major J. J., Madras S.C., commandant 2nd Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, is granted leave in India (p.a.), for 121 days.

ELLIS, Captain C. C., R.E., has been granted an extension of furlough (p.a.), for 183 days, by the Secretary of State for India.

### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Feb. 10.)

FILGATE, Lieutenant P. St. G., of the Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed leave of absence for six months.

WILLIAMS, Mr. A. J. O., is appointed to be a lieutenant in the Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice Lieutenant H. M. King, resigned, from February 8.

MACAULAY—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts

the resignation tendered by the Hon. C. P. L. Macaulay of his seat in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making laws and regulations.

HARRISON—The Lieutenant-Governor appoints Mr. H. L. Harrison to be a member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making laws and regulations in the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William, vice Mr. C. P. L. Macaulay, resigned.

TIERY, Mr. E. R. T., assistant inspector of schools, Patna division, is allowed leave for three months, from Dec. 16.

WILSON, Mr. H. J., is appointed to be an honorary magistrate for the Naraingunge Bench, in the district of Dacca.

LELIEVRE, Mr. E., executive engineer, 1st grade Rajshabye division, is granted two months and ten days' privilege leave, from March 20.

### PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, Feb. 11.)

MORRIS, Captain C. H., assistant commissioner, on return from furlough, is posted to the Montgomery district, from Feb. 4.

YOUNG, Mr. W. M., on return from furlough, resumed charge of the office of secretary to the Government of the Punjab, on Feb. 8, relieving Mr. C. L. Tupper, who proceeded on privilege leave.

TUPPER, Mr. C. L., has obtained privilege leave of absence for two months, from Feb. 8.

ROBINSON, Mr. J. A., extra assistant commissioner, to be a justice of the peace within and for the territories included in the Government of the Punjab and its dependencies.

COATES, Surgeon W., civil surgeon, Peshawar, is granted one year's furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, from Feb. 3.

The following appointment is made, with the sanction of the Government of India:—

SMITH, Lieut. J. M., officiating wing officer 3rd Sikh Infantry, to be officiating wing officer 5th Gurkha Regiment, on probation.

PALMER, Lieut.-Colonel, joined the Western Jumna Canal on Dec. 13, and is appointed a superintendent of works from the 14th idem; he took over charge of the circle from Mr. R. D. Bayley.

### BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, Jan. 30.)

APLIN, Mr. T. H., deputy conservator of forests, from the charge of the Working Plans division to the charge of the Rangoon division.

WARD, Mr. L., honorary assistant examiner, Public Works Accounts, British Burma, is granted one year's furlough from April 7, 1885.

BAILEY, Mr., is transferred from the Tavoy division to the executive charge of the Amherst division.

COLQUHOUN, Mr. A. H., executive engineer, 2nd grade, substantive pro tem., reported his return to duty from leave on the afternoon of the 28th inst. Mr. Colquhoun's services are placed at the disposal of the Civil Department for temporary employment in Upper Burma.

BLACKER, Mr. B. H., assistant engineer, 1st grade is transferred from the Pegu to the Rangoon division.

### FURLOUGH.

CAMPBELL, Mr. W. B., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Rangoon Division, is granted three months' language leave from such date as he is relieved of his duties.

### ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, Feb. 3.)

GORDON, Mr. G., who has recently been appointed a member of the Bengal Civil Service, is appointed to be an assistant commissioner, 3rd grade (supernumerary), and is posted to Gauhati.

BELL—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Mr. Hugh Bell to be a lieutenant of the Gauhati Rifles.

PALMER—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to grant leave of absence for twelve months to Captain Thomas A. Palmer, Lakhimpur Volunteer Rifles, from February 1 or subsequent date.

**MADRAS.**

—0—

**GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.**

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

**MILITARY.***(Fort St. George Gazette, Feb. 10.)*

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Madras Staff Corps from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India :—

RYND, Lieut. F. C., 2nd Battalion Welsh Regiment, wing officer 20th Madras Infantry, dated Feb. 28, 1883.

MATHEWS, Lieut. J. R., 1st Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, officiating squadron officer 2nd Light Cavalry, dated Aug. 11, 1884.

BUOK, Major-General L. W., S.C., is permitted to reside out of India.

The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India has permitted the undermentioned officer to return to duty :—

FRASER, Major E. A., S.C.

The services of the undermentioned officer are replaced at the disposal of the Police Department :—

POPE, Surgeon T. H., M.B.

STEVENSON, Lieut.-Colonel K. F., S.C., 81st Madras Infantry, arrived at Madras on Jan. 23.

**CASUALTIES.**

SHEFFIELD, Lieut.-Colonel R. W., S.C., died Dec. 31.

PASSY, Captain L. D. De, S.C., died Feb. 3.

ARMSTRONG, Lieut. J. E. L., 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment, died Jan. 29.

**FURLOUGH.**

BAILEY, Colonel W. S., S.C., wing commander and second in command, 24th Madras Infantry (u.p.a.), for six months, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

*(Head-Quarters, Ootacamund, Feb. 12.)*

MACLEAN — MACNAMARA — MURRAY — JENNINGS — The following officers of the Medical Staff will proceed to England about March 12 :— Surgeons F. B. Maclean, W. J. Macnamara, M.D., H. W. Murray, M.B., R. Jennings, M.D. They will proceed to Deolali and report themselves to the senior officer there not later than March 9 for duty on boardship.

GORDON, Brigadier-General B. L., C.B., who was transferred to the command of the Ceded district, will revert to the command of the Western district, but will continue in the temporary command of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

KELLIE, Lieut. A. H., wing officer 2nd Regiment Madras Infantry, is directed to join in the 3rd Sikh Infantry as officiating wing officer.

WOODS, Lieut. A. E., officiating officer (on probation) 11th Regiment Madras Infantry, is directed to join the 1st Sikh Regiment as officiating wing officer.

The Provincial Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following postings :—

LEWER, Surgeon-Major A., senior medical officer of the station hospital, Madras, to do duty, station hospital, Bangalore.

KIRKWOOD, Surgeon-Major T. M., doing duty station hospital, Madras, to be senior medical officer, station hospital, Madras.

HARRIS, Surgeon F. W. H. D., on arrival from England, to do duty, station hospital, Madras.

NUNNERLY, Surgeon P. J. R., on arrival from England, to do general duty, Eastern district.

SEXTON, Surgeon M. J., M.D., on arrival from England, to the medical charge of the station hospital, Malapuram.

The following orders are confirmed :—

CROZIER, Captain B. R., 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, to perform the duties of station staff officer, during the absence of Captain Collinge, on the sick list.

HAGGARD, Captain C. M., No. 5 Battery 1st Brigade, South Division, assumes command of the R.A., Thayetmyo, vice Lieut.-Colonel

Budgen, on duty with the Burma Expeditionary Force.

MIDDLECOAT, Lieut.-Colonel F., commandant European Veterans, station staff officer, vice Lieut. Presgrave, 15th Madras Infantry, relieved.

VIBART, Major F. M., No. 5 Battery 1st Brigade, Southern Division, assumes command of the R.A., Thayetmyo, vice Captain C. M. Haggard, relieved.

ROBINSON, Major F. M., No. 6 Battery 1st Brigade Southern Division, having proceeded on duty to Shweygin on 5th idem, Captain M. Wynell-Mayow, R.A., assumed command of the R.A., Rangoon (two batteries), from that date.

PRICHARD, Lieutenant G. P. M., 31st Regiment Light Infantry, station staff officer, vice Lieutenant King, 33rd Regiment Madras Infantry, relieved.

HEWETT, Major J. R. S. O., Q Battery, 1st Brigade, to assume command of the Royal Artillery, Rangoon (two batteries), vice Captain W. Wynell-Mayow.

**FURLOUGHS.**

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

BELLINGHAM, Captain S. E., 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, for six months, from the 15th, on private affairs.

BLENKINSON, Surgeon-Major F. H., Indian Medical Department, in medical charge 25th Regiment Madras Infantry, for 182 days, on medical certificate.

SETON, Major M. C., 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment, for one year, on medical certificate.

**BOMBAY.**

—0—

**GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.**

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL

**MILITARY.***(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, Feb. 12.)*

The Provisional Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

FORJETT, Major F. H., 2nd Regiment Bombay Infantry, Staff Corps, wing commander 4th Bombay Infantry, to officiate as second in command during such time as Lieut.-Colonel Stock may officiate as commandant.

FRANCIS, Captain G. F., squadron officer (seconded for service on the Staff), to be 4th squadron commander, vice Major Gordon, appointed 3rd squadron commander.

SMITH, Captain A., wing officer, to be wing commander, sub pro tem, vice Major Hume, appointed second in command 28th Bombay Infantry.

REILLY, Captain E. G., Staff Corps, wing officer 17th Bombay Infantry, is attached to the 2nd Bombay Infantry for duty.

PEARSON, Captain A. A., will rejoin the 24th Bombay Infantry.

KIRKRELLY, Surgeon C. R., Medical Staff, is placed on general duty, Poona Circle.

The following transfers are ordered :—

GODDEN, Army Schoolmaster H., from Royal Artillery, Aden, to Royal Artillery, Neemuch.

GODDEN, Army Schoolmistress F., from Royal Artillery, Aden, to Royal Artillery, Neemuch.

The following order is confirmed :— Regimental order, dated Jan. 5, appointing the committee of paymastership of the Dorsetshire Regiment (2nd Battalion) :— President : Major J. W. Phibbs. Members : Captain J. W. Macartney, Captain A. Nuget. Captain Macartney will perform the duties of paymaster on the responsibility of the committee.

**MILITARY.***(Bombay Government Gazette, Feb. 18.)*

PHAYRE, Lieut.-General Sir R., K.C.B., is permitted on completion of his tenure of divisional command, to proceed to Europe under the regulations.

The following officers having completed eleven years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be captains, from Feb. 14, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

MINCHIN, Lieut. H. D. M., Staff Corps.

RICHARDSON, Lieut. W. St. J., Staff Corps.

HARRISON, Lieut. D. C. W., Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty :—

WILLOUGHBY, Major J. F., Infantry.

THOMPSON, Surgeon A. C., Indian Medical Department.

PHILLIPS, Lieut. C. R., Staff Corps.

The following proclamation issued from the General Department on this date is republished for the information of the Army :—

ARBUTHNOT, H.E. Major-General Sir C. G., K.C.B., R.A., Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, has this day taken his seat, under the usual salute, as second member of the Council of this Presidency, in pursuance of his appointment by Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India.

PINNEY—The services of Lieut. A. F. Pinney, 3rd (Queen's Own) Light Cavalry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

ARBUTHNOT—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that H.E. Lieut.-General Sir Charles G. Arbuthnot, K.C.B., R.A., having arrived in Bombay on the 16th inst., assumed the command of the Bombay army on that date.

EDWARDS, Lieut. C. M., 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, to act as sub-assistant commissary-general for Transport, second class, until relieved by Lieut. P. S. Dyson, 2nd Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment, in March next.

**FURLOUGHS.**

H.E. the Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to grant the undermentioned officer leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

O NEILL, Quartermaster J. J., 2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment, for 12 months, on private affairs.

PALIN, Lieut. G. W., North Staffordshire Regiment (officiating wing officer, on probation, 10th Bombay Light Infantry), to Bombay from 1st March to 31st August to study the native languages.

EATON, Surgeon J. B., M.B., in medical charge Bombay Sappers and Miners, to Bombay and the hills, from Jan. 23 to May 22, on medical certificate.

LOCH, Captain W., Staff Corps, Marwar, is allowed furlough to Europe for 18 months, on private affairs, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

BARR, Major D. W. K., Staff Corps, superintendent of Rewa, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year and 182 days, on private affairs.

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# LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the Period from which the Leave was granted.

## CIVIL.

Adie, A. E., Burma Ralls, 12 mos., June 2, '85.  
Aikman, R. S., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 17 m. Apr. 30, '85.  
Aitken, C. C., Berars Educational, 30 mos., April 1, '84.  
Allen, C. F. E., Burma Jndl., 24 mos., March 6, 1884.  
Algie, W., Burma P.W.D., 12 mos., July 21, '85.  
Ansell, F., Bengal Pilot, 17 mos., Mar. '85.  
Anderson, Dr. J., Indian Museum, 15 mos., Mar. 6, '85.  
Anderson, R. H., Ben. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 18 ms. Apr. 15, '85.  
Atkinson, J. N., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Dec. 17, '85.  
Arndel, A. T., Ma. Cov., Ma. Jndl., 24 mos., Aug. 14, '85.  
Baird-Powell, B., Ben. Cov., Punj. Jndl., 24 mos., Feb. 27, '85.  
Baker, H. V. S., Punjab P.W.D., 18 mos., April 23, '85.  
Bamber, H. W. F., Ben. Cov., 18 mos., Oct. 16, '85.  
Barrett, A., Bom. Educational, 24 mos., May 7, '84.  
Barrett, H., Bombay Forests, 14 mos., April 24, '85.  
Barrow, O. T., Ben. Cov., 11 mos., Dec. 11, '85.  
Battie, R. C., India P.W.D., 12 mos., May 15, '85.  
Bar-tow, H. C., B.C. N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 19 ms., Apr. 3, '85.  
Batten, S. G., N.W.P., P.W.D., 12 mos., May 22, '85.  
Beachcroft, F. P., Ben. Cov., Punj. Comn., 14 ms., Apr. 3, '85.  
Beckett, H. B., Punjab Comn., 12 mos., Dec. 1, '85.  
Bellasis, E. S., Punjab, P.W.D., 30 mos., April 21, '84.  
Benett, W. C., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Agr., 8 mos., Nov. 2, '85.  
Benson, R. S., M. Cov., M. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Oct. 6, '85.  
Betty, F. C., C.I.E., Ben. Cov., Political Dept., 18 m., June 2, '85.  
Beresford, P., N.W. Provs., P.W.D., 20 mos., Mar. 1, '85.  
Best, A. T., Bom. Educl., 24 mos., Mar. 6, '85.  
Betts, A. S., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Feb. 25, '85.  
Biddulph, C. E., Sind Rev. Survey, 18 mos., Mar. 17, '85.  
Biggs, T. H., Finl. Dept., 19 mos., April 30, '85.  
Bird, E. C., Telegraph Dept., 16 mos., May 16, '85.  
Bird, W. L., Madras P.W.D., 24 mos., Oct. 17, '84.  
Blair, R. W., Opium Dept., 12 mos., Aug. 20, '85.  
Blissett, T., Telegraph Dept., 20 mos., April 2, '85.  
Blood, Surg. J., N.W.P., Medl., 12 mos., Oct. 1, '85.  
Boyd, J. E. E., Madras Police, 12 mos.  
Boxwell, J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 15 mos., May 2, '85.  
Bradbury, H., Calcutta Customs, 12 mos., Nov. 1, '85.  
Brassington, J. W., Rajpootana P.W.D., 14 ms., Aug. 1, '85.  
Bremner, A. W., Calcutta Post Office, 24 mos., Feb. 14, '85.  
Breton, C. H., Railway Dept., 12 mos., June 11, '85.  
Brown, J. S., India Ralls, 18 mos., May 1, '85.  
Burgess, R., Calcutta Customs, 12 mos., July 7, '85.  
Burn, G., Bengal Pilot, 24 mos., April 15, '84.  
Burn, R. N., P.W.D., Accounts, 12 mos., April 26, '85.  
Burn-Murdoch, Capt. J., R.E., Railway Dept., 18 mos.  
Calton, J. E., Punjab P.W.D., 18 m.s., May 1, '85.  
Cameron, D., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 ms., Apr. 24, '85.  
Campbell, J. M., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev., 24 mos., Aug. 12, '84.  
Carmichael, C. F., Mad. Cov., to Mar. 2, '86.  
Carey, A. D., Bo. Cov., Salt Comn., India, 24 mos., May 27, '85.  
Channing, F. C., En. Cov., Punj. Comn., 20 m., M. 20, '84.  
Chichester, F. A., Bengal Police, 12 mos., July 24, '85.  
Christie, J., Bengal Pilot, 12 mos., Mar. 1, '85.  
Cloghston, H., Ben. Police, 6 mos., Aug. 15, '85.  
Cobb, Surgeon R., Ben. Medl., 20 mos., Feb. 8, '85.  
Coles, G. E., N.W.P., P.W.D., 42 mos., April 1, 1883.  
Comins, Surg. D. W. D., Ben. Medical, 24 m., Apr. 25, '84.  
Cotgrave, G. W., Bombay Police, to July 6, '85.  
Cowper, G., India, P.W.D., 12 ms., Feb. 1, '86.  
Cox, H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Jan. 1, '86.  
Croft, A. W., Bengal Educational, 16 mos., Mar. 8, '85.  
Crosthwaite, C. H. T., Ben. Cov., Chief Com. Cent. Prov., 11 mos., Dec. 25, '85.  
Croudece, C. H., Benal P.W.D., 15 mos., July 23, '85.  
Cruikshank, A., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos.  
Crump, C. J., Bu. Cov., N.W.P., R. & G., 20 m., July 5, '84.  
Cunningham, A. F. D., Ben. Cov., Punjab Comn., 12 ms., Nov. 15, '85.  
Darling, W. A., Bengal P.W.D., 48 mos., May 7, 1882.  
Davidson, H. C., Bom. Rev. Survey, 12 mos., June 11, '85.  
De Crettes, A., Burma P.W.D., 12 mos., May 1, '85.  
Denne, R. T., Assam, P.W.D., 12 mos., Jan. 16, '86.  
Dennistoun, J. L. B., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 17 m., June 2, '85.  
Dennys, E. A., P.W.D. Accounts, 12 mos., Aug. 18, '85.  
Dixon, J., Burma Police, 12 mos., June 4, '85.  
Dodsworth, A. T., N.W.P., P.W.D., 11 mos., July 1, '85.  
Douglas, C. G., Mad. Fore. ts, 12 mos.  
Douglas, F. M. S., Bengal P.W.D., 12 ms., Mar. 22, '85.  
Down, J. E., Bo. Police, 12 mos., Dec. 1, '85.  
Drysdale, A. T., Hyderabad Forests, 24 mos., Jan. 30, '85.  
Drysdale, T., Cent. Prov. Jndl., 18 mos., May 1, '85.  
Dunbar, W. J. C., Bom. Forests, 12 mos., Oct. 6, '85.  
Duncan, G., Madras Educl., 12 mos.  
Egerton, R. W., State Railways, 21 mos., Jan. 215, '85.  
Elliot, J., Ben. Educl., 21 mos., Dec. 1, '84.  
Elliot, A., Bengal Opium, 24 mos., May 8, 1884.  
Elphinstone, J., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 19 m., Apr. 3, '85.  
Elston, J., Burma, P.W.D., 15 mos., Feb. 1, '85.  
Evans, H. E. G., Mad., P.W.D., 80 mos., April 25, 1884.  
Ewing, R. C. D., Survey Dept., 12 mos., Sept. 17, '85.  
Farnshaw, H. A. W., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Oct. 18, '85.  
Farnshaw, H. C., Ben. Cov., Punj. Comn., 14 mos., Nov. 27, '85.  
Fodden, F., Geological Survey, 23 mos., Nov. 22, '84.  
Field, G. M. E., Punjab, P.W.D., 12 mos., Oct. 31, '85.  
Foreman, F., Railway Dept., 10 mos.  
Fraser, A. H. L., B. Cov., Cent. Prov. Comn., 12 mos., Oct. 1, '85.  
Fraser, R. W., M. Cov., M. Rev. & Gen., 12 ms., Mar. 23, '85.  
Freitas, J. A., P.W.D. Accounts, 12 mos., Nov. 23, '85.  
Garrard, A. S., India, P.W.D., 18 ms., Mar. 27, '85.  
Garsin, N. A., N.W.P. Pol. o, 18 mos., July 14, '85.  
Gibson, E. M., Cov., Sec. Bd. Rev., Madras, 15 m., Sep. 15, '85.  
Gibson, G. St. E., Bo. Forests, 12 mos., Dec. 25, '85.  
Gour, A., Cent. Provs. Comn., 12 mos., Sept. 8, '85.  
Gramatzki, B., Assam P.W.D., 12 mos., May 19, '85.  
Grant, A., Punjab P.W.D., 12 mos., Mar. 6, '85.  
Grison, G. A., Bn. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 ms., Apr. 30, '85.  
Grigg, H. B., Ma. Cov., Ma. Educl., 12 mos.  
Grimwood, F. St. C., Ben. Cov., Assam Comn., 20 m., Mar. 26, '85.  
Grindlay, W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 19 ms., Mar. 16, '85.  
Hallett, J. R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Jndl., 15 mos., Mar. 8, '85.  
Handley, J. H., Hyderabad, P.W.D., 16 mos., Mar. 3, '85.  
Happell, W. A., Mad. Cv., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 14 ms., Apr. 24, '85.  
Harkness, J., Malwa Railway, 12 mos., Oct. 19, '85.  
Harris, G., Burma P.W.D., 18 mos., May 8, '85.  
Harrison, J. F., Ben. Regn., 12 mos., Oct. 1, '85.  
Hartley, J. W., Railway Dept., 9 mos., Oct. 9, '85.  
Hart-Davies, T., Bo. Cv., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 14 mos., Sept. 21, '85.  
Hawkins, J. P., Persian Telegraph, 12 mos., Dec. 8, '85.  
Hayes, A., Ben. P.W.D., 15 ms., April 26, '85.  
Hayne, W. C., Madras Forests, 18 mos.  
Hearn, E. H., Bom. Rev. Survey, 14 mos., June 11, '85.  
Hennessy, S. H., Cent. Prov. Comn., 15 mos., Apr. 17, '85.  
Higgs, W. H., Telegraph Dept., 15 mos., July 30, '85.  
Hight, A. E., Bom. P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 1, '85.  
Hight, G. A., Bom. Forests, 7 mos., Nov. 1, '85.  
Hill, F. J. H., Bombay Salt, 14 mos., April 13, '85.  
Hodges, E. N. W. P., P.W.D., 12 mos., April 18, '85.  
Holmes, H., Bombay Police, 18 mos., April 10, '85.  
Holmes, W. C., M. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Oct. 80, '85.  
Hooper, E. D. M., Madras Forests, 24 mos.  
Holderness, T. W., Ben. Cov., Ind. Rev. & Ag., 19 ms., Apr. 1, '85.  
Hubbard, J. S., P.W.D. Accounts, 12 ms., June 2, '85.  
Hunter, D. H., Punjab Police, 18 ms., Mar. 15, '85.  
Innes, T. E. D., Opium Dept., 12 mos., Aug. 15, '85.  
Innes, J. S. R., Ben. Opium, 12 mos., Nov. 25, '85.  
Israel, Syed M.,  
Jackson, E. J., India Survey, 12 mos., Nov. 12, '85.  
Jacob, H. P., Bo. Educl., 24 mos., Feb. 1, '85.  
Jervoise, A. A. C., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Apr. 24, '85.  
Johns, E. H., P.W.D. Accounts, 24 mos., Feb. 2, '85.  
Johnston, W. P., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., July 9, '85.  
Kaye, E. St. G., Ben. Police, 12 mos., May 3, '85.  
Kemble, W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Opium, 12 ms., Nov. 27, '85.  
Kennedy, J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev., 12 mos., Nov. 6, '85.  
Kibble, J., N.W.P., Educ., 28 mos., Feb. 18, 1884.  
Kitts, E. J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev., 24 mos., Nov. 27, '85.  
Kough, C., Mad. Cov., M. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., April 18, '85.  
Kreiser, C. F., P.W.D., Punj., 27 mos., Aug. 24, 1884.  
Leckie, M. C., Bom. Salt Dept., 12 mos., Sept. 8, '85.  
Leonard, G. S., Railway Dept., 12 mos., Aug. 11, '85.  
Le Queene, W. H., Bombay, P.W.D., 15 mos., Mar. 2, '85.  
Lewis, W. C., Madras, P.W.D., 23 mos., Feb. 7, '85.  
Little, T. D., Bombay P.W.D., 24 ms., May 26, '85.  
Lord, V. F., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., July 27, '85.  
Lyll, J. B., Ben. Cov., Resident, &c., Mysore, 12 mos.  
Macdonald, D. B., Postal Dept., 21 ms., Nov. 3, '85.  
Mackay, E. V., Bom. Police, 12 mos., Sept. 3, '85.  
Mackenzie, M. D., Sind Rev. & Gen., 18 ms., Jan. 20, '85.  
Mackenzie, J., Bengal Marine, 18 mos., June 16, '85.  
Mackie, A. W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 21 ms., Feb. 26, '86.  
Macrae, Surg. R., Bengal Medical, 18 mos., Nov. 23, '84.  
Manson, G. E., Madras, P.W.D., 24 mos., Nov. 16, '85.  
Marks, C. B. D., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Dec. 4, '85.  
Martin, C. A., Bengal Educl., 15 mos., Aug. 18, '85.  
Martin, E. J., Ben., P.W.D., 30 mos., Feb. 8, '85.  
Martin, J. A., Ben. Educ., 30 mos., Dec. 12, 1883.  
Martindale, A. H. T., M. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos.  
Masters, J., Ben. Police, 20 mos., April 15, '85.  
Mathew, G. F., State Railways, 12 mos., Oct. 17, '85.  
McIlvillo, W. B., Telegraph Dept., 18 ms., Mar. 1, '85.  
McGowan, J. H., Mad. Salt, 12 mos., Oct. 23, '85.  
McCallum, E., Ben. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Nov. 27, '85.  
McGregor, W., Telegraph Dept., 18 ms., Sept. 22, '84.  
McGowan, R., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., July 28, '85.  
McLeod, G. E., Assam Comn., 10 mos., Dec. 18, '85.  
Michell, T., India, P.W.D., 15 mos., July 14, '85.  
Midwinter, Burma Comn., 15 mos., May 1, '85.  
Moberley, G. J., Telegraph Dept., 17 mos., Oct. 4, '84.  
Moffat, H., Hyderabad Police, 12 mos., April 6, '85.  
Monckton, M. J., Bengal P.W.D., 18 mos., May 13, '85.  
Montagu, J. M., India P.W.D., 15 mos., June 30, '85.  
Moore, G. E., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Oct. 1, '85.  
Moore, T. M., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., June 11, '85.  
Moriarty, A. S., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., July 15, '85.  
Moscardi, E. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Jndl., 18 mos., Feb. 15, '85.  
Moss, M. A., Mad. Educl., 24 mos., Oct. 1, '84.  
Muir-Mackenzie, J. W. F., Bo. C., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 80 ms., May 1, '85.  
Munro, H. B., Ben. Police, 20 mos., April 15, '85.  
Nash, J. F., Sind Rev. Survey, 18 mos., Nov. 13, '85.  
Naylor, F. A., Cent. Provs. Police, 12 mos., May 11, '85.  
Nelson, J. H., Ma. Cov., Ma. Jndl., 12 mos., Aug. 16, '85.  
Neunham, W. A., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Nov. 27, '85.  
Newham, W. E., Bengal P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 28, '85.  
Newton, W. G., Cent. Provs., P.W.D., 21 ms., Mar. 29, '85.  
Nicholson, K. M., Oudh Comn., 10 mos., March 5, '85.  
Nixon, G., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., Sept. 8, '85.  
Norfor, C. H. T., Madras P.W.D., 24 mos., Nov. 30, '85.  
Oakshott, J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Dec. 1, '85.  
Obbard, R., Ben. Cov., Cent. Provs. Comn., 20 ms., Apr. 3, '85.  
Odling, Dr. T. F., Persian Telegraph, 24 mos., Dec. 8, '85.  
O'Dwyer, Surg. M., Punjab Medical, 18 mos., Nov. 14, '84.  
O'Farrell, H. H., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 24 ms., Nov. 7, '85.  
O'Flynn, J. J., M.I. Accs. Madras, 24 mos., Nov. 28, '85.  
Oliver, J. W., Burma Forests, 21 ms., Mar. 27, '85.  
Omanney, H. T., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 18 ms., Mar. 17, '85.  
O'Neill, L., Ben. Cov., Cent. Prov. Comn., 12 ms., Nov. 13, '85.  
Owen, H. M., Bengal Jails, 9 mos.  
Owen, H. P., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., Jan. 8, '86.  
Peacock, E. B., Punjab Comn., 12 mos., Nov. 27, '85.  
Peacock, Surgeon J. C. H., Bom. Medl., 12 ms., May 15, '85.  
Pears, Capt. T. C. B. S. C., Ind. Pol., 12 mos., April 17, '84.  
Pearson, C., Punjab Educational, 19 mos., July 20, '84.  
Perase, H., Madras Police, 12 mos., May 19, '85.  
Pickard, J. N., Burma Forests, 12 mos., April 4, '85.  
Pinhey, E., Bo. P.W.D., 18 mos., Feb. 20, '85.  
Plyfair, Lt.-Col. A. L., Mhow Jndl., 15 mos., Oct. 17, '85.  
Pollon, A. D., Bo. Cov., Bo. Jndl., 18 mos., Nov. 18, '85.  
Ponsonby, C. J., N.W.P. Forests, 24 mos., Aug. 4, '85.  
Porteous, W., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 20 ms., Mar. 11, '85.  
Provost, G. F., Burma Forests,  
Price, P. L. H., Punjab P.W.D., 48 mos., Nov. 21, '82.  
Pritchard, C. B., Bo. Cov., Bo. Customs, to Apr. 15, '85.  
Reddie, T., Bengal Pilot, 15 mos., Aug. 24, '85.  
Reid, A. G., Punjab P.W.D., 12 mos., Aug. 1, '85.  
Redfern, T. R., Bn. Cv., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 10 ms., Feb. 1, '86.  
Reynolds, C. H., Telegraph Dept., 20 mos., April 1, '85.  
Rhind, R. H., P.W.D. Ben., 18 mos., April 19, '85.  
Roberts, D. T., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev., 12 mos., Nov. 13, '85.  
Robertson, P. E., Indi. P.W.D., 17 mos., April 23, '85.  
Rostan, J. B., India Rev. & Ag., 12 ms., Mar. 28, '85.  
Rule, E., Finl. Dept., 18 ms., April 30, '85.  
Rundall, J., Madras Salt, 18 mos., April 17, '85.  
Rundall, J. W., Madras P.W.D., 24 mos., July 28, '85.  
Russell, A. S., Madras, P.W.D., 12 mos., May 5, '85.  
Russell, S., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 18 ms., Mar. 20, '85.  
Rust, R., Bengal Pilot, 18 mos., Mar. 31, '85.  
Rutherford, J. M., Railway Dept., 11 mos., July 22, '85.  
Ryan, G. M., Bombay Forests, 9 mos., Aug. 25, '85.  
Scott, R., Rev. and Gen. N.W.P., 30 mos., April 11, '84.  
Solis, A., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Jndl., 18 ms., April 1, '85.  
Sewell, H., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 14 ms., Aug. 12, '85.  
Sewell, R., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 14 ms., May 8, '85.  
Seymour, L. W., Bombay Survey, 12 mos., May 2, '85.  
Shaw, G. A., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., July 9, '85.  
Sills, F., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., April 15, '85.  
Simpson, M., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., July 14, '85.  
Smith, E., Punjab P.W.D., 12 mos., May 3, '85.  
Smith, G. F. N., Madras, 15 mos.  
Smith, H. G. F., Burma P.W.D., 12 mos., June 2, '85.  
Souter, Sir F. H., C.S.I., Comr. Pol., Bombay, 7 ms., Oct. 16, '85.  
Spencer, E. E., Mad. Cov., 18 mos., April 9, '85.  
Steedman, C. B., Cov., Punjab Comn., 20 mos., May 2, '84.  
Steel, C. D., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 18 ms., Apr. 12, '85.  
Stevens, W., Punjab, P.W.D., 24 ms., Mar. 19, '85.  
Stokes, H. E., Mad. Cov., Sec. to Govt., 15 mos., Apr. 8, '85.  
Stretell, G. W., Bengal Forests, 21 mos., May 8, '84.  
Tarkhad, M. A., Bom. Educl., 12 mos., Aug. 11, '85.  
Tawney, J. W., Ben. Cov., Cent. Prov. Comn., 10 m., Jan. 29, '86.  
Taylor, F. B., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 15 ms., July 23, '85.  
Temple, Capt. R. C. B. S. C., Punjab Jndl., 24 ms., May 5, '85.  
Thornhill, J., N.W.P., P.W.D., 12 mos., May 1, '85.  
Tickell, C., Punjab P.W.D., 12 mos., M-y 1, '85.  
Todd, A. B., Madras P.W.D., 24 mos., Aug. 24, '85.  
Todd, J. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Nov. 20, '85.  
Tomes, Surg. A., Civil surg., Bepgal, 20 ms., Mar. 18, '85.  
Tracy, T. B., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Jndl., 12 mos., Oct. 16, '85.  
Ussher, C. J., Madras, P.W.D., 21 mos., Jan. 9, '86.  
Vernon, H. C. E., P.W.D., N.W. Provs., 21 mos., Mar. 9, '85.  
Vertannes, J. C., Bengal P.W.D., 20 mos., Feb. 13, '85.  
Walch, G. T., Madras P.W.D., 20 mos., April 20, '85.  
Walker, G. H. D., P.W.D. Accounts, 2 mos., Nov. 20, '85.  
Walker, E. O., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., June 1, '85.  
Wallinger, W. H. A., Bom. Forests, 12 mos., Oct. 31, '85.  
Warden, H. W., Hyderabad P.W.D., 9 mos., July 14, '85.  
Watts, G. K., P.W.D., Hyderabad, 27 mos., Mar. 14, '84.  
Webb, W., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 20 ms., Mar. 5, '85.  
Westland, J., Ben. Cov., Finl. Dept., 15 ms., Apr. 16, '85.  
Whalley, F., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., June 5, '84.  
Wight, J. K., Ben. Cov., Assam Comn., 24 mos., Aug. 20, '84.  
Williams, J. C., B. C., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 43 ms., Feb. 15, '85.  
Williams, R. C., India Ralls, 12 mos., May 22, '85.  
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Wood, C. A. H., Postal Dept., 15 ms., Mar. 23, '85.  
Yardley, G., Bom. Ordnance, 12 mos., Oct. 23, '85.  
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Yardley, G., Bom. Ordnance, 12 mos., Oct. 23, '85.  
Youngusband, A. D., Bo. Cv., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 m., Jy. 15, '85.

## CHAPLAINS ON FURLOUGH.

Babington, Rev. W. M. S., 24 mos., Oct. 19, '85, M.  
Baillie, Rev. W. W., 12 mos., Oct. 4, '85, Bo.  
Baynham, Rev. A. W., 24 mos., Jan. 18, '85, Bo.  
Bell, Rev. W. C., 12 mos., July 24, '85, B.  
Blyth, Ven. G. F., 24 m s., Mar. 25, '85, B.  
Hobart, Rev. W. H., 12 mos., May 22, '85, M.  
Clarke, Rev. D. G., 24 mos., June 1, '85, M.  
Elwes, Rev. W. W., 12 mos., Mar. 24, '85, M.  
Forbes, Rev. J. F., 12 mos., March 13, '85, Bo.  
Jones, Rev. W. 12 mos., Sept. 8, '85, Bo.  
Leeming, Rev. W., 24 ms., March 1, '84, M.  
Liston, Rev. W. A., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '85, M.  
Lys, Rev. F. G., 22 mos., Mar. 25, '85, M.  
Matthew, Ven. H. J., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '85, B.  
Morrell, Rev. B., 12 mos., Sept. 15, '85, B.  
Nicholas, Rev. P., 24 mos., Mar. 16, '85, B.  
Onslow, Rev. A. L., 21 mos., Aug. 18, '85, B.  
Scott, Rev. W., 24 mos., Oct. 1, '85, M.  
Sp ns, Rev. A. W. N., 24 mos., Oct. 31, '85, B.  
Stead, Ven. S., 21 mos., Sept. 1, '84, B.  
Wace, Rev. W., 24 mos., March 22, '84, M.  
Wilson, Rev. A. N., Ben., 21 mos., Mar. 27, '85.

Now published, demy 8vo, 18s. With eight full-page illustrations

## REMINISCENCES OF SPORT IN INDIA

BY  
MAJOR-GENERAL E. F. BURTON,  
Madras Staff Corps.

LONDON: W. H. ALLEN & CO., 13 WATERLOO PLACE

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## BOMBAY.—February 11.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 97½	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	100½	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	105	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1871	—	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1872	—	to	—
Paris Municipal Loan ...	—	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond	92	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	—	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	100½	to	—
Coorla Spinning Bonds ...	—	to	—

## BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
Bank of Bombay ...	Rs. all	10 pr.ct.	Rs. 712½
Bank of Bengal ...	all	10 pr.ct.	820
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr.ct.	580
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank ...	all	5½ pr.ct.	130
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	—	—	—
National Bank of India ...	£12½	5 pr.ct.	109

## PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	2,850	125	950
Albert Ginning Co. ...	all	18 pr.ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	100	1,110
Apollo ...	400	10	370
Bellary ...	1,000	25	535
Bombay Cotton ...	125	41½	220
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited	—	—	—
Colaba ...	1,880	70	785
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	12	109
East India ...	1,000	130	1,385
Fort ...	8,500	130	2,025
French ...	all	45	610
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	—	—	—
Khangam ...	—	—	—
Morcanilo ...	—	—	—
Mofussil Co. ...	400	80	412½
Manmar M. ...	all	45	245
New Berar ...	—	—	—
New Indian ...	125	9	150
Prince of Wales ...	500	100	670
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	—	—	—
Sassoon ...	500	25	500
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	90	1,200
Sind ...	750	25	650
Volkart ...	1,000	20	750

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	90	1,425
Alfred Manufacturing ...	500	17½	350
Alliance Spinning ...	1,000	30	700
Albert Edward Mills ...	500	18½	450
Anglo-Indian ...	100	2	102
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ltd. (Bellary)	—	—	—
Bhownuggur Mills ...	100	—	8
Bombay United ...	1,000	20	945
Central India ...	500	25	700
Coorla Mills ...	1,000	20	615
D. Spinning ...	all	—	107½
Dhru Mills ...	—	—	—
Dhurrumsey ...	—	—	—
Empress Co. ...	all	25	700
Franchise Petit ...	1,000	25	535
Golan Baba ...	400	30	256
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	—	200
Hindustan ...	1,000	40	805
Hingunghat Mill ...	—	—	—
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	50	1,000
Imperial Cotton ...	500	20	450
Indian Manufacturing ...	—	—	—
James Greaves ...	400	—	580
Jaffer Ali ...	500	40	460
Jewraz Baloo ...	1,000	30	1,100
Khandelah ...	1,000	30	970
Khatoo Mackungee ...	1,000	40	870
Kheold ...	100	5	148
Madras United ...	1,000	100	2,000
Mahabuxmee ...	1,000	35	603
Manockjee Petit ...	all	50	1,170
Mazagon ...	250	9	180½
Moraji Goudlass ...	1,000	15	1,525
Nalgam ...	—	—	—
National ...	1,000	40	580
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20	900
Oriental ...	625	10	565
Parrell ...	400	—	52½
People of India ...	—	—	100
Prince of Wales ...	500	30	100
Sassoon ...	1,000	40	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	50	1,395
Soonderdas ...	1,000	50	700
Southern India ...	500	20	405
Southern Mahratta ...	—	—	—
Victori Mills ...	1,000	35	550
Western India ...	1,000	50	710

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	218-3-0	5 pr.ct.	330
Do. New £20 Shares ...	130-14-6	do.	350
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	90
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	20
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	120-15-5	do.	330
New £18 Shares ...	—	—	—

## MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	230
Bombay Ice Co. (A.) ...	—	600
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. (B.) ...	1,500	3,675
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	—	10
Kanchi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	—	45
Karachee Landing and Shipping ...	—	300

Kemp & Co. ...	175	830
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	25
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	53
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	22
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,650
Treacher and Co. ...	all	1,155
Thacker and Co. ...	all	183

## LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	709	700
Frere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	1,400	812½

## CALCUTTA.—February 15.

P.C.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Rs.	97 13 to 97 14
4 Promissory Notes ...	—	99 0 to —	—
4½ of 1870 (1885) ...	—	100 14 to 101 0	—
4½ of 1878-79 (1895) ...	—	103 14 to 101 0	—
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	—	—	—
4½ of 1879 (Coupon) ...	—	—	—

## CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1865 (1895) ...	Rs. Paid off	—
6 of 1866 (1886) ...	100 8 to —	—
6 of 1867 (1887) ...	101 8 to —	—
6 of 1870 (1889) ...	102 8 to —	—
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	103 0 to —	—
6 of 1878 (1903) ...	92 0 to —	—
5 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	99 0 to —	—
4½ of 1882 (1902) ...	93 0 to —	—

## BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to —
Agra Savings ...	100	125 to —
Allahabad ...	100	192 ½ to 195
Alliance of Simla ...	100	140 to —
Bank of Bengal ...	500	84½ to 845
Do. of Upper India ...	100	130 to —
Delhi and London ...	225	170 to —
Himalaya ...	100	120 to —
Mussoorie ...	100	100 to —
National of India ...	£12½	110 to —
Rohilkund Kumon ...	100	105 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	350 to —
Unconventured Service (Agra) ...	100	90 to —

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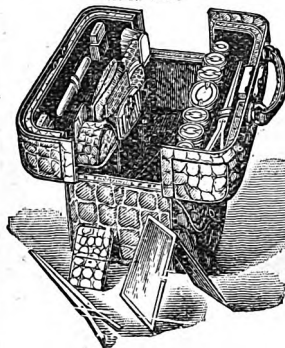
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TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1886.

## Notes of the Week.

THE overland mail brings us letters and papers from Bombay to the 26th February; from Calcutta, Madras, and Allahabad to the 24th February.

TELEGRAPHING from Calcutta on the 14th inst., the *Times* Correspondent reports Lord Dufferin's return to Calcutta, and the restoration of Gwalior to Maharajah Scindia as the two most important events of the week. Gwalior was restored without any pageant, the Maharajah being in bad health.

The ceremony (we read) was simple in the extreme. After the British flag had been saluted it was finally lowered, and the keys of the fortress were handed over by the commanding officer to Rajah Sir Gunput Rao Kirkey. Then, as Scindia's troops marched in the British garrison marched out, the band playing the appropriate air of "Tommy, make room for your uncle," and thus ended the twenty-eight years' occupation of this famous stronghold, on the same day, and almost at the same hour, on which the infinitely more important fort and city of Jhansi were transferred by Scindia to the Indian Government. The ceremony on that occasion was equally simple. The Subah formally made over his charge to the British Commissioner, who gave a receipt, Scindia's flag was saluted and lowered, the British flag was run up and saluted with thirty guns, and a party of the 40th Native Infantry then marched in and took possession.

It is expected that the Budget will be published this week. The Income-tax debate of some two months back has, however, much diminished the expectation of any novelty. The appearance in the *Gazette* of the Budget will herald the departure from Calcutta of the Viceroy, who will leave the City of Palaces about the 20th.

THE Begum of Bhopal and the Maharajah of Jeypore arrived in Calcutta last week, on a visit to the Viceroy.

THERE has long been some talk of an expedition, numbering some thousands of men, into the Boner Pass to punish the inhabitants for their raiding propensities. They seem to have taken the alarm, for we see that the tribe, which lately raided into British territory, has sent a deputation, saying that it is willing to pay a fine and restore the arms taken. It is doubtful whether it is only temporising till the wheat harvest has been gathered, and the weather has become too warm for the despatch of an expedition. The course to be taken has not yet been decided upon.

THE Maharajah of Cashmere has instituted an important reform, by abolishing all taxes and cesses upon land except the ordinary land revenue and the share of the general expenses of the village. The ordinary land-tax in Cashmere is half the gross produce. The remissions now made amount to from six to ten per cent., while the extra charges still retained amount to from two to three per cent. only.

THE Indian Press, especially the Native portion of it continues to express strong disapproval of the intrusting of the proposed inquiry into the administration of India to a Parliamentary Committee instead of to a Royal Commission. The main argument against the former is of course the fact that it will not take evidence in India, and undoubtedly the argument has much weight. The editors of the Anglo-Indian newspapers for the most part take the same view, and although they express themselves less strongly on the subject, they do not appear to expect much good from the labours of the Committee.

THERE is a similar general absence of any great expectations regarding the result of the Commission on the reduction of expenditure lately appointed by the Indian

Government; while the composition of, and the instructions to, that Commission are severely criticised by several Native Associations and by nearly the whole body of the Native Press. Mr. Elliott, President of the Commission, is now in Calcutta, arranging the preliminary details. It is believed that he and his colleagues will assemble at Simla about the 10th of April.

We are glad to see so favourable a report as follows on the season's prospects of that important branch of agriculture, tea-planting:—

The reports from the tea districts (says the Correspondent) are generally good, and there is every prospect of an early season. Rain is wanted, according to the latest published reports, for the indigo crops, but the heavy general rain beginning last week probably did much good. The wheat crops continue to look promising. The *Pioneer* gives the following figures as the probable result of the wheat harvest in the North-West Provinces:—Taking 100 to denote a full average crop, this year's crop in Meerut, Agra, Allahabad, Benares and Jhansi is placed at 92, in Rohilcund at 95, in Fyzabad at 98, in Lucknow at 100, and in Rae Bareilly at 105. The corresponding figures for oilseeds range from 82 in Rohilcund to 100 in Rae Bareilly. The total yield of the opium crop is estimated at 75,000 chests, which will enable the Government to sell a large quantity next year, and yet to keep an unusually large reserve.

THE Native Press is still occupied with the Commission on Expenditure, and will not believe the Government to be making a sincere effort to reduce it. Says the *Indian Spectator*:—

The Government of India has no heart to retrench the overgrown expenditure of the Empire. Its insincerity is as transparent as daylight. And the sooner all organised public bodies send to Simla their united chorus of condemnation the better. Let them rather actively agitate, and that without a moment's delay, for a Royal Commission, as wisely insisted upon at the National Congress. In that Commission alone lies the hope of substantial reform of Indian administration. Let them ask for a Commission on which a statesman like Lord Hartington, a financier like Mr. Goschen, a great authority on agriculture like Sir James Caird, may be represented. We can then believe in the salvation of India to some reasonable extent. All else will be moonshine.

THE annual migration to Simla has always been a sore topic for would-be economists both in England and in India. We have never concealed our own views about it. The subject is one which will assuredly receive very close attention at the hands of the new Commission, whose *raison d'être* is economy. On this head the *Indian Courier* says:—

The bulk of the work used to be done at Calcutta. But the practice is quite different now. Besides the whole of all the Secretariats, many other officers are not wanting in good grounds for their being close at hand to the Government. The same observation may be made of all the subordinate governments and administrations. The cost is enormous. That cost must be saved to the State. We say that no more appropriate question could come before any Retrenchment Committee, and that the Indian Press and associations could not take up a more legitimate question for discussion.

THE *Guzarat Mitra* of Surat stands forth as an advocate of direct taxation:—

It is unquestionable that the Natives of India have been granted full security in respect of their lives, property, and their trades and occupations. They could much more safely amass wealth now than they did under Native rule, though it is also true that the civilised manners introduced amongst us have very civilly led to the extraction of wealth from India, without as civilly bringing in an equivalent wealth in return. But as far as direct taxation is concerned, this evil has no justification in the escape of those several lakhs of our community who earn a lot of money from the earnings—say we—of our masses! Sir Auckland could have very well said—"you *luchas*! you, who make large profits on the industries provided you from the accumulated efforts of the masses, grudge to pay a few shillings from the pounds you so surely and safely earn, while there is no poor man in the country, whose annual earnings hardly amount to more than a hundred or two hundred rupees, who either escapes indirect taxation, or direct, or both put together. While the poorer classes are, in numerous instances, both indirectly and directly taxed, it cannot be but a public disgrace to the country, that all classes, rising upwards from the tax-paying poorest, should escape the very tax which is perceptible and substantial for those who enjoy the benefits of a powerful Government that largely lives on land proceeds and salt and excise.

WE read in the *Rangoon Gazette* :—

A Burman who has recently returned from Upper Burma says Mandalay seems as quiet as Rangoon, whilst great improvements are taking place in the streets, and a tramway is being rapidly constructed between the river bank and the city. At all the principal places along the river people were coming in daily and surrendering their arms.

WHAT are we to think? Can it be possible that Indian tea is, after all, China tea? Yet what says the *Bengal Times*?—

Increase in the value of tea imported to India seems to be inexplicable. During eight months nearly 19½ lakhs worth of tea was imported to this country, which is able, during the same time, to export over three crores worth of tea of its own production.

It is as well to know that the representatives of Germany, Major von Hagenow and Baron Hühn, who were present at the manoeuvres in India, speak admiringly of what they saw, and that they have declared the Indian cavalry to be among the finest in the world, while the condition of the British military forces in India, they say, was a great surprise, not only to themselves, but to all the foreign officers, who were not prepared to find such a perfectly organised army as that recently assembled near Delhi. But one thing they all deprecated—the small number of European officers. They thought we were running a great risk.

At the meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute, held last Tuesday night at St. James's Hall, Mr. J. Annan Bryce read an interesting paper, before a large audience, on "Burma, the latest addition to the Empire." Mr. Bryce remarked that the country which we called by the generic name of Burma, and which had an area of about 230,000 square miles, or nearly three times the area of the United Kingdom, embraced several regions possessing considerable variety of physical and climatic conditions, while the products of the soil were equally varied. The attempt to attract immigration from Bengal had not been well managed. The best hope would be the teeming regions of Southern China, but now that China had become our immediate neighbour, there might not unreasonably exist some apprehension as to the political consequences of a large Chinese immigration. It was to be hoped that the Government would once more endeavour to secure a large immigration from India. Another want was improved land communication, and it would be an early duty of the Government to improve the communications. As to the circumstances which were the immediate occasion of the war, and which appeared to be little understood, it had been alleged that the Indian Government had no right to interfere on behalf of a private company, but the dispute of the King with the Bombay and Burma Trading Company had been going on for some months, without the Indian Government being asked to interfere. The dispute would have been settled without any interference, had not M. Haas, the French Consul, proposed to take the forests. A confidence in the support of the French emboldened the King to become more impracticable than ever, and it was then that the assistance of the Government of India was asked. It was impossible for the Government to permit the French to acquire the preponderating interest in the country which the possession of this and many other concessions actually granted would certainly have given. In conclusion, the lecturer said that Burma offered a fine field for English enterprise and capital, and it would probably continue in the future, as it had been in the past, the richest and most progressive Province of the Indian Empire.

WE gladly borrow from our contemporary, the *Bengal Times*, the following instance of Native self-devotion, thoroughly sympathising with the sentiments expressed. History records no more brilliant instance of self-sacrifice than that of Clive's Sepoys, who begged to be allowed to confine their rations to the water strained from the rice boiled for the European soldiers :—

This journal is always glad to record any incident, the perusal of which will draw Europeans and Natives closer together. We read the following instance of suffering uncomplainingly borne

by our Native soldiers in Upper Burma. Two companies of the second Bengal Infantry that escorted a telegraph party from Laingha to Minhla last November had to march for four days over hilly ground in pouring rain. They had no tents or any other shelter and were forced to bear the inclemencies of the weather unprotected from its severity. Owing to a break-down of the Commissariat steamer they had to go without any rations for two days and a half; but these soldiers bore their privations manfully and never complained. A remark of one of the Sepoys was characteristic. "We had no food, but neither had the Sahib. It was the Sirdar's order that we should proceed, and so we did." This incident recalls to mind old Arcot days, when Sepoys under that splendid Commander Clive, fired by his magnanimity, gave the Shibs their boiled rice reserving for themselves the poor water in which it was boiled. This spirit has not died out altogether, let us hope.

INDIA COUNCIL REMITTANCES.—The India Council, says the *Statist*, was able to dispose of nearly 53 lacs of drafts upon India at Wednesday's allotment, but only at very low rates, notwithstanding the active season of the year and the high value of money in the Indian Markets. Nearly all the applications were for telegraphic transfers. At the allotment Rs.4,84,000 were taken in bills, and Rs.46,50,200 in transfers, special sales of Rs.1,57,000 in bills being subsequently announced. One lac of transfers realised 1s. 6 1-32d. per rupee, but with that exception 1s. 6d., the minimum accepted, was the highest price obtained, and no applicants at the price were refused. This week 50 lacs of Council Bills will again be offered for tender. From April 1st to March 9th inclusive, the Council had granted remittances for Rs.11,96,51,569, realising £9,118,277. To the corresponding date last year Rs.15,44,41,118, realising £12,453,260, had been disposed of.

## Chit Chat.

At a recent election for the Syndics at the University of Bombay it was discovered that there were more votes than fell us. This looks awkward.

AN up-country Postmaster affords an amusing example of English as she is spoken. His chit runs thus :—"I beg most humbly and respectfully to report that from yesterday I have been very severely attacked with fever, and even now I am suffering under the same state. Last night the oil (*arradi*) vessel has been upturned by the rats and your honours posts to my greatest regretting, for this whole night has been mixed with oil. My contemplation and sorrow has no end. I very prostrate at your honours feet and beg pardon for the accident. What is to be done by doom of the Almighty shall any how be done and has the same come to pass, my Lords. In short I beg pardon for the accident. I had no good sense owing to the hardest fever Sirs. Pitying my convulsing state a favourable consideration on your honours parts will as my pitiable conscience says succeed above all. For your honours long, peaceful life and prosperity, in all duties bound, I beg most humbly and respectfully, your honours most obdt. and aff. st. "POSTMASTER."

THE Government of India have founded ten scholarships of £200 per annum, each tenable for three years, to enable Natives of India to pass an University career at Oxford or Cambridge. The scholarships in question are to be placed at the disposal of the Universities of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, and the Punjab in rotation. There used to be a time when our dusky brethren were excluded from participation in any of the "plums" which the East can afford. Now the wheel of fortune has brought a complete change, and the Natives of India sit under the "Pagoda tree" basking in the sunshine of favour, and receiving concessions denied to their less fortunate brethren who are not of "Aryan" lineage.

To visit India on a three months' tour is nowadays a matter of no great difficulty, and if you chance to be the guest of the Viceroy no less agreeable than easy; but it is not very pleasant to find oneself one morning "lying rather seriously ill." Such has been the fate of Mr. Tennyson, the son of the Poet Laureate.

We live in active times. Scarce has India recovered from the throes of controversy regarding the Bengal Rent Bill than a similar measure is proposed for the Province of Oudh. This may be all very well, and the new proposals are possibly calculated to ensure relief to the suffering peasantry in the land of the Talukdars, but is the country to have no rest? Surely a little breathing time would be valuable and useful to all concerned? Railroad pace is now and again desirable and necessary, but to

go on year after year in a whirl of exceptional legislation has its drawbacks, and indeed its dangers. The modern statesman is a veritable "Jehu," who drives the coach of State furiously. Let him beware that there be not an upset.

An impression seems to prevail that Government are in favour of continuing the forest leases of the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation. If so, the shareholders in that lucky concern may congratulate themselves at a stroke of fortune which does not come to a company twice in its existence, for they will have a virtual monopoly of the timber trade of the New Province!

INDIAN art is being rapidly demoralised by the use of aniline and other chemical dyes. Cannot something be done to put a stop to a decadence as sad as it is annoying? But there "free trade" in ruin is presumably orthodox, and matters must come all right in the end—but they do not.

## NOTICES OF BOOKS.

### THREE EMINENT WOMEN.\*

#### I.—MADAME ROLAND.

"Oh, Liberty! How many crimes are committed in thy name!" were the well-known words of Madame Roland as, with a light, springy step, she mounted the scaffold where she was to expiate the crime of having loved her country too well.

Marie-Jeanne, or, as she was familiarly called, Manon, was of seven children the only one who survived her infancy. Her father, Gatiou Philipon, a chaser and worker in enamel, is described as good-looking, fond of money, unscrupulous in the use of means to obtain it, and "in every way a gay, vain, quick-witted, and pleasure-loving Parisian." Manon's mother, *née* Bimont, was of a very different character. She is described as "a woman of the highest rectitude, and of an almost saintly purity of life," whose "example exercised a powerful influence on her daughter's character."

This character (as a child) is thus portrayed:—"She was thoughtful, affectionate, lively without being boisterous, and easily amenable to reason; but, however tractable, violence or threats made her proportionately obstinate."

Her insatiable propensity to study, joined to an excellent memory, led to her "assimilating" Plutarch, whose animated, though not always trustworthy, accounts of the exploits of ancient Greek and Roman worthies made her acquisition of the work a landmark in her life, though, at the time, she was "barely nine." Telenachus and Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered" followed, and so deeply did she enter into their spirit that, we read, "there were certain passages which she felt so acutely that no entreaties would have prevailed on her to utter them aloud." Voltaire and Rousseau it was, perhaps, as well that she did not see till later in life (though they then "made as great an epoch in her life as Plutarch had done at nine"), seeing that, when but little advanced in her teens, she had once, at confession, "accused herself of having had emotions contrary to the chastity of a Christian," a line of thought which indiscreet questions in the confessional might probably enough suggest to the most innocent of children.

Before her eighteenth year Manon, who had been so strict in her introspection that she had, at the age of eleven, felt it her duty to repair to the seclusion of a nunnery in order the better to prepare for her first communion, first began to experience religious doubts, and, by reading, not only the books given her by her confessor (whom she had consulted on the subject), but also the works therein confuted, she, "passing in course of time through many intellectual stages, in which she was in turn Jansenist, Socin, Sceptic, Atheist, and Deist, she finally landed in a frame of mind much resembling that of the Modern Agnostic," and she was profoundly moved when, communicating her intellectual changes to her great friend, Sophie Cannet, she found that the latter had, independently, been passing through a similar crisis.

As Manon "increased in years and beauty" suitors were numerous; and the authoress gives, with all a woman's sympathy, an interesting account of the girl's various love affairs, if, indeed, a transaction so prosaic as the usual French making over a daughter willy-nilly to the first suitable *parti* can be dignified by such a name.

But Manon had a will of her own as to the matrimonial state, and though, owing to her father's gambling propensities and dishonest waste she was no longer (even on the smallest scale) an heiress, and could get no better consolation from her friend, Sophie, than that "from our birth we are destined to wear the moral liveries of our parents," she rejected more than one offer, and finally married a friend of the Cannets, Roland de la Platière, a man of moderate means, on the terms rather of mutual esteem than of mutual love.

The birth, in 1781, of her only child, a daughter, whom, contrary to the all-but universal practice of French women of the better class, she herself nursed, was, after an interval of a year or two, followed by a visit to England, her remarks on which (p. 79) are well worthy careful attention. Like many other enlightened French people, she had read that excellent and once well-known, but now all but obsolete work, "De Lolme on the British Constitution," and seems to have profited by its perusal.

The authoress depicts with much one-sided enthusiasm the Revolution (the well-known night of the 4th August is a "sacred" night, the fall of the Bastille—and, presumably, the massacre of the governor—was effected "in a sublime rage" of the people, &c.), prefacing her narrative with a very good account of the state of France at a time when the clergy had more than half the revenues of the kingdom, and when transit and customs' dues prevailed to such an extent "that a measure of wine which in the Orleanais was worth one halfpenny, by the time it arrived in Normandy cost one shilling."

It is this last part of Madame Roland's life which best exhibits her force of character and her remarkable political foresight. As early in the Revolution as the summer of 1789 she writes (p. 111):—"I believe that the honest Englishman is in the right, and that we must have a small touch of civil war before we are good for anything." Again (p. 115):—"If the National Assembly do not bring two illustrious heads to a formal trial, or if some generous Decrees do not strike them off, you will all go to the Devil together."

That Roland joined the Gironde party, that he became Minister of the Interior, resigning that post the day after the execution of Louis XVI., that Madame Roland literally sacrificed herself to save him, that she was arrested, set free just long enough to enable her to reach her home, and rearrested at the door ere she could once more clasp in her arms her only child, her mock trial, and her execution, all these are matters of history. What the reader will seek, and will not seek in vain, in this work, is a delineation of the inner workings of this wonderful woman's mind, and instances of the beneficial influence which she influenced over a husband who, but for her, would never have been heard of.

The very emotional and interjectional style which Madame Roland has adopted not only betrays violent political bias, but seems to us more appropriate to the life of, say, Rachel, than to that of a self-contained heroine like Madame Roland. For the work itself we have nothing but praise. The authoress has collected, and has carefully collated, an unusual number of authorities, and has produced an eminently readable book.

#### II.—ELIZABETH FRY (1780-1845).

Elizabeth Fry, though the least self-asserting of beings, deservedly obtained so large a share of public attention that she is peculiarly fitted to occupy a niche in the temple assigned to eminent women. Her life has never, so far as our knowledge extends, been written in a popular, or, indeed, in any but a most unpopular form, in a book that is, bristling with phrases culled from the terminology of a narrow religious sect, and calculated to repel, rather than to allure, the general reader.

Born in 1780, Elizabeth Gurney's son "found her path clear" to become a member of the Quaker sect, in which, indeed, she had been brought up, though, as we shall hereafter see, her children, when married, deserted it for the more genial, and, to them, more congenial, form of worship of the Anglican Church. At an early age she had (p. 6) "searchings of heart," and was more severe in introspection than is usual in girls of seventeen.

In former days the merchant's house contained, as is known to all well-informed readers, not only his residence, but his place of business, usually located on what we should call the *rez-de-chaussée*—and, when Elizabeth Gurney became Mrs. Fry, she found herself the mistress of a house in St. Mildred's Court, one among the many of the quaint old city courts which have been sadly transmogrified by the advancing march of what we are pleased to call civilization. The death of her father-in-law caused a migration to Plashet, a country seat in Essex, a change which she regarded as beneficial alike to herself, and to her rapidly increasing family. It was her father's death which first "prompted her to serve God in a certain way. This specific way was the way of preaching in meeting, or 'bearing testimony,' as she phrased it, 'at the prompting of the Holy Spirit.'" Having been "acknowledged" (p. 25) as a "minister," that is, one authorised to speak at the usual meetings of the Quakers, she felt herself able to take a more prominent part in religious matters, and began by school-teaching near Plashet. Here her coadjutors were many and various, and no better evidence of her powers of conciliation, which, later on, stood her in such good stead, could well be adduced, than that, in the laudable work of Bible circulation, she had such helpers as the Bishop of Norwich, and many clergymen, not to mention Dr. Steinkopf, the deservedly respected minister of the German Lutheran Church in London. "She worked," we read (p. 28), "harmoniously with all, (Roman) Catholic and Protestant, Churchman, and Dissenter."

The transition from teaching the children of the poor to an inquiry into the condition of their parents is not a great one;

\* Eminent Women Series. I. "Madame Roland." By Mathilde Blind. II. "Elizabeth Fry (1780-1845)." By Mrs. E. R. Pitman. III. "Harriet Martineau (1802-1876)." By Mrs. F. Fenwick Miller. London: W. H. Allen and Co. 1885-6.



and, though it would seem that Elizabeth Gurney had, as a child, expressed a desire to see a prison, it was not till 1813, in the thirty-fourth year of her age, that she first witnessed the hideous sights which Newgate then presented. Her description of these (chap. 5) is really painful reading. How the sexes were huddled together, how decency was utterly disregarded, how crime was, by the indiscriminate herding together of the innocent and the guilty, made to beget crime, is so plainly laid bare as to make one blush that in the present century such enormities could have been perpetrated.

Nothing is more remarkable about Mrs. Fry's career than the influence which she exercised over the members of the lower classes with whom she came into contact. She held firmly to the system of marks (p. 61), advocated by Captain Maconochie, which, in other words, meant that a certain course of continuous good conduct should be exacted before the convict could obtain the tale of marks representing the number of years for which he had been sentenced. "For," as she rightly observes, "let our prison discipline be severe in proportion to the enormity of the crimes of those on whom it is exercised, and let its strictness be such as to deter others from a similar course of iniquity; but let us ever aim at the diminution of crime through the just and happy medium of the reformation of criminals."

Though Mrs. Fry's exertions were, in the first place, devoted to the female prisoners of her own country, she displayed in the highest degree that catholic charity, that universal sympathy, given to so few to feel and to fewer still to exhibit, which sees in the need of others a sufficient claim on one's own exertions. Whether procuring books for the coastguard at home—in a short time she collected 26,000 volumes—whether visiting Copenhagen, Berlin, St. Petersburg, to ameliorate the treatment of female convicts; whether receiving, at home, Royal visitors, whom the fame of her work had attracted, Elizabeth Fry always remained the same earnest, single-minded worker—may we not say apostle?—which she had been, when she first commenced her self-imposed task.

Far from desiring to be—if we may use Macaulay's phrase—"Foundress and first Superior of the order of Sisters of the jails," Mrs. Fry was in the last degree unobtrusive, and the universal recognition which, in such circumstances, her work received, is the highest tribute to its worth and its enduring value.

No notice of this great woman's biography would be complete which did not refer to her private life, her relations in which were much tinged by the peculiarities of the Quaker society to which she belonged. Though taking it much to heart that some of her family had formed matrimonial alliances outside the somewhat narrow pale of the "Friends," she shows herself in every letter the thoughtful, sympathetic parent, feeling for, as well as with, her children. Not exempt from severe trials, she bore them all with a composure and equanimity rarely equalled, and her thoughts were less concerned with herself than with her work. She had, before quitting this life, the "intense satisfaction" of learning "that the London prisons, were all in more or less excellent order, and regularly visited by the ladies who had been her coadjutors, and were to be her successors."

In October, 1845, she passed to a better world, and we cannot conclude our notice in language more appropriate than that used by her biographer, "God buries his worker, but carries on His work." The peculiar work which made her name and life so famous, has grown and ripened right up to the present hour. In this, "her name liveth for evermore."

### III.—HARRIET MARTINEAU (1802-1876).

Harriet Martineau, one of the many descendants of Huguenot families, driven from France by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, who have made for themselves a distinguished name in this country, was the sixth child of a manufacturer of stuffs at Newcastle. This man must have been able to impress his daughter with feelings of sincere affection, of which it is a pleasant proof that, late in life, she so warmly resented Lord Brougham's erroneous assertion that he had failed in business. Her mother's behaviour towards her seems to have been harsh to the verge of brutality, and one cannot sufficiently reprobate the conduct of a mother who could prevent a girl visiting, on his deathbed, her accepted lover, and who could arbitrarily require her, when on the point of achieving literary success in London, to return home and to devote herself to needlework. It reminds one of Charles Dickens's mother, who, with the same contemptible inability to appreciate her child's talents, wished him—so says Forster—to pass the rest of his life in washing out bottles. If, however, brings out into clearer relief the goodness of heart of Harriet Martineau, who could, as a matter of filial duty, allow herself to be thus disposed of by an individual in every way inferior to her, and of whom, notwithstanding our authoress's remarks (p. 11), one involuntarily thinks with very scant respect.

But, though Harriet Martineau throughout behaved as a dutiful and affectionate daughter, it is clear that she keenly felt and resented the treatment to which she was subjected. And here we come across another parallel with Dickens. Just as the great humourist gibbeted—we can use no other word—his father as the ever sanguine, ever helpless, Micawber, so did Harriet Martineau

place her mother before the world, in the "Crofton Boys," as the stern, unbending Mrs. Procter, in whose eyes cheerfulness was an offence, and laughter all but a positive crime.

The lives of eminent people, of whichever sex, are, perhaps, best judged by their childhood and early youth. We have never been able to see our way to agree with a very profound thinker, the late Dr. Neil Arnott, that a child's mind is a sheet of blank paper, on which you can write anything. On the contrary, it seems to us that it is precisely from such mistaken ideas that so many faults in education arise. It was by neglecting the strong individuality which characterised Charles Dickens and Harriet Martineau that their parents never "had touch" of them; and what was true as regards them is true of hundreds of other children. For, as Goethe said long since:—"We cannot form children's characters just as we wish; we must take them as God sends them."

"Denn wir können die Kinder nach unserem Sinne nicht formen, Wie sie Gott uns gab, so muss man sie haben und lieben, Sie erziehen auf's Beste, und Jeglichen lassen gewähren."

Harriet's life, as she pathetically says (p. 4), had "had no spring."

"Her deafness, which was the most commonly known of her deficiencies of sensation, was not her earliest deprivation of a sense. She could not remember ever having been able to smell; and, as smell and taste are intimately joined together, and a large part of what we believe to be flavour is really odour, it naturally followed that she was also nearly destitute of the sense of taste. Thus two of the avenues by which the mind receives impressions from the outer world were closed to her all her life, and a third was also stopped before she reached womanhood. The senses are the gates by which pleasure as well as pain enter into the citadel where consciousness resides. Of all the senses, those which most frequently give entrance to pleasure, and most rarely to pain, were those which she lost. 'When three senses out of five are deficient,' as she said, 'the difficulty of cheerful living is great, and the terms of life are truly hard.'"

Her early religious belief seems to have been what we should call pure Theism. There was a Deity, "an Eternal Presence, an ever-living Supreme," whom it was good to worship; but there was no Atonement, no personal evil one, no hell, no verbally-inspired revelation. Yet, possessing these views, she was able, at twenty-one years old, to write a book called "Devotional Exercises, by a Lady." This was the first occasion on which she had ventured to put on a title-page a confession of her sex, her previous efforts having been confined to smaller productions usually signed with a masculine *nom de plume*.

Her father's death, soon followed by that of her lover, Mr. Worthington, tended further to embitter her life, and having first commenced a literary career at her lover's recommendation, she devoted to him the Essay, entitled "In a Death Chamber," a touching extract from which is given at p. 55 of the volume before us. A correspondence with the editor (Mr. W. J. Fox, Unitarian preacher at South-place, Finsbury, subsequently M.P. for Oldham) of the "Repository," in which this and other Essays appeared, led in the end to a visit to London, where she got an offer from a friend to "do proof correcting and other drudgery," but with the consolatory information, "£100 or £150 a year is as much as our most successful writers usually make." Nothing daunted, she was willing to remain in London, when she was peremptorily ordered to return home forthwith. Few young persons of twenty-seven, on the eve of gaining an independence by their pen, would (as did Harriet) have obeyed. She showed, in these depressing circumstances, her wonderful versatility, by gaining the prize for each of three Essays, tending to convert Roman Catholics, Jews, and Mahomedans, to Unitarian tenets.

The time was, however, at hand when she was to receive, and from one of her own sex, the revelation in which direction her powers could best be exercised. Mrs. Marcet's Conversations on Political Economy was the work which showed her the path on which she henceforth was, in great part, to travel; and, after careful study, she resolved to illustrate the whole subject in a series of stories. The terms which she was compelled to accept from the publisher Fox (a brother of the preacher) were onerous to a degree; but the success of the very first tale was so complete and decisive that Lord Brougham expressed his disgust that his pet "Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge" on these very topics, "seemed not to have a man in it with as much sense of what was wanted as this little deaf girl at Norwich."

Settling in London with her mother, of whom henceforth we hear but little, she found herself an object of universal attention. The list of distinguished philanthropists and others (p. 83) who sought her acquaintance or co-operation is, however, less interesting than the description (pp. 79, &c.) of her manner of working; one the more complete and satisfactory because it was so methodical. Four or five years of something more than active work brought about their inevitable consequence on a delicate and highly wrought nature, in the shape of a long illness, which wholly baffled the doctors. From this she was relieved by mesmerism, and of her sensations while under it she has left (p. 128, &c.) some interesting details.

Henceforth she recommenced her labours with renewed vigour



of mind and body, being much influenced in their pursuit by her newly-acquired friend, Mr. H. G. Atkinson, whose attachment to her was wholly platonic, hers to him (as would seem from p. 157) scarcely altogether so.

Her settlement in the Lake District led her, until her final illness of a long twenty years' duration, to devote herself to the welfare of her poorer neighbours. Example is better than precept; and she herself superintended the housework (sometimes even cleaning her own windows), and the cultivation of her little "farm of two acres." But precept was not lacking, for she published the results of her self-imposed experiences, besides giving lectures to the villagers on every appropriate subject. To our mind the pages (chapter 8) devoted to Harriet Martineau's home life constitute, with the exception of those relating to her childhood and gradual mental development, the most interesting, because the most individually characteristic parts of this biography. Mrs. Fenwick Miller, has, perhaps, unduly accentuated her own sympathy with the peculiar religious opinions entertained by Harriet Martineau. But this may well be excused where a book is so evidently a labour of love as is clearly the case in the present instance. The volume is thoughtfully and most readably written, and cannot fail to command general attention.

#### THE PARLIAMENTARY GENERALS OF THE GREAT CIVIL WAR.\*

The earlier chapters of this work, with copious and excellent engravings, have already appeared in the *Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine* (Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co.) and will, as far at least as the decisive battle of Naseby, so fatal to all the hopes of Charles I., be familiar to many of our readers. The book is necessarily a record of the Great Civil War, and, as such, follows with accuracy the various phases of a conflict of which, considering that one combatant did, and the other did not, hold the pursuings, the ultimate result was, after the first year or two, never in any way doubtful. But it does a great deal more than this. It is, so far as we remember, the first attempt to put into anything like a readable form the narrative of one of the most important periods of our history as seen from the soldier's point of view.

Into the military details, which will more especially attract the professional man, space forbids our entering. But many points of the utmost interest, as regards the conditions under which wars, in the times of the Parliamentary Generals, were carried on, are referred to in the Introduction; which, for accuracy of statement, and for clearness, we regard as one of the most valuable portions of the book. The formation, both of cavalry and of infantry, which was then usually adopted, is well set forth, as is the nature of the arms borne by the soldiery (among which it is curious to observe (p. 5) bows and arrows, as being thought peculiarly adapted to the use of pioneers.

The strategy seems, during the first years of the war, to have been of the worst, though some of the leaders on each side had enjoyed the advantage of Continental experience in the military art. Major Walford says, not less truly than severely, that "the few lessons which may be drawn from the history of these campaigns teach us for the most part only what to avoid in war." Again:—

"Throughout the whole of this war, until the stars of Fairfax and Cromwell rise, we shall find the same inability on each side to grasp the situation, and to judge of the decisive point on which the blow should be delivered. As a rule, the armies wandered about blindly, until they came in contact; upon their meeting followed a battle, which was entirely destitute of any tactical plan, and was remarkable only for hard hitting."

Our author accounts for this partly by the badness of the roads, which rendered elaborate combinations impossible:—

"In the seventeenth century," he tells us (p. 91), "when communications were execrable, and when the power of moving troops was in its infancy, we cannot expect to find any very skilful strategy, and accordingly in this campaign each force came to the rendezvous on the day which best suited its own convenience, while no effort was made to prepare the way for their joint action until the junction had actually taken place."

It must have escaped Major Walford that almost all of the victories of Marlborough and Eugene were won, only three quarters of a century later, simply by strategic combinations on a large scale, carried out in a country where the communications were, and in some parts still are, of the rudest character.

Discipline seems to have been, especially in the first two campaigns, of the laxest, notably on the Royalist side. Nothing can be more instructive than the comparison, between the opposing forces, drawn at p. 77, and again, as to the use of cavalry as *éclaireurs*, at p. 128. The ardent, impetuous, if somewhat rollicking, cavalier, well typified by Rupert, stands out, throughout the book, in almost dramatic contrast with the *dour* Puritan. Compare Ireton's "praying regiment" with a scene like this:—

"The officers, who, when Cromwell's cavalry burst into the town (of Bovey Tracey), were playing cards, on finding that the

house in which they were had been beset by the Roundheads, flung the stakes out of the window among the men, and, taking advantage of the delay which was caused by the scramble for the money, escaped through a back door, and so across the river."

It is impossible to narrate the history of the Great Civil War without at least some reference to the religious peculiarities of the contending parties, and this is doubtless the reason why no one, not even Hallam, has been thoroughly impartial in dealing with it. Major Walford has, commendably enough, passed over all religious matters as dryfooted as he could; yet scarcely dryshod enough.

For instance, we are "surprised to hear" from our author (p. 125) the theology of the Independents was "broad and liberal." Whatever may have been the merits of Sergeant "Hew-Agag-in-pieces before the Lord," or of Captain "Bind their Kings in chains, and their princes with fetters of iron," tolerance was assuredly not one of them. Excellent as soldiers, "driving before them," as Macaulay says, "in headlong rout the finest infantry of Spain, and storming a breach which had just been pronounced impregnable by the ablest Marshal of France," they reflected the best phase of that best of all military characters, the English. But, once off the battlefield, they too often verified the immortal description given in *Hudibras* by Butler, who, writing not so long after the times—

"When civil dudgeon first rose high  
And men fell out, they knew not why,  
When pulpit, drum ecclesiastick,  
Was beat with fists instead of a stick,"

depicted them as being—

"A sect whose chief devotion lies  
In odd perverse antipathies,  
In finding fault with that and this,  
And finding something yet amiss  
As though religion were intended  
For nothing else but to be mended,  
As querulous and splenetic  
As dog distraught, or monkey sick,  
Still as perverse and opposite  
As if they worshipped God for spite," &c.

We should not be doing justice to this really valuable book did we not give a word of commendation to the maps which place before the reader the various battlefields. That showing the site of the two conflicts at Newbury (p. 63), and that (p. 130) illustrating the position of the two armies at Naseby, strike us as being especially clear.

We must conclude with a grumble that the book contains no index, an omission which will doubtless be remedied in future editions, but which is the more annoying as the headings of the chapters only run "The First Civil War, 1642," and so on. It is not given to every one to be Macaulay's schoolboy, and to remember, for instance, the exact year in which Edgehill was fought. A very few pages of Index, or a fuller Table of Contents, would supply this deficiency.

#### PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1886.

##### OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Portsmouth.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
Malabar ...	—	—	—	—	25 Mar.
Jumna.....	—	—	21 Mar.	25 Mar.	8 Apr.

##### HOMEWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsmouth.
Serapis.....	—	24 Mar.	26 Mar.	30 Mar.	8 Apr.
Crocodile .....	24 Mar.	5 Apr.	7 Apr.	11 Apr.	20 Apr.
Malabar .....	3 Apr.	15 Apr.	17 Apr.	21 Apr.	30 Apr.
Jumna .....	17 Apr.	29 Apr.	1 May	5 May	14 May

#### PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HIRED SHIPS ENGAGED FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF TROOPS TO BOMBAY ON INDIAN SERVICE DURING THE SEASON 1886.

Ship.	To leave Portsmouth.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
Pekin (Troop Freight Ship).....	—	—	16 Mar.	18 Mar.	30 Mar.
Mirzapore (Troop Freight Ship) .....	—	20 Mar.	24 Mar.	26 Mar.	7 Apr.

\* "The Parliamentary Generals of the Great Civil War." By N. L. Walford, Major R.A. London: Chapman and Hall, Limited. 1886.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be *legible* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the INDIAN MAIL are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1886.

## BURMA AND CHINA.

FOR the first time in our history we have a land frontier continuous with that of the provinces of the Chinese Empire, properly so termed. We say advisedly, for the first time, because the somewhat shadowy influence exercised by the Celestial Empire over Nipal and Bhotan is of the most undefined character. That China has a good deal to say in the internal affairs of Tibet we have ourselves readily acknowledged, by sending Mr. Colman Macaulay to Peking in order to obtain formal permission to open up commercial intercourse between our own possessions and that country. But our recent conquest of Upper Burma has brought us into direct—or all but direct—contact with the Chinese Province of Yunnan. And the Chinese have lost no time in reminding us that “property has its duties as well as its rights.” The Chinese Emperor claims to be Suzerain of Upper Burma; and, now that Upper Burma is an integral portion of the British Empire, demands a portion of this Province. The requirement that the doubtful allegiance—if, indeed, it were allegiance at all—of the whole Burmese Kingdom should be recognised by the cession in fee-simple, so to say, of a part of it, seems at first sight startling enough. That it has been seriously urged there cannot be a doubt. Indeed, it is an open secret that this, as much as anything else, caused our late Government to hesitate before finally announcing the incorporation of Thebaw's territory in the Queen's dominions, that the negotiations on the subject were in progress when that Government fell, and that the spirit in which our new neighbours have carried them on has by no means improved since the accession to power of a Government of which Mr. Gladstone is the head. It may not, therefore, be out of place briefly to consider on what (if on any) grounds, the Chinese claims, considered as claims, rest. How far it might be advisable to make a reasonable con-

cession to China is a wholly different matter, and one which must be considered on wholly different grounds. It is one, too, concerning which we have expressed an opinion which no subsequent events have led us to modify.

An interesting account of past relations between Burma and China was given by Professor Douglas in the January (the first) number of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*. It is clear that the Chinese desired from the first to carry things with a very high hand, speaking of the Burmese presents as “tribute,” and, in all their records, ignoring the fact that the decennial presentations of gifts between the two Governments were reciprocal, that the Burmese were more than once deluded into the belief that the messengers bringing these presents came from Peking instead of being—as was the fact—despatched by a Provincial Governor, and that, on one occasion at least, the Chinese Emperor designated the Burmese King as his “younger brother,” a distinct mark, according to Chinese notions, of superiority on the part of the former.

On the other hand, it seems open to but little doubt that the Chinese Emperor, K'ien-lung, did, in 1795, when announcing his own abdication, recommend his son and successor to the favourable notice of the King of Burma, requesting the latter “to consider Shi-wu-ye” (the future Emperor) “as [your] own younger brother and as [your] own son, and assist and look [after him].” Terms which, if not implying any inferiority on the part of the Ruler of the Celestials, are far enough removed from any assumption of superiority.

Indeed, we think it clearly proved that “the relation between the two countries is based solely and entirely on the principle of mutual advantage, and that the complimentary letters and presents exchanged between the two sovereigns are but the garnishing of the dishes of solid nourishment and support which the merchants on both sides of the frontier secure by the exchange of their commodities.” The security of the trade routes is, therefore, a matter of the first moment to them; and the travesty of a Government which prevailed under the drunken and reckless Thebaw was far too impotent to ensure this. Blackmailers abounded, and seized Bhamo. This was too much for even Thebaw to tolerate. The marauders were expelled, and such tranquillity as could be expected under a Burmese governor restored to the headquarters of the trans-frontier trade. Professor Douglas justly says:—

It may be imagined with what impatience the Chinese, who are essentially a nation of shopkeepers, have regarded the interference with their trade with Burma begotten by these circumstances, more especially when they found that the drunken despot, whose shameful misgovernment had brought about this disorder, was coquetting with the French, whose presence in Tong-king already constitutes so serious a danger to the peace of the empire. The establishment of a strong power in Upper Burma is recognised by Chinese statesmen as the most effectual remedy against the existing evil and the still more serious complications which would arise from French intrigues. Of us they have no fear. They would be perfectly willing to see our frontier made coterminous with their own, as the benevolent offices which they volunteered during the late campaign sufficiently indicate. Fortune comes to us, therefore, with both hands full. Thus “everything lies level to our wish;” but it must be borne in mind that it is only with the full concurrence of the Chinese that we can make the best use of our position. In conjunction with them the pacification of the border tribes and the consequent security of the trade routes can be easily effected, but without their co-operation the task would be one of continual anxiety and of uncertain results. Any legitimate concessions, therefore, which would tend to secure a future cordial alliance with China should unquestionably be made, and we have no hesitation in saying that a compact so concluded would exercise a peaceful and beneficent influence over the whole of south-eastern Asia.

With these sentiments we entirely agree. It will, however, be necessary to make it clearly understood that in

making whatever concessions we may think advisable, we are recognising no rights on the part of the Chinese over our new Province. Whatever may have been Thebaw's status relatively to China—and what it really was we have endeavoured to describe—we cannot forget that, by right of conquest, our own position is one in all respects different.

## India in Parliament.

### HOUSE OF LORDS, THURSDAY, MARCH 11.

LORD KIMBERLEY [moved for a Select Committee to join with a Committee of the House of Commons to inquire into the operation of various Acts of Parliament relating to India. In moving, he stated that for thirty-four years there had not been an inquiry into the machinery of government in that Empire. He believed that both in this country and India itself the administration of our East Indian possessions had been highly successful; but as very great changes had occurred in India since 1858, when the government had been transferred from the East India Company to the Crown, he thought it very desirable that the Act of 1858 and the five subsequent statutes which dwelt with the machinery of administration in India should be inquired into by Committees representing the two Houses of the Imperial Parliament.

LORD CRANBROOK observed that as the intention of the late Government to institute such an inquiry had been announced in the Speech from the Throne at the commencement of the present session, the Secretary for India would perceive that there would be no objection on the part of the Opposition to the motion now before the House. He thought such an inquiry as that proposed was desirable, and that it would result in showing that the natives of British India had no cause to complain of the manner in which they were governed.

A similar motion was made and agreed to in the Commons.

## INDIA OFFICE.

MARCH 11.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Maj. L. R. Battye, S.C., Capt. A. W. Jamieson, S.C., Capt. E. J. J. Lewes, S.C.

*Madras Estab.*—Maj. A. Clark-Kennedy, S.C.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—E. J. Barker, G. Cowper, F. G. Brooke-Fox, O. T. Barrow (Cov.), H. Fraser (Cov.).

### EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

#### MILITARY.

*Bombay Estab.*—Surg.-Maj. P. S. Turnbull, six months; Maj. C. M. Browne, S.C., three months.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—E. C. Bird, four months' furlough; F. P. Beachcroft (Cov.), six months' s.c.; E. St. G. Kaye, six months' s.c.; F. A. Naylor, six months' m.c.

*Madras Estab.*—C. Kough (Cov.), three months' furlough.

*Bombay Estab.*—C. B. Pritchard (Cov.), six months' s.c.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN.

#### MILITARY.

*Madras Estab.*—Lieut.-Col. C. W. Brereton, S.C.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### BIRTHS.

BLAGROVE—March 8, at Colchester, the wife of Captain H. J. Blagrove, 13th Hussars, of a son.

DALRYMPLE—March 6, the wife of Captain Dalrymple, Royal Artillery, of a son.

### MARRIAGES.

CHIPPINDALL—HOLT—March 9, at St. Thomas's, Lancaster, Charles Ernest, fourth son of the late Thos. Chippindall, Esq., of Lancaster, to Mary Sophia Frances, only child of the late Captain Christopher Frederick Holt, 2nd West India Regiment, and niece of Lieut.-Colonel J. Campbell, A.P.D.

GORE—SCHENLEY—March 8, at the British Consulate, and afterwards at St. Paul's Church, Cannes, Lieut.-Colonel F. A. Gore to Alice, daughter of the late Edward W. H. Schenley, Esq.

JOHNSTON—LECKIE—March 6, at Teddington, Percy Robert, son of the late Osmond Johnston, Esq., of Wroxall, I.W., to Matilda

Mary (Hilda), daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel John Davies Leckie, Bombay Army.

LAWFORD—CHURCHILL—March 9, at Wimbledon, Charles A. F., only surviving son of the late Lieut.-Colonel H. Lawford, Madras Artillery, to Frances Ellen, eldest daughter of J. Churchill, Esq., of Wimbledon.

WOOLFRIES—MAC EWEN—March 9, at St. Stephen's, Bayswater, Surgeon-General J. A. Woolfries, M.D., C.B., C.M.G., to Ada Sophia, youngest daughter of Alexander Palmer MacEwen, of Woodend, Southsea, Hants.

### DEATHS.

DOBBIE—March 4, at Elmtor, Ilfracombe, George Staple Dobbie, Lieut.-General Madras Army, third son of the late Captain William Hugh Dobbie, R.N., of Saling Hall, Essex, in his 67th year.

FELLOWES—March 8, suddenly, at Gibraltar, Vice-Admiral Charles Fellowes, C.B., Commanding the Channel Squadron.

OXLEY—March 6, at Southampton, Thomas Oxley, M.D., M.R.C.P., formerly Chief of the Bengal Medical Staff, aged 80.

SOMERSET—March 12, at Monmouth, General E. A. Somerset, C.B., aged 69.

WEDDERBURN—Feb. 28, at St. Leonard's, Charles Francis Webster Wedderburn, late 53rd Light Cavalry, aged 66.

## INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### BIRTHS.

BAKER—Feb. 26, at the European General Hospital, Bombay, the wife of Surgeon Richard Baker, I.M.S., of a son.

CLIBBORN—Feb. 10, at Aligarh, the wife of Captain J. Clibborn, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.

GORDON—Feb. 19, at Chupra, the wife of H. W. Gordon, Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter.

GARDINER—Feb. 11, at Aden, the wife of Assistant Apothecary A. B. Gardiner, of a daughter.

KENNEDY—Feb. 14, at Ajmere, the wife of Mr. J. Kennedy, Head Clerk, Meywar Residency, of a daughter.

MULLINS—Feb. 17, at Mount Abu, the wife of W. Mullins, Telegraph Department, of a son.

MALLABY—Feb. 21, at Lucknow, the wife of C. R. Mallaby, Esq., Worcester Regiment, of a son.

TAYLOR—Feb. 19, at Jubbulpore, the wife of Quartermaster-Sergeant D. Taylor, 2nd Royal Warwicksire Regiment, of a son.

THOMPSON—Feb. 12, at Ghazipur, the wife of R. M. Thompson, supervisor, P.W.D., of a son.

TREGEAR—Feb. 15, at Peshawar, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel V. W. Tregear, 29th Punjab Infantry, of a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

GORDON—BLACKWOOD—Feb. 17, at the Pro-Cathedral, Lahore, Captain Robert Gordon, 22nd Bengal Infantry, to Helen, daughter of William Blackwood, Esq., of No. 5, Clarendon-crescent, Edinburgh.

LAMBE—DAVIS—Jan. 18, at the Parish Church, Littleham, William Lambe, C.S., to Theresa Emily Lugard, the only daughter of Major-General A. Palmer Davis, late Bombay Staff Corps.

MORTIMER—O'GORMAN—Feb. 8, at Christ Church, Morar, Henry William Mortimer, sub-conductor, Commissariat Department, to Theresa Mary Madden, eldest daughter of Honorary Captain C. O'Gorman, Retired List.

THOMAS—HOBHOUSE—Feb. 16, at St. Peter's Church, Fort William, William Lloyd Thomas, to Ada Margaret, daughter of Sir Charles P. Hobhouse, Bart., of Monkton, Farleigh, Wilts.

### DEATHS.

BLACK—Dec. 23, at Alyne, Cachar, Bengal, accidentally shot by a friend, Tom Spottiswoode Black, younger son of the late Thomas Black, P. and O. Company, and of Mrs. Black, 5, Hazlitt-road, Kensington, and grandson of the late Major-General Spottiswoode, aged 25.

CHAMBERS—Feb. 18, at Roorkee, Jane Chambers, relict of the late Mr. William Chambers, of the Government Secretariat, N.W.P., aged 71 years.

CONNAU—Feb. 15, at Dacca, Margaret Souttar, wife of W. Connau, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department.

DALY—Feb. 15, at Fyzabad, Lieutenant William Owen Daly, 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment, aged 23 years.

HARRIS—Feb. 21, at Royapuram, Conductor Henry Harris, late Ordnance Department.

HILLIER—Jan. 27, at Sydney, George William Hillier, of the Audit Department, G.I.P. Railway, Bombay, aged 36 years.

VENOUR—Feb. 1, Meerut, Julia, the infant daughter of Surgeon-Major Venour.

Poon Colonel Wilson has, after a severe illness, at last paid the debt of nature. Many on this side of the water will remember him when holding the office of Secretary in the Military Department of the India Office, a post which he quitted to take a seat in the Viceregal Council. It was generally understood that his duties in this country were discharged in a mode which betokened that for once in a way Government had put the right man in the right place.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.

HOME.—March 9, Persia (s), Bombay.—10, City of Venice (s), Calcutta; Loodiana (s), Bombay.  
BOMBAY.—March 9, Australia (s), London; Sumatra (s), Hong Kong.—11, Principality, Sunderland.  
CALCUTTA.—March 8, Roumania (s), Cardiff.  
MADRAS.—March 9, Pelican (s), London.—13, Navarino (s), London.

## DEPARTURES.

HOME.—March 9, City of Khios (s), Bombay; City of London (s), Calcutta; Othello, Calcutta; Bolan, Calcutta.—10, Khedive (s), Calcutta; Mirzapore (s), Bombay; Rosario (s), Bombay; Clan Sinclair (s), Bombay; Vega (s), Calcutta; Carthage (s), Bombay.  
CALCUTTA.—March 7, Dundee, Dundee.—10, Hesperia (s), London.  
MADRAS.—March 10, India (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Ravenna*, from London, March 17; s.s. *Gwalior*, from Venice, March 25; from Brindisi, March 29.

For Bombay: Lady Arbuthnot and three children, Mr. H. D. Ward, Mrs. Foord, Mr. J. F. Tuohy, Mrs. Reid's child, Miss Lamont, Messrs. Collins, Wright, Sage. From Brindisi: Mr. H. W. Warden, Mr. A. S. B. Oakley.

For Alexandria: From Venice: Rev. Canon Bell, Mr. F. Bell, Misses Bell, Miss Mills, Miss Drake and friend, Mrs. Valpy, Mr. Blake, Mrs. Bell.

For Malta: Capt. Greenfield, Mr. F. W. Mortimer, Mr. Heath, Mrs. Smith.

For Suez: Mr. H. N. Dixon, Mr. Sutividge, Mr. Barclay.  
For Port Said: Mr. T. Stevenson.

S.s. *Brindisi*, from London, March 24; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, April 1; from Brindisi, April 5.

For Bombay: Colonel H. M. Repton, Mr. T. Collins, Mr. J. W. Hall, Mr. T. P. Collins, Mr. R. N. Burn, Mrs. Rivaz. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Bird, Mr. D. Comins, Mrs. Fryer, Mr. H. T. Ommamey.  
For Malta: Mrs. Bolland and three friends, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Fridle.  
For Calcutta: Mrs. Fitch and child. From Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Warner.

For Colombo: Lieut. C. Hill. From Venice: Mr. Bois, Mr. J. M. Smith.

S.s. *Verona*, from London, March 31; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, April 8; from Brindisi, April 12.

For Bombay: His Highness the Maharajah Duleep Singh and family, Capt. P. W. Case.

S.s. *Malwa*, from London, April 7; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, April 15; from Brindisi, April 19.

For Bombay: From Venice: Colonel C. K. M. Walter. From Brindisi: Mrs. and Miss Wardrop.

S.s. *Ganges*, from London, April 7; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, April 15; from Brindisi, April 19.

For Colombo: Mrs. E. N. Hodges and three children.

For Calcutta: From Brindisi: Mr. E. W. Dixon.

For Madras: Colonel H. W. Whitlock, Rev. and Mrs. Bird.

For Alexandria: From Brindisi: Major Conolly.

For Bombay: From Venice: Lady St. John.

S.s. *Rosetta*, from London, April 14; s.s. *Nizam*, from Venice, April 22; from Brindisi, April 26.

For Bombay: Mrs. Walker.

For Suez: Mr. E. Willett.

S.s. *Rohilla*, from London, April 28; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, May 6; from Brindisi, May 10.

For Bombay: Mr. Cousens. From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Hight.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Reva*, to sail March 17.

For Colombo: Miss L. Armstrong, Lieut. R. C. Gore, Lieut. H. L. Henderson.

For Port Said: Rev. H. Sykes.

For Madras: Mr. H. D. Wilbraham, Mr. John G. Smith, Mrs. and Miss Cardozo, Lieut. D. W. MacPherson.

For Calcutta: Mr. T. R. Gillespie, Mr. Walter A. Lowry, Mr. Wm. Smith.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Loodiana*, to sail March 24.

For Bombay: Miss Phillips, Mrs. Parsons.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Huzara*, to sail April 7.

For Kurrachee: Mrs. M. J. Brind.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *India*, to sail April 28.

For Colombo: Mrs. Norman and infant.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Nubia*, to sail from Liverpool, March 24.

For Bombay: Mrs. T. Siddons, Mr. J. Thornhill.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. *Nizam*, Capt. W. J. Webber, Feb. 23.

From London: Mrs. Brereton and infant, Mr. Sherber, Mr. and two Misses Crow, Mr. and Mrs. Macpherson, infant and child, Miss Hutchinson, Mrs. Deas and child, Colonel and Mrs. Macdonald, Miss Rich, Mr. Percy B. Scott, Mr. John Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher, Mr. C. Taylor.

From Brindisi: Miss D. Corrie, Mr. Baker, Surgeon-General and Mrs. Maddon, Colonel and Mrs. Atkins, Rev. W. Lethbridge, Mr. A. Keogh, Mr. Sanxay, Mr. I. Darmesteter, Mr. Beer, Mr. D. P. May, Dr. A. Hilson, Mr. W. B. Aislabie, Mr. Ackstein, Mr. J. W. Orr, Mr. G. L. Crowley, Mr. J. Cheesman, Mr. and Mrs. Spinner, Capt. G. Nugent, Mr. C. A. and Miss Elliott, Colonel Waterfield, Mr. G. S. Gamble, Mr. Pujari Lal, Mr. H. Allen, Mr. Crowder.

From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Crosthwaite.

From Suez: Mr. and Mrs. Tod.

From Aden: Mr. Lorion.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Ganges*, Capt. E. Stewart, left Bombay, Feb. 27.

For London: Mrs. A. G. Cane and two children, Mrs. H. Langurd and two children, Mrs. F. D. M. Brown and infant, Mrs. W. Adams and infant, Mr. Rivaz and child, Mr. H. F. Otis, Mrs. Miller and infant, Mr. E. Salano and two children, Mr. R. S. John and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Langford and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Mackie, Mr. H. J. Stayner, Mr. Baines, Mr. and Mrs. J. Fairbairn and two children, Mrs. C. H. M. Cowen, Rev. J. Slack, Mr. H. L. Calcroft, Mr. Calman Macaulay, Colonel J. M. Greig, Miss Greig, Mr. Dodgson, Mr. Watkins, Mr. F. Cooper, Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Shipman, Mr. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Boddington, Miss Hooke, Mrs. Germaine and child.

For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. R. Allen, Mr. W. Maling Grant, Lieut. Colonel Walker, Mr. J. F. Thomas, Mr. T. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Glover, Miss Glover, Mr. G. H. Forbes Errington, Mrs. Gawan, Capt. Thorton, Mr. C. A. Mein, Colonel W. S. Eden, Mr. G. H. Stephens, Mr. H. R. McInnes, Colonel J. H. Browne, Mr. Baron Bentic, Mr. B. Heywood Jones, Mr. G. Larritard, Mr. W. P. Tallboys, Lieut. Courage, Mr. J. Robinson, Mr. T. Robinson, Mrs. Walker and two infants, Mr. J. C. Ledger, Mr. Kipmond.

For Malta: Mr. E. G. Pack, Mr. D. Hudson, Mr. J. D. Maxwell, Rear Admiral Thomas.

For Suez: Mr. Challial, Mr. Guenlin, Mr. Mutzopekfrehl.

For Trieste: Mr. G. H. Grant.

For Venice: Sir W. E. De Souza, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Higgins, Rev. A. Grieve, Mr. Sef and friend.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Mirzapore*, Capt. Harvey, from London, March 10.

For Bombay: Miss Darcy, Miss E. A. Belcher, Mrs. Lassam, Colonel Beamish, Major Cochrane, Capt. Deunis, Lieuts. Baylis, Elliott, Morris, Hardinge, Surgeon McGrath, Mrs. S. James, Major Garnett, General and Mrs. S. Flood, Miss Flood, Mr. D. Bett, Mr. D. Hunter, Mr. McGregor, Mr. A. Marshall, Mr. G. Burn, Mr. N. Thompson, Mr. Weatherby, Mr. Williams.

For Aden: Lieut. Wood.

For Suez: Lieuts. Ashburton, R. B. Swinton, Forbes, E. S. Williams, R. Cosens, M. D. Goring Jones, B. Fiennes.

For Malta: Major Eden.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Khedive*, Capt. Loggin, from London, March 10.

For Colombo: Mrs. Buchanan and child, Miss Buchanan, Mr. J. Lambert, Mr. and Mrs. F. Vane.

For Malta: Mrs. Searle, Mr. and Mrs. B. Smith, Miss Catto, Mr. J. H. Booty, Miss Booty, Mrs. B. Pauncefort, Miss Turner, Mr. Burness, Mr. and Mrs. Kaufman, Lieuts. W. M. Southey, P. R. Bell, Vyagan, H. M. Halliday, H. P. Hancox, Mrs. Isaac Smith and child, Mrs. Nettleton, Mr. Holbeck.

For Suez: Mr. Gillilan, Mrs. W. Getty, Major Conolly, Mr. R. R. Taylor, Mr. Day, Lieuts. H. J. E. Purvis, C. Carr, J. Shawe Taylor, Staff-Commander King, R.N., Mr. F. C. Burgess.

For Port Said: Mr. H. Singleton, Mr. S. W. Allen, Miss Bishop.

For Madras: Mrs. A. S. Jones.

For Calcutta: Mr. G. Mees, Mr. Devonport, Mr. and Mrs. Williams.

The following passages have been engaged:—

By the s.s. *Siam*, Capt. R. F. Briscoe, sailing on March 5.

For Brindisi: Sir George Bowen, Miss Bowen, Mr. T. S. Taylor, Mr. J. S. Begg, Colonel and Mrs. P. Greig, Mrs. Jarrett, Mr. A. M. Tod, Lieut.-General Sir R. Phayre, K.C.B., Mr. McMeekin, Mr. Bowen, Capt. and Mrs. Montague.

For Venice: Mr. Alex. Robertson, Mr. Hans Justies, Capt. Sinclair.  
For Suez: Mrs. McBagg, Miss Laura Wheeler, Miss Frances O'Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Irwin, Colonel Deschamnes.

For Marseilles: Mr. Edwin Arnold, C.S.I., Mrs. Arnold, Miss Arnold, Mr. J. B. Hills and two boys, Mr. Wintworth, Mr. V. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Bruce and two children, Rev. G. K. Durrant and child, Mr. Walter Lucy, Mrs. Morgan, General R. S. Hill, Mr. Maurice C. Fitzgerald, Major-General John Watson and Mrs. Watson, two Misses Watson, Master Watson and maid, Mr. T. G. Fox, Mr. and Mrs. H. Spencer, Mr. A. C. Walker, Mr. Charrington.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. H. Lambert, Mr. W. Craik, Major-General J. J. Boswell, Mrs. Boswell, Mr. T. R. Cowie, Mr. and Mrs. Collister and infant, Mrs. Shipp and child, Mr. W. Gibson, Mrs. J. S. Beaumont, Miss Steele, Colonel Saudworth, Mr. F. P. Rawson.

For Trieste: Mr. H. F. Evans, C.S.

For Port Said: Rev. J. M. James, Rev. T. S. Lee, Rev. J. Mulholland.



## Official Gazette.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Feb. 20.)

**ELLIOTT**—The services of Mr. C. A. Elliott, chief commissioner of Assam, are placed at the disposal of the Department of Finance and Commerce, from the date of his return from furlough.

**LYALL**—The services of Mr. C. J. Lyall, of the Bengal Civil Service, secretary to the chief commissioner of Assam, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Revenue and Agricultural Department.

**HEWETT**—The services of Captain W. S. Hewett, 8th Bengal Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department, from the date on which he is relieved of his duties under the Punjab Government.

**ADAMS—STONE**—The services of the undermentioned chaplains on the Bengal Establishment are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the North-West Provinces and Oudh from the 21st ult., or any subsequent date on which they may have been relieved of their duties under Military Department:—Revs. J. W. Adams, V.C., and A. E. Stone.

**LYALL**, Mr. J., Bengal Civil Service, secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, is appointed to officiate as secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, during the absence on furlough of Mr. E. C. Buck.

**DEPREE—THUILLIER**—With reference to notification granting furlough for 213 days to Colonel G. C. DePree, B.S.C., Surveyor-General of India, Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Thuillier, R.E., Deputy Surveyor-General of India, in charge of the Revenue Survey Branch, is appointed to officiate as Surveyor-General of India during the absence of Colonel DePree.

**HASTINGS**, Captain W., cantonment magistrate at Dum-Dum, is appointed to officiate as cantonment magistrate at Secunderabad, from the date of assuming charge, during the absence on privilege leave of Captain A. P. Thornton.

**DAWSON**, Lieut. C. H., officiating wing officer and adjutant of the Eripura Irregular Force, to be station staff officer at Eripura, from Jan. 24, vice Lieut. R. A. Cole.

**McKEE**—The services of Mr. J. McKee, deputy conservator of forests of the 3rd grade in the Central Provinces, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, from April 1, the date on which he ceases to be employed in the Rewa State.

**SEDGEFIELD**, Surgeon A. R. W., medical officer 1st Regiment Central India Horse, is appointed to the medical charge of Goona Political Agency, from Dec. 31.

#### MILITARY.

**EARDLEY-WILMOT**, Colonel R., General List, Infantry, squadron commander 14th Bengal Lancers, to be an assistant adjutant-general on the Establishment, vice Lieut.-Colonel T. R. Davidson, deceased, dated Feb. 3.

**FARRINGTON**, Col. M. C., South Yorkshire Regt., to the Brigade Staff of the Army, temporarily, with the rank of brigadier-general, vice Brigadier-General H. C. Wilkinson, C.B., appointed temporarily to the Divisional Staff of the Army, dated Feb. 6.

**COATS**, Captain G. H. B., Bengal S.C., wing officer 25th Bengal Infantry, to be brigade-major on the establishment, vice Major W. C. Farwell, who has vacated that appointment, dated Jan. 31.

**CALDECOTT**—The tenure of the appointment of superintendent of factories by Colonel F. J. Caldecott, R.A., is extended to May 31, 1891.

The following appointment has been made on the personal staff of Major-General Sir G. R. Greaves, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., commanding the Meerut Division:—

**EARDLEY-WILMOT**, Captain A., R.A., to be aide-de-camp, dated Nov. 9, 1885.

**MURRAY**, Lieut. G., Connaught Rangers, 13th Bengal Infantry, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from July 16, 1883, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

**REILLY**, Assistant-Commissary and Honorary Lieut. J. B., Ordnance Department, is transferred to the pension establishment.

The names of the following officers are moved up on the Indian Gradation List:—

**MURRAY**, Colonel R., C.S.I., Bengal Staff Corps, is placed on the list of major-generals in consequence of the transfer to the unemployed supernumerary list of Colonel J. Miles, Bombay Staff Corps (whose name is borne on the list of major-generals of the Indian army), on Nov. 28.

**MAINWARING**, Colonel R. Q., Madras Staff Corps, is placed on the list of major-generals in consequence of the transfer to the unemployed supernumerary list of Colonel Sir C. C. Johnson, K.C.B., Bengal Staff Corps (whose name is borne on the list of major-generals of the Indian Army), on Dec. 20.

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

**BINGHAM**, Captain E. H., Bengal Staff Corps, to be major, from Feb. 13.

**SANTORIUS**, Lieut.-Colonel R. W., V.C., C.M.G., Bengal Infantry, to be colonel, from Feb. 27.

**MOSELEY**, Colonel R. S., Bengal Staff Corps, is admitted to the colonel's allowance from Feb. 17.

**BALE**, Sergeant R., Commissariat Department Branch, to be sub-conductor from July 25, vice Sub-Conductor A. T. Ross, promoted.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service from the dates specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

**MICHELL**, Lieut.-Colonel T. B., Bengal Staff Corps, from March 1.

**LYONS**, Surgeon-Major R. T., M.D., from Feb. 9.

**OLD**, Sub-Conductor J. S., barrack sergeant, is promoted to the rank of assistant barrack master, from Dec. 4.

The following appointments have been made by the Secretary of State for India to Her Majesty's Indian Marine, from the dates specified:—

**POLLOCK**, Mr. J., to be assistant engineer, from December 14.

**THOMAS**, Mr. C. J., to be assistant engineer, from December 17.

**ROBERTSON**, Commander J., Her Majesty's Indian Marine, has been permitted to retire from the service, from June 13.

**WILSON**, Mr. A., examiner of accounts, is transferred from the office of the examiner of accounts, Sind-Pishin and Bolan State Railways, to that of the examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal.

In consequence of the control of the Umaria Colliery having been vested in the chief commissioner of the Central Provinces, the following transfers, &c., are notified:—

**REYNOLDS**, Mr. G. B., deputy manager Warora Colliery, is transferred in the same capacity to the Umaria Colliery.

**RODGERS**, Mr. P. P., assistant engineer, 1st grade, and overground engineer, Umaria Colliery, is transferred to the Warora Colliery as deputy manager.

**DAVIDSON**, Mr. J. Y., manager Nagpur-Chattisgarh State Railway, will exercise general supervision over the Umaria Colliery in addition to his other duties.

#### FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

**O'DOWDA**, Colonel J. W., Bengal Staff Corps, district superintendent of police, 3rd grade, North-West Provinces and Oudh (p.a.), for one year.

**CORBYN**, Lieut.-Colonel E. C., Bengal Staff Corps, deputy commissioner, 1st grade, Punjab (m.c.), for one year.

**STEEL**, Lieut.-Colonel J. N., General List, In-

fantry, wing commander and second in command 25th Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for 270 days.

**BUNBURY**, Lieut.-Colonel W. R., Bengal Staff Corps, assistant commissary general, 1st class (p.a.), for 207 days.

**ATKINSON**, Major and Brevet-Colonel J. R. B., General List, Infantry, squadron commander and second in command 1st Punjab Cavalry (p.a.), for one year.

**RIND**, Captain and Brevet-Major A. T. S., Bengal Staff Corps, assistant commissary general, 3rd class (p.a.), for one year.

**LEAN**, Captain W. W., Bengal Staff Corps, squadron commander 5th Bengal Cavalry (p.a.), for two years.

**TROTTER**, Captain R. F., Bengal Staff Corps, squadron commander 17th Bengal Cavalry (p.a.), for one year.

**HAWKINS**, Captain F., Bengal S.C., wing officer 1st Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for two years.

**CARMICHAEL**, Surgeon-Major J. C. G., M.D., 3rd Goorkha Regiment (p.a.), for one year.

**BOYD**, Surgeon-Major H., 45th Bengal Infantry (m.c.), for one year.

**CRAIG**, Sub-Conductor J., Commissariat Department (m.c.), for one year.

**EVANS**, Colonel L. E., Infantry, is granted furlough in and out of India (p.a.), for one year and three days.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extension of furlough by the Secretary of State for India:—

**GELLIE**, Lieut.-Colonel F., Bengal S.C. (m.c.), for six months.

**BATTEN**, Lieut. A. C., Bengal C.S. (m.c.), for six months.

**BUCK**, Mr. E. C., secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, is granted furlough to Europe for six months, from March 1.

(Head-Quarters, Simla, Feb. 16.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

**MOSELEY**, Lieut. R. J. D., Lincolnshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal S.C., to be officiating wing officer on probation 15th Sikhs, dated Jan. 16.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

**HUNT**, Captain V. E., South Yorkshire Regiment, to be paymaster, dated Feb. 24, and is posted to the 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment.

**WHITTINGDALE**, Captain T. Y., to be paymaster 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, dated May 1, 1885.

**WATSON**, Colonel T. J., Bengal Staff Corps, late commandant 9th Bengal Cavalry, is permitted to reside at Umballa on return from furlough.

**WALFORD**, Captain W. S., No. 9 Battery 1st Brigade, Eastern Division, is directed to proceed from Fort William to Burma, for duty with No. 3 (Mountain) Battery 1st Brigade, South Irish Division, Royal Artillery.

**STONE**, Lieut. G. A. S., Royal Engineers, is transferred from the Umballa to the Saugor Division, Military Works.

The undermentioned officers passed the examination in Punjabi on Jan. 13:—

**ELLIOTT**, Lieut. L. E., Bengal Staff Corps.

**FELDEN**, Surgeon R. J., M.B., Indian Medical Service.

#### FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England:—

**FELL**, Major E. J., 8th Hussars, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—

**HASSAN**, Surgeon S., Indian Medical Service (officiating in medical charge, 26th Punjab Infantry) in India, for six months, from date of availing himself of it, on private affairs.

#### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Feb. 17.)

**INGLISH**, Mr. T., assistant magistrate and collector, Cuttack, is appointed to perform the functions of a collector in that district.

**MOSLEY**, Mr. H., magistrate and collector, Backergunge, is appointed to act in the 1st grade of magistrates and collectors.



WALLER, Mr. R. M., magistrate and collector, Noakholly, is appointed to act in the 2nd grade of magistrates and collectors.

BISSET—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. A. Bisset of his commission as lieutenant in the Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps.

PARISH, Mr. H. M., officiating assistant superintendent of police, Sasseram, Shahabad, is appointed to be an assistant superintendent of police, 3rd grade. Mr. Parish is appointed to act in the 2nd grade of assistant superintendents of police.

TAYLOR, Mr. S. V., temporary assistant superintendent of police, Burdwan, is transferred to Backergunge.

WALKER, Mr. S. N., officiating assistant superintendent of police, Backergunge, is transferred to Midnapore, on being relieved by Mr. S. V. Taylor.

CLOGSTOUN, Mr. H. C., assistant superintendent of police, on leave, is posted to Barrackpore, in the district of the 24-Pergunnas.

#### PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, Feb. 18.)

ROBERTSON, Mr. F. A., is appointed forest settlement officer of the Kala Chitta Forest, dated Oct. 17, 1883, vice Captain F. W. Egerton; transferred Appeals from the order of Mr. Robert on will lie to the commissioner of the Rawalpindi Division.

DEANE, Captain H. A., assistant commissioner, in charge of the Yusufai sub-division of the Peshawur District, is appointed a magistrate of the 1st class in the Peshawur District.

MORRIS, Captain C. H., assistant commissioner, has been appointed to be a justice of the peace, within and for the territories included in the Government of the Punjab and its dependencies.

MULRONEX, Surgeon T. R., civil surgeon, on return from the Camp of Exercise, resumed charge of his duties at Gujrat, on Jan. 28.

DUNCAN, Surgeon G., assumed charge of the civil medical duties of Murdan on Jan. 25, relieving Surgeon D. St. J. D. Grant.

BROWN, Mr. G., personal assistant to the Inspector-General of Police, having resumed charge of his duties on Jan. 25, on return from the furlough granted him; Mr. W. G. Goldney, district superintendent of police, is reappointed to the charge of the General Branch of the Central Police Office.

GOLDNEY, Mr. W. G., district superintendent of police, in charge of the General Branch of the Central Police Office, is appointed to officiate as assistant to the Inspector-General of Police in charge of the Special Branch of the Central Police Office, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. McCracken.

LAKE, Mr. W. A. E., assistant district superintendent of police, Lahore, is appointed to officiate as district superintendent of police in charge of the General Branch of the Central Police Office, vice Mr. Goldney, officiating as assistant to the Inspector-General of Police.

#### FURLONGS.

MCCRACKEN, Mr. D. E., district superintendent of police, assistant to the Inspector-General of Police, in charge of the Special Branch of the Central Police Office, is granted nine months' furlough to Europe, from March 20.

BARKLEY, Mr. D. G., barrister-at-law, judge of the Chief Court, Punjab, is granted furlough to Europe for one year, from April 2.

#### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Feb. 13.)

BLOOMFIELD, Lieut.-Colonel A., deputy commissioner, 2nd class, is appointed to officiate in the 1st class from the date on which he assumed charge of the Narsinghpur district.

NEDHAM, Mr. W. A., is posted as assistant commissioner, Seoni, from the date of his being relieved of the charge of the Seoni district by Mr. D. O. Meiklejohn, and is appointed to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st class, from the date of his being relieved of the charge of the Seoni district, Mr. L. Gordon, officiating assistant commissioner, 1st class, reverting to 2nd class from the same date.

WARD, Colonel H. C. E., was placed on special

duty from the date of his being relieved of the charge of the Nimar district by Lieut.-Colonel W. S. Brooke. Colonel Ward's official designation, engaged on special duty, will be that of special commissioner for the repression of dacoity in the Nerbudda division.

The following transfers of District Superintendents of Police are ordered:—

HIGGINS, Mr. J., from Chindwara to Raipur.

MORRIS, Mr. A. H., from Hoshangabad to Chindwara.

HANKIN, Mr. A. C., from Sambalpur to Hoshangabad.

HURST, Mr. J., officiating district superintendent, from Damoh to Sambalpur.

SKIPTON, Mr. H. P. K., assistant superintendent of police, is appointed to officiate as district superintendent of police, Damoh.

Critchley, Mr. C. E. B., who is appointed permanent assistant secretary to the chief commissioner, on probation, resumed charge of his duties on the 11th inst.

PRICE—Three months' leave is granted to Mr. G. Price, assistant district superintendent of police, 2nd grade, class B, from the date on which he is relieved of his duties at Kamptee.

#### BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, Feb. 7.)

MOULTRIE, Mr. J. E., extra assistant commissioner, is transferred from Pegu to the charge of the Kyauktan sub-division of the Pegu district.

TILLY, Mr. H. L., assistant commissioner, is transferred from Henzada to the charge of the Yandoon and Pantanaw sub-divisions of the Thongwa district.

GORDON, Mr. G. A., a selected candidate for the Subordinate Civil Service, is appointed to be a Myook, 4th grade, and is posted to special duty in Upper Burma.

COLQUHOUN—Pending the orders of His Excellency the Viceroy, Mr. A. R. Colquhoun is posted to special duty in Upper Burma, and will for the present serve under the orders of Colonel E. B. Sladen, chief political officer, Mandalay, as civil officer at Sagaing.

COURNEUVE, Mr. S. H. T. de la, extra assistant commissioner, is appointed to special duty in Upper Burma, and is directed, on being relieved of his duties at Yandoon, to proceed to Ningyan and report himself to the officer commanding for employment as civil officer of Yamethin.

CAMPBELL, Mr. D. J. A., C.S., assistant commissioner, is appointed to special duty in Upper Burma, and is directed, on being relieved of his duties at Kyauktan, to proceed to Mandalay and report himself to Colonel Sladen for employment as civil officer at Kyaukse.

DONNAN, Mr. J., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the Rangoon to the Bassein district.

#### ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, Feb. 12.)

METCALFE—Leave of absence on medical certificate for six months is granted to Mr. H. H. Metcalfe, extra assistant commissioner, Goalpara, from Jan. 2.

GREENSHIELDS, Mr. R. S., C.S., assistant commissioner, having passed in Assamese as a third compulsory language, by the higher standard, on Nov. 1, 1882, within one year of his transfer to Assam, is presented the authorised donation of Rs. 500.

Now published, in cloth case, or on roller varnished.

Dedicated to the Metropolitan and Bishops of India, 81s. 6d.

### A DIOCESAN MAP OF INDIA AND CEYLON, 1885.

Drawn and Compiled from the latest Authorities by the REV. DONALD J. MACKAY, M.A., F.S.S. &c. Canon and Precentor of St. Ninian's Cathedral, Perth, N.B. Author of Diocesan Maps of England, Scotland and Ireland.

LONDON: W. H. ALLEN & CO., 13, WATERLOO PLACE

## MADRAS.

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### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

#### CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Feb. 14.)

BLISS, Mr. H. W., to be an additional member of the Board of Revenue.

MACLEANE, Mr. C. D., to be collector and magistrate of the district, Anantapur (sub pro tem.), vice Mr. C. S. Crole, under suspension.

WEIR, Mr. T., registrar of the High Court, to be sub-secretary to the Board of Revenue (sub pro tem.), vice Mr. C. D. Macleane, but to continue to act as district and sessions judge, Madura.

LAFFAN, Mr. E. S., to act as under-secretary to Government in the departments under the Chief Secretary during the absence of Mr. Rees, on leave.

SIM, Mr. H. A., to act as sub-secretary to the Board of Revenue during the employment of Mr. Weir on other duty.

The undermentioned gentleman to be Municipal Councillors for the Municipalities specified below:—

HUDLESTON, Lieut.-Colonel J., officer in charge of pensioners, vice Lieut.-Colonel A. M. Lys, resigned.

The undermentioned gentleman to be the chairman of the Municipal Council of the Municipality specified below:—

HYDE, Surgeon-Major, district medical and sanitary officer, vice Lieut.-Colonel A. M. Lys, resigned.

The undermentioned officer is appointed to be magistrate of the second class:—

MORRIS, Mr. R., assistant collector in the district of South Arcot.

JONES, Mr. J. A., to act as president of the Municipal Commission for the City of Madras, during the absence of Mr. Mackenzie on leave.

WRIGHT, Rev. C. H. L., to act as chaplain of St. John's, Bangalore, during the absence of the Rev. J. M. Walker on furlough.

TICKELL, Major A. L., Middlesex Regiment, commandant at Wellington, to be a lay trustee of the church at Wellington in the place of Lieut.-Colonel C. J. Bromhead.

PARSONS, Mr. R., to be marriage registrar for the town of Madras, vice Mr. Fitzsimons, retired.

CHAPMAN, Mr. E. J. B., 1st grade sub-deputy collector and magistrate, Bengal Subordinate Executive Service, to be 2nd grade inspector in the Salt Department from the date of joining.

HAY—The Commissary-General has granted privilege leave of absence to Colonel A. C. Hay, officer in charge, Cattle Depot, Hbansoor, for ninety days from date of departure.

#### MILITARY.

The 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment is brought on the strength of the Madras Establishment, from January 28.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

FAUNCE, Colonel E., Staff Corps, deputy adjutant-general, to officiate as quartermaster-general.

HOEE, Major H. R., General List, cavalry, assistant adjutant-general, to officiate as deputy adjutant-general, from February 13, during the absence on furlough of Brigadier-General R. C. Stewart.

PICKARD-CAMBRIDGE, Lieutenant E., 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, to be extra aide-de-camp, as a temporary measure, dated February 12.

(Head-Quarters, Ootacamund, Feb. 19.)

The undermentioned officers are detailed for duty at the depot at Wellington:—

NICHOLSON, Captain G. S., 2nd Battalion Bengal Fusiliers.

KNOX, Captain C. W., 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment.  
WYNCH, Lieut. F. J. H., 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment.

The undermentioned officers at present at the depot will rejoin their regiments, their services being utilised, if practicable, to return in charge with details from the depot :—

DEWHIRST, Lieut. T., 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers.

JOHNSON, Lieut. T. S., 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment.

SMART, Colonel G. J., Royal Artillery, has been appointed to command the Royal Artillery, Bangalore Division.

RAWLINS, Lieut.-Colonel (Colonel) A. M., Royal Horse Artillery, to command the Royal Artillery, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

COWAN, Captain and Brevet Major H. V., H Battery B Brigade R.H.A., has been appointed to the adjutancy of the R.A. Sindh Division.

HOGGAN, Captain W. B., D Battery 1st Brigade R.A., is directed to proceed by first opportunity from Secunderabad to Singapore, for duty with the R.A. at that station.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed in Hindustani according to the tests specified opposite their name :—

LLOYD, Lieut. H. R., 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry, Higher Standard.

FALCON, Lieut. R. W., 1st Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, probationer Staff Corps, Higher Standard.

JOHNSTONE, Lieut. H. C., 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry, Lower Standard.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed in the vernaculars indicated opposite their names :—

CURTOIS, Lieut.-Colonel A., General List, Cavalry, Higher Standard, Persian.

KELAWALA, Surgeon M. J., Indian Medical Department, High Proficiency, Persian.

CHATTERJI, Surgeon N., Indian Medical Department, High Proficiency, Sanskrit.

The Provincial Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

HENDERSON, Lieut. J. L., 10th Regiment Madras Infantry, wing officer and officiating adjutant, is confirmed in the latter appointment.

YOUNG, Lieut. A. T., 12th Regiment Madras Infantry, wing officer and officiating quartermaster, is confirmed in the latter appointment. The following order is confirmed :—

ORB, Colonel J. W., 19th Regiment Madras Infantry, to command the garrison of Cannanore, during the absence of the general officer commanding, on tour of inspection.

GALL, Captain C. D. M., 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers, to be station staff officer, Cannanore, during the absence of the deputy assistant adjutant-general, on duty with the general officer commanding the district.

COOKS, Captain W., to be major Madras Staff Corps, dated Nov. 7.

FRYCK, Captain G. C., to be major Madras Staff Corps, dated Nov. 21.

CURTOIS, Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel A., to be lieut.-colonel Madras Cavalry, dated Nov. 4.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

PRESGRAVE, Lieutenant E. R. J., to be captain.

FORBES, Lieutenant E. E., to be captain.

PARKER, Lieutenant J. W., to be captain.

#### FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England :—

NAPIER, Lieut. C. W., 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry, for 240 days, on medical certificate.

ROBERTSON, Surgeon-Major W., Medical Staff, for six months, on medical certificate.

BROADWOOD, Lieut. R. G., 12th Lancers, for four months, on private affairs.

DONALD, Captain C. G., 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers, for one year, on private affairs.

SUGDEN, Lieut. A. M., 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, for twelve months, on private affairs.

COLE, Colonel G. W., Infantry, is granted leave to sea (p. a.) for three months.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India :—

SWINEY, Colonel J., Staff Corps commandant, 32nd Madras Infantry (p. a.) for 332 days.

TREMENEHE, Mr. J. H. A., acting sub-collector of Salem, furlough for eighteen months, from March 28.

RUSSELL, Mr. S., of the Covenanted Civil Service, has been granted by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for six months on medical certificate.

WILLIAMS, Rev. H. A., chaplain of Wellington, furlough for two years, from March 1.

WALKER, Rev. J. M., M.A., chaplain of St. John's, Bangalore, special leave for six months on very urgent private affairs, from March 26.

## BOMBAY.

—0—

## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL

### CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Feb. 25.)

#### FURLOUGHS.

FORDYCE, Captain A. L. D., acting assistant political agent, Mahi Kantha, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months.

TALBOT, Mr. W. A., deputy conservator of forest, 4th grade, and divisional forest officer, Northern division of Kanara, is allowed furlough for eight months.

KING, Mr. J., C.S., is allowed special leave of absence, on urgent private affairs, for six months.

HATCH, Surgeon W. K., M.B. (Aber.), second surgeon Jamshedji Jijibhoy Hospital, is allowed furlough, on private affairs, for one year from the end of April.

CHANNER, Surgeon C. H. (Ed), deputy sanitary commissioner, Southern Registration District, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

YOUNG, Mr. J., executive engineer, 3rd grade, is allowed furlough for nine months from March 20.

REBSCH, Mr. S., executive engineer, 4th grade, is allowed furlough for one year from April 23.

HOGAN, Mr. J. P., executive engineer, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, has been granted twelve months' leave, on m.c.

### MILITARY.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, Feb. 19.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

LEACOCK, Lieut.-Colonel F. S., General List, Infantry, second in command 22nd Bombay Infantry, to officiate as commandant 26th Regiment Bombay Infantry, during the absence of Colonel Ross on furlough.

SIMPSON—The twelve months' leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Major C. E. P. Simpson, 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, dated March 6, 1885, is extended to May 10.

SMART, Colonel G. J., R.A., has been transferred from Colaba to Bangalore to command the Royal Artillery in that division.

PITT, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel H. D., R.A., has been appointed to command the Royal Artillery, Bombay District.

LOCHART, Lieutenant-Colonel M. C., R.A., has been appointed to command the Royal Artillery in the Northern Division.

RAPER, Lieutenant-Colonel A. G., 2nd Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment, on relinquishing the appointment of military secretary on the personal staff of Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Phayre, K.C.B., Provisional Commander-in-Chief will rejoin his battalion.

MALCOLM, Lieutenant R., attached to 2nd Bombay Infantry, on relinquishing the appointment of aide-de-camp on the personal staff of Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Phayre, K.C.B., Provisional Commander-in-Chief, will proceed to rejoin his regiment.

The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the Higher Standard :—

GOSSET, Captain E. F., 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment.

HILL, Lieut. J. P., 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment.

BAUGH, Lieut. M. W., 2nd Battalion Lancashire Regiment, attached to the 22nd Bombay Infantry.

HENDERSON, Lieut. T. H., 1st Battalion North Lancashire Regiment, attached to the 24th Bombay Infantry.

MAYNE, Lieut. A. D., 2nd Regiment Central India Horse.

Lieut.-General Sir C. G. Arbuthnot, K.C.B., Royal Artillery, having assumed the command of the Bombay army on the 16th inst., is pleased to make the following appointments on H.E.'s Personal Staff from that date :—

HEMMING, Major F. W., 4th Dragoon Guards, to be military secretary.

RUSSELL, Captain A. E., Royal Artillery, to be aide-de-camp.

(February 25.)

DEANE, Conductor F. T., Ordnance Department, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

ALLEN, Conductor J., Ordnance Department, has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service.

CALDECOTT—The tenure of the appointment of Superintendent of Factories by Colonel F. J. Caldecott, Royal Artillery, is extended to May 31, 1891.

#### FURLOUGHS.

WATSON, Major-General J., Staff Corps, is permitted to proceed to Europe.

LACEY, Conductor J., Ordnance Department, is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months, on medical certificate.

BANKS, Surgeon-Major S. O'B., Indian Medical Service, civil surgeon, Surat, is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on private affairs.

BARTHOLOMEUSZ, Surgeon-Major M. L., M.B., Indian Medical Service, civil surgeon, Sukkur, is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on private affairs.

H.E. the Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to grant the undermentioned officers leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

BURGH, Captain (Adjutant) V. G. C. de, 7th Dragoon Guards, for five months, on private affairs.

BATTISCORBE, Lieut.-Colonel E. G., R.A., for eight months, on private affairs.

CAMPBELL, Captain H. M. (No. 5 Battery 1st Brigade North Irish Division), for three months and a-half, on private affairs.

SMITH, Lieut. A. G., Worcestershire Regiment (I Battery), for twelve months, on private affairs.

LINDSAY, Major C. C., R. A., No. 8 Battery 1st Brigade Cinque Ports Division, to Cashmere, from April 1 to October 1, on private affairs.

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## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## BOMBAY.—February 19.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 97 13-16	—
Four-and-a-half per Cent. ...	100½	to
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	106½	to
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1871 ...	—	to
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1872 ...	—	to
Paris Municipal Loan ...	—	to
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	92	to
Four-and-a-half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	—	to
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	101	to
Coorla Spinning Bonds ...	—	to

## BANKS.

PAID-UP.	LAST DIV'D.	CASH RATES.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	all	10 pr. ct. ... 712½
Bank of Bengal ...	all	10 pr. ct. ... 820
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr. ct. ... 580
EXCHANGE BANKS.		
Agra Bank ...	all	5½ pr. ct. ... 180
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	—	—
National Bank of India ...	£12½	5 pr. ct. ... 109

## PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	2,850	125	950
Albert Ginning Co. ...	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	100	1,116
Apollo ...	400	10	270
Bellary ...	1,000	25	585
Bombay Cotton ...	125	41½	220
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	—	—	—
Colaba ...	1,880	70	785
Dhollora Ginning ...	all	12	169
East India ...	1,000	130	1,385
Fort ...	8,500	140	2,025
French ...	all	45	610
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	—	—	—
Khangam ...	—	—	—
Mercantile ...	—	—	—
Mofussil Co. ...	400	30	412½
Manmar M. ...	all	45	245
New Berar ...	—	—	—
New Indian ...	125	9	150
Prince of Wales ...	500	100	570
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	—	—	—
Fassoon ...	500	25	500
Shind & Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	90	1,200
Shind ...	750	25	650
Volkart ...	1,000	20	750

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	90	1,425
Alfred Manufacturing ...	500	17½	350
Alliance Spinning ...	1,000	30	700
Albert Edward Mills ...	500	18½	450
Anglo-Indian ...	100	2	102
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ltd. (Bellary) ...	—	—	—
Bhowanagar Mills ...	100	—	8
Bombay United ...	1,000	20	945
Central India ...	500	25	700
Coorla Mills ...	1,000	20	615
D. Spinning ...	all	—	107½
Dhun Mills ...	—	—	—
Dhurrumsay ...	—	—	—
Empress Co. ...	all	25	700
Framjee Pettit ...	1,000	25	535
Golam Baba ...	400	20	256
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	—	200
Hindustan ...	1,000	40	865
Hingunghat Mill ...	—	—	—
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	50	1,063
Imperial Cotton ...	500	20	450
Indian Manufacturing ...	—	—	—
James Greaves ...	400	—	500
Jaffer Ali ...	500	40	490
Jewraj Baloo ...	1,000	30	1,100
Khandesh ...	1,000	80	970
Khatiao Mackungoo ...	1,000	40	870
Leopold ...	100	5	143
Madras United ...	1,000	100	2,900
Mahaduxmee ...	1,000	35	600
Manockjee Pettit ...	all	50	1,170
Mazagon ...	250	9	189½
Murari Goculdass ...	1,000	15	1,525
Nagim ...	—	—	—
National ...	1,000	40	567
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20	900
Oriental ...	625	12	565
Parall ...	400	—	52½
People of India ...	—	—	193
Prince of Wales ...	500	20	100
Sassoon ...	1,000	40	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	50	1,395
Soonderdas ...	1,000	50	700
Southern India ...	500	20	405
Southern Mahratta ...	—	—	—
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	35	550
Western India ...	1,000	50	710

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	218-3-0	5 pr. ct.	330
Do. New £20 Shares ...	130-14-6	do.	350
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	90
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	20
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	130-15-5	do.	330
New £18 Shares ...	—	—	—

## MISCELLANEOUS.

	PAID-UP.	CASH RATES.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	—	290
Bombay Ice Co. (A.) ...	—	800
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. (B.) ...	1,500	3,675
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	—	11
Kanchi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	—	100
Karachi Landing and Shipping ...	300	300

Kemp & Co. ...	175	330
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	25
Oriental Govt. Security ...	53	22
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	23	—
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,650
Teacher and Co. ...	all	1,155
Thacker and Co. ...	all	183

## LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	700	700
Erere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	1,400	812½

## CALCUTTA.—February 22.

P.C.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Rs.	97 9 to	97 10
4 Promissory Notes ...	—	99 0 to	—	—
4½ of 1870 (1885) ...	—	100 12 to	101 14	—
4½ of 1878-79 (1895) ...	—	100 12 to	101 14	—
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	—	100 12 to	101 14	—
4½ of 1879 (Coupon) ...	—	—	—	—

## CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1865 (1885) ...	Rs. Paid off	—
6 of 1866 (1886) ...	100 8 to	—
6 of 1867 (1887) ...	101 8 to	—
6 of 1870 (1889) ...	102 8 to	—
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	103 0 to	—
5 of 1873 (1908) ...	90 0 to	—
5 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	90 0 to	—
4½ of 1882 (1902) ...	95 0 to	—

## BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	PAID.	PRICE.
Agra ...	£10	125 to —
Agra Savings ...	100	125 to —
Allahabad ...	100	192 to 195
Alliance of Simla ...	100	140 to —
Bank of Bengal ...	500	845 to —
Do. of Upper India ...	100	130 to —
Delhi and London ...	£25	170 to —
Himalaya ...	100	120 to —
Mussoorie ...	100	100 to —
National of India ...	£12½	111 to —
Rohilkund Kumon ...	100	105 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	350 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	90 to —

## COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	PRICE.
Alipore Coal ...	100 125 to —
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 5 Nominal.
Asiatic Jute ...	100 Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10 160 to —
Barnagore Jute ...	£10 63 to —
Bengal Coal ...	1,000 1,350 to —
B. Baragundd Copper (profraca A. shares) ...	5s. 2½ disot.
Do. D. ferred B. Shares ...	£1 2 to 2½
Bengal Mills ...	£100 1,315 to 1,320
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100 35 to —
Bonded Warehouse ...	445 270 to —
Bowroch Cotton Mills ...	100 38 to 37
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80 47 to 49
Burrakur Coal ...	100 153 to 155
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100 109 to 110
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	85 91 to 92
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar ...	100 108 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100 78 to —
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100 98 to 100
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100 30 to 31
Equitable Coal ...	250 150 to 160
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100 13 to 13
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	200 195 to 200
Goutapore ...	100 75 to —
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100 98 to 100
Howrah Docking ...	100 110 to 115
Howrah Mills ...	100 61 to 62
India General Steam Navigation ...	100 101 to —
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	50 110 to —
Landing and Shipping ...	100 55 to —
Murre Brewery ...	100 123 to —
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100 100 to —
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100 95 to —
New Beerboon Coal ...	100 72 to 73
Ramkistopore Press ...	100 60 to 61
Raneongore Coal Association ...	100 45 to 48
Riverside Press ...	90 63 to 64
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500 250 to —
Sasporo Jute Manufacturing ...	100 41 to 42
Strand Bank Press ...	100 71 to 72
Watson's Patent Press ...	100 84 to 85

## TEA COMPANIES.

	PRICE.
Adulporo Terai (Darjiling) ...	100 70 to —
Amicable (Assam) ...	100 Liquidation.
Amhukto ...	100 85 to —
Aruttipore (Cachar) ...	100 91 to —
Assam ...	£29 545 to —
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100 80 to 81
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100 34 to 35
Do. contributory ...	83 22 to 23
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200 121 to —
Do. contributory ...	100 65 to —
Burkholo (Cachar) ...	100 34 to —
Central Cachar ...	200 134 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100 45 to —
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100 60 to —
Chota Nagpore ...	100 45 to 50
Colonial (Assam) ...	100 Liquidation.
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100 81 to —
Darjiling ...	100 130 to —
Dehing (Assam) ...	90 31 to 31
Dehra Dohi ...	100 50 to —
Dessal and Parbut (Assam) ...	100 80 to —
Dhunsiri ...	100 100 to —
Durrung (Assam) ...	100 39 to 40
Eastern Cachar ...	100 30 to 31
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100 40 to —
Endogam ...	10 100 to —
Guelle (Darjiling) ...	100 71 to —
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100 120 to —
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100 7 to 8
Grob (Assam) ...	100 10 to —

Holta (Kangra) ...	100	77 to 78
Hoolmasee (Assam) ...	100	88 to —
Hoolungorie (Assam) ...	100	46 to 47
Indian Terai ...	500	100 to —
Jellalporo (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	26 to 28
Kangra Valley ...	100	— par
Kornafuli (Chittagong) ...	100	40 to —
Kunchunpore (Cachar) ...	100	27 to —
Kursong and Darjiling ...	250	85 to —
Do. contributory ...	200	75 to —
Kursong and Terai ...	100	— to —
Kutal (Cachar) ...	100	212 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	50 to —
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	60 to 62
Loobah ...	100	120 to —
Lower Assam ...	£7½	23 to —
Luckinporo (Assam) ...	£10	60 to —
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	20 to —
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	20 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	8 to —
Moran (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	70 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	60 to —
Mungledye (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	— to —
Do. contributory ...	125	— to —
New Fallochi (Darjiling) ...	—	— to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	30	120 to —
Nutwanpore (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	40 to —
Punkabore Darjiling) ...	100	65 to —
Puttareah (Sylhet) ...	100	60 to —
Rajabore (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Sapakati ...	100	110 to —
Second Mutual Cachar ...	56	10 disot.
Somah ...	—	— to —
Singbull and Murmah ...	100	88 to 90
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	60 to 61
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	91 to —
Springside (Darjiling) ...	100	88 to 90
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	80 to —
Tundarra (Darjiling) ...	100	65 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	110 to 112
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	105 to —
Takvar (Darjiling) ...	200	150 to —
Upper Assam ...	£10	15 to 25

## LONDON.—March 16.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	PRICE.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1848, Sp. all pd. ...	90½ to 91
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1831 ...	101½ to 102
4 Do. October 10, 1838 ...	101½ to 102
4 India Enface Paper ...	72½ to 73
4 Do. do. 1835 ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1893 ...	75 to 76
4 Ceylon, 1882 and 1893 ...	107 to 109
4 Do. 1838-8 ...	101 to 103
4 Mauritius, 1881 ...	103 to 105
6 Do. 1893-96 ...	112 to 116
4 Do. ...	102 to 104
4½ Straits Settlements Government ...	105 to 107

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PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	PAID.	PRICE.
Eastern Bengal, guar. 4 p.c. ...	100	106 to 108
East India, Irredeem. 4½ p.c. ...	100	118 to 121
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100	106 to 108
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	106 to 108
South Indian, 4½ p.c. ...	100	115 to 117

## RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	7½	7½ to 7½
Bengal Central, Lm., Shs. ...	5	4½ to 6½
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	153 to 155
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	—	21 to 24
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953 ...	—	28½ to 24½
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less 4 p.c.)	—	25½ to 25½
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua., 4 p.c.	—	12½ to 12½
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	141 to 146
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	129 to 131
Do. do. 4½ p.c.	100	122 to 12½
Do. do. 4½ p.c.	100	116 to 118
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c.	100	128 to 130
Rohilkund and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c.	4½	4 to 4½
Scinde, Pan. & Delhi, gua. 5 p.c.	100	122 to 12½
Do. do. 5 p.c. shares	5	to —
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	128 to 130
Do. do. 4½ p.c.	100	to —
South Mahratta Gua., L.I. ...	23	102 to 103
Do. do. ...	5	9½ to 10½
Nizam's State Rail, 5 p.c. gua.	22	19½ to 21½
Do. Do. ...	15	to —
West of India Port., L.I. ...	20	18 to 18½

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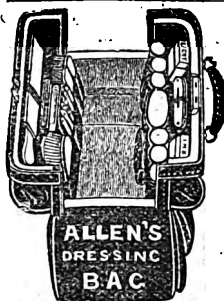
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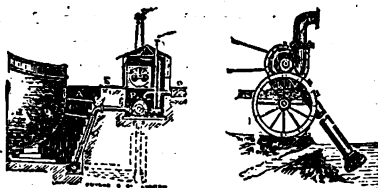
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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1886.

## Notes of the Week.

THE overland mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 5th March; from Calcutta, Madras, and Allahabad to the 3rd March.

THE *Times* correspondent, telegraphing from Mandalay on the 13th, reports Mr. Bernard's arrival and assumption of the Government. The country is being gradually pacified. There is news from Bhamo that the town is in a quiet and satisfactory state. Trade by the Irrawaddy steamers is brisk all along the river, and the trade between Mandalay and Bhamo is largely increasing.

THERE is some grumbling at Mandalay about the absence of any adequate provision for the disposal of Civil suits." The Deputy Commissioner cannot always be at headquarters—*inter arma silent leges*—and meanwhile all Court business is suspended. This state of things seriously checks the revival of trade. The creating of some tribunal to deal with Civil cases is a matter of urgency.

It is well to remember, in reading the above and the subjoined quotation, that the Correspondent is looking at the whole matter through legal spectacles. We should like to have heard the reply of such a man as Elphinstone to the query "what laws are in force?" in a conquered country! *Summum jus, summa injuria* in this as in other cases.

It is also essential that some proclamation should be issued, or notification made, declaring what laws are in force in Upper Burma. It has been decided that the Indian codes, the only system of laws with which the officers administering the country are acquainted, are not in force. At present it is at the discretion of every civil officer to decide what law is applicable to any case coming before him, however junior or untrained the officer may be; and, however serious the question, or the amount involved, there is no appeal from his decision.

LORD KIMBERLEY announced last night, in the House of Lords, the receipt of the following message from the Viceroy:—

Prendergast telegraphs that he has dispersed the large body of insurgents collected at Yemethen, and that the neighbouring Woons are in friendly communication with him.

THE Calcutta Correspondent of the same paper repeats that after the promulgation—probably to-morrow—of the Budget, the Government will make the best of their way to Simla. The accounts in the Budget are to be recast, so as to show the loss by exchange. The crop reports are encouraging. Opium, railways, and rice are expected to show favourable results. The revenue, in other words, is very satisfactory. The two causes of anxiety are the great strain put on the revenue for Military and Public Works, and silver.

THE report of Mr. Justice Prinsep, who was deputed last year to make a tour of inspection of the subordinate Civil Courts in the Provinces, is satisfactory as to the quantity and quality of the work performed, but much less so as to the want of establishments and of proper Courts.

WE deeply regret to read in the same telegram that the "Hindoo Lady" who has so well pleaded the cause of her oppressed sex, and on whose letters we have more than once commented, is in really great danger of being handed over to the tender mercies of an ignorant husband, who has scarcely ever seen her since she was a child. The *Times* has printed summaries of two striking letters on infant marriage and enforced widowhood, published under the *nom de plume* of "A Hindoo Lady" in the *Times of India*. The writer of those letters has again come prominently before the public, as herself affording an example of her

own pathetic description of the unhappy lot of her sex in India. Rukmibai—for that is her name—when only eleven years old was given in marriage to a lad of nineteen. She remained in her father's house, was well educated, and is now described as a young lady of high intelligence and refined instincts. Her husband, on the other hand, is said to be little better than a coolie, ignorant, uncultivated, and unable to earn more than ten rupees a month. The idea of going to live with such a man was utterly repulsive to her. She accordingly refused to do so. Her husband thereupon brought a suit for the restitution of conjugal rights in the Bombay High Court. Mr. Justice Pinhey, who first heard the case, dismissed it without calling on the defendant. An appeal was lodged. It was argued last week before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bayley, who have taken time to consider their judgment. It was evident that the sympathies of the Court were entirely with the lady; but the question they had to try was one of law, not sentiment. Should they hold—as is not unlikely—that the Hindoo law affords no relief to the wife in such a case, then it may at least be hoped that Rukmibai's sad fate will have more effect than her letters have had in inducing Native reformers to direct their energies less to vague political aspirations and more to the pressing evils of their social system.

FROM Maruchak we learn, under date March 12th, that Sir W. Ridgway and many of his colleagues had arrived there, and that the weather was perfect. The demarcation was to proceed as soon as the Russian party could move; and, if no unnecessary delay occur, should be finished by the end of April. Should be—yes; but with a Gladstone Government in power, will not the Divine Figure from the North cause some very "unnecessary delay" to occur?

LATER intelligence says that the erection of demarcation pillars had recommenced, and that maps are complete up to the Oxus, whither the Commissioners will soon begin their march. The *Times* Correspondent significantly adds:—

Some difficulties await them, owing to the vague knowledge of the country possessed by the officers on both sides. When the agreement was arrived at in 1873 between the Governments as to the general frontier definition, it was intended to secure the territory then in the actual possession of Afghanistan.

All are well. Letters should come by way of India.

MORE straws to see how the wind blows. A report ("which needs confirmation") is "that an arrangement has been made between the Governments of Russia and China to connect Peking and Kiachta by telegraph."

A LETTER in the *Times*, dated Rangoon, February 5th, reports the discovery at Mandalay of a letter from "a firm dating from one of the principal thoroughfares in London, and who describe themselves as 'Government contractors,'" offering surreptitiously to supply Thebaw with a complete Whitworth battery. The letter is dated September 30th, at a time, that is, when war was known to be impending. The *Times* might surely have given the names of these would-be traitors to their country, if only *pour encourager les autres*. We hope that some one in the House will gibbet them by having the letter printed as a Return.

It would be amusing, were it not lamentable as reflecting on the character of the "high contracting parties" concerned, to read, as we do in the *Birmingham Daily Gazette* of the 16th, that the bayonets which, but for the exposures in the Press, and but for the publication of such books as "Suakin in 1885," would still have been issued (as under the late Gladstone "contracting" Government they had been issued) to our troops, are being sold, in the Brummagem of which they are the fitting representatives, at a penny each, approximately their real value. The evidence in the case of a man who had attacked—of course, without being able to hurt him—a constable with one of these precious "weapons" is suggestive enough:—

Superintendent Stevenson said that bayonets were being sold at a place in Digbeth at one penny each and a large number of

boys had purchased them. The bayonet which had been taken from the prisoner was handed to the Bench by Superintendent Stevenson, and Mr. Marris said that the weapons were doubtless waste stock. One person who sold them said they were purchased at Woolwich. A great number had been sold.

Is there no member of Parliament who will insist on this matter being probed to the bottom? The warmest apologists of useless swords and worthless bayonets will at least admit that they now see the latter appraised at their real value—one penny! What did the late "liberal"—to contractors—Government pay for them? The turn of the swords has yet to come. We fully expect to hear of their being on sale at the "marine store dealers'" for a few pence.

It will be some time ere the Delhi display ceases to supply amusing anecdotes. Here are two from the *Delhi Gazette*—

During the Delhi *tamasha*, Holkar, who at all times is, to say the least, brusque in his manner, asked Lord Dufferin whether he intended to annex Burma; but our clever diplomatist answered gracefully, "All that I wish to annex is your Highness's friendship."

Holkar, unabashed, shortly afterwards observed that Lord Dufferin had not yet sent him the promised photo of the Rawul Pindi Durbar. His Lordship, turning to Mr. MacKenzie Wallace, asked him to make a note of it, upon which Holkar asked, in the calmest way, "Is this gentleman your Excellency's private photographer?" Lord Dufferin said, "No, Lady Dufferin is my private photographer; this gentleman is the keeper of my conscience."

SPEAKING of the proposed addition to the Finance Commission in India of local members to represent local views and interests, the *Indo Prakash* observes:—

This addition of local members, though it will materially strengthen the Committee in the way we suggested, will not fully satisfy all the requirements of the case. The local members, to be of any real service, ought to be endowed with all the powers of the members of the general Committee. They ought to be able to direct the proceedings from the commencement and to have a voice in the deliberations. One non-official Anglo-Indian like the Hon. Mr. Forbes-Adam, and one non-official Native like the Hon. Mr. Dadabhai Navroji, with the Hon. Mr. Ranade, will make an excellent local committee for Bombay provided each member has full powers of initiation, discussion, and determination of every financial question. Each of the other Provinces must likewise Indian and one Native from each of the Provinces, all having be fully represented. There must be at least one non-official Anglo-equal powers of inquiry, deliberation, and decision. On the *personnel* of the Committee depends in a great measure the success of the scheme, and we trust Government will not mar their proposal by any untimely narrowness of view.

It is not, on the whole, encouraging to read, as we do in the *Army and Navy Gazette*, that the foreign officers, on second thoughts apparently, were not so vastly impressed with our Indian Army.

The German officers, Baron Hüne and Colonel von Hagenau, did, indeed, find much to praise. They were not prepared for such splendid *matériel*, and for such fine materials for fighting—the physique of the Sikhs and the excellence of the best regiments of the Native Cavalry; but they saw and recognised the existence of some things which they by no means admired—amongst them, as we mentioned last week, the paucity of European officers in the Native battalions, the defective transport, and the transparent incapacity of the Generals to handle large bodies of men to the best advantage. Lord Reay's knowledge of German enabled him to get at the *penstées intimes*—at least, it was thought so—of our critical visitors, and we believe his lordship could open our eyes a little by a revelation of their candid opinions. A German officer is generally a superior person given to the *nil admirari*, and though we confess that what we know of Hagenau would lead us to attach great importance to his opinion, we think the Frenchman and the Italian might be heard with benefit. As to the Russian, he is said to have stated *tout bonnement* of what he saw:—"It does not give me the least anxiety! I am not afraid of this Indian army, and I don't care for it either in quality or quantity."

We must hope that it was only a sour-grape feeling which gave rise to this somewhat outspoken opinion.

NEVERTHELESS we have a good deal of lee-way to fetch up. As in the following matter:—

It is a pity (says one of the Correspondents with the Boundary Commission) that our Sowars and Sepoys have not the same

advantages as the Cossacks in the way of shooting. The Russian Government allow the latter ammunition for sporting purposes, and in this way not only add to their rations, but also develop their skill in shooting. This plan is one which might with considerable advantage be adopted by us. I fancy the gain would be considerable, and the expense nothing to be alarmed at.

INDIA COUNCIL REMITTANCES.—On Wednesday the India Council offered 50 lacs of drafts on India, and allotted less than 20, the total sales of the day being subsequently raised to Rs.21,90,000. The highest price at which tenders were sent in was 1s. 6d. per rupee for both bills and transfers, and no tender at the price was rejected. The Council either refused to allot below that figure, or the applications were exceedingly small. On Thursday 7 lacs of transfers were sold at the same price. For the last five allotments the minimum price accepted by the Council has been no better than 1s. 6d. per rupee—that is to say, just 1d. below the average price at which Sir Auckland Colvin estimated the drawings would be made this financial year, when making his Budget statement. As we are now within measurable distance of the close of the financial year it is easy to see to what extent the Budget anticipations have been realised. There are two more drawings to be made this year, but only the proceeds of one drawing will be included in this year, as the bills to be allotted on the 31st inst. will be paid for in the next financial year. The following is the position of the India Council, which cannot now be materially altered:—

For the "Financial year 1885-86," the Budget estimate was Rs. 17,39,83,584 Council drafts to yield, at 1s. 7d., £13,773,700.

Amounts sold during	Rupees.	Sterling.	Average rate.
Financial year (1st April to 19th March, 1885-86), 51 weeks ... ..	12,80,32,769	£9,746,906	1s. 6-27d.
Corresponding period of 1884-85 ... ..	16,70,85,119	13,447,562	1s. 7-32d.

This week 50 lacs of Council bills will again be offered for tender. From April 1st to March 15th inclusive, the Council had granted remittances for Rs.12,51,42,769, realising £9,530,156. To the corresponding date last year Rs.16,20,41,118, realising £13,049,939, had been disposed of.

## Chit Chat.

BRIJ RAJ, the "Jumbo" of Indian Elephants, and a distinguished celebrity in his time, has passed away. This huge elephant was reported, and it is believed with truth, to have been the largest creature of his kind in the country, measuring the well-nigh impossible height of 10 feet 6½ inches; he was, too, as affable as he was large. "A monument," says the *Pioneer*, "erected by his sorrowing owner, the Raja of Sirmoor, will record his greatness and premature death, for one so large, at the age of fifty." This is, indeed, an era of notabilities!

"In India," says the paper in question, "as elsewhere, the measure of a man's influence is his power to enforce it." Would that this maxim were written up in letters of gold for the perusal of all those who seem to think that mankind can be treated with kindness and pacified with concessions.

To borrow Rs. 5,000 and get Rs. 1,710 is the fate of those who in a certain city in the Bombay Presidency are wont to repair to the usurers of this unfortunate locality. Well may this mode of doing business be termed "pure, unadulterated villainy."

MR. PALMER, a well-known amateur, has presented to the Survey Department the portraits of the two last Surveyors-General; they were accepted with alacrity, and all sorts of pretty things said to the talented artist and beneficent donor. So far good; but when a person hands one down to posterity on canvas, it seems somewhat peculiar to take upon oneself to praise him for "occupying his leisure hours to such advantage." It should be left to others to say what it scarcely becomes the subject of the portrait to utter.

If anything can make the income-tax popular, or even workable in Bombay, it will be the appointment of Mr. Dosabhoj Framji, the well-known Parsi, to superintend the working of the Act imposing the obnoxious impost.

THREE years ago Mr. Thompson, the Assistant-Superintendent of Police at Kurnool, was attacked by a band of villains, who so

severely injured him that he was left on the ground for dead. Quite recently the Secretary of State, attracted by the gallantry displayed on this occasion, and moved by compassion at the nature of the wounds the Superintendent had received, was generously pleased to grant the officer a gratuity of six months' pay, and a pension of Rs. 50 a-month. But in the meantime death had intervened, and the poor man had passed beyond the pale of rewards and gratuities. Red tape had secured another victim!

THE jute trade in India bids fair ere long to contribute a large supply of "unemployed workmen." Out of sixteen mills eleven have been worked at a loss for upwards of two years. Two are in liquidation, and no more than three showed a profit. Cotton companies, on the other hand, seem to be in a fairly prosperous condition.

THE Baluchis seem an enterprising race; at any rate, they have solved the problem how to make one's "stars" favourable. "When the star is in the earth" a Baluch may travel in any direction; but in a certain instance the heavenly orb was obdurate. Not to be outwitted in such a humiliating perplexity the ingenious Native "snipped up little pieces of cloth to represent the star, and solemnly buried them." Henceforth "a free and independent" man, he could defy the inauspicious destiny marked out for him on the dial of Fate!

A CERTAIN Native, known to fame as Mehdi Ali, of Hyderabad, has been exhausting the vocabulary of adulation at a banquet given to the Resident, Mr. Cordery. So far well; but the *Pioneer* is very rude. "Should Mr. Mehdi Ali (so they write) ever think of exchanging his present responsible labours for the more exciting career of a political agitator he should have a bright future before him as an Indian delegate. Such eloquence as his would almost propel even Mr. Digby into the House of Commons, and the Ghases and Chanderkars would all have to take back seats." Poor "Digby, C.I.E.," he has hardly recovered from the castigation he received at the hands of Sir George Birdwood, than, battered and tattered, he is again knocked down by the *Pioneer*. The fates do, indeed, seem enraged at this hapless C.I.E. He cannot even rejoice that with all his troubles he has secured the one prize which probably induced him to enter the arena of politics—a seat in the House of Commons. Alas! that our national chamber is not destined, at any rate for the present, to witness a passage-of-arms between the pamphleteer and the statesman. Fortune has been kind—very kind—to suffering humanity.

THE *Daily Telegraph* is "gushing over India, but surely Mr. Edwin Arnold, the editor and also the writer of the articles, ought to know better than to give a sentimental hue to the everyday existence in the land of Sun. It needs no great ability to paint a country in glowing colours, but it does require experience to see through the atmosphere of romance which surrounds "fresh scenes and pastures new," and that experience Mr. Arnold possesses, but perhaps "gush" is profitable.

A MEETING at Agra has framed a resolution urging that "unequal marriages be strictly prohibited." But what is an unequal marriage?

GOOD news for cricketers! A Parsi team are about to visit England—but will they hold their own against the cracks of the "crackest" country in the world as regards bat and ball?

BOMBAY has been in a fever of excitement owing to a yacht match, the finest of its sort which has ever been witnessed in the harbour. So it is, that wherever and whenever an Englishman finds a bit of water there he will be sure to indulge in the national pastime of racing. Assuredly, too, if one is not sea-sick, few pleasures can rival the delights of skimming the ocean at the rate of 14 or 15 knots an hour.

"NEVER hallo till you are out of the wood," so runs the proverb in England, and its truth at Bombay is equally observable. The story is thus told by the *Times of India*:—"La Mascotte, with her owner, Mr. Gill, and a few guests, among whom was Colonel Burnett, the A.A.G., sailed in at a clipping pace, and passing the *May Frere* fourth in succession, won on the time allowed her by the *Water Queen* by ten minutes. Elated with victory, her crew raised a cheer; the boat was turning at the time to go to her moorings. The helmsman, evidently quite as excited as his comrades, forgot to watch the tiller, and coming round sharp the huge lateen sails filled with the stiff nor'-wester that was blowing, careened, and capsized the craft and her burden. Fortunately nobody got entangled among the rigging, and the next the spectators saw of the winners was that they were all crowded on top of the keel. A number of boats and launches set off immediately to the assistance of the shipwrecked mariners, and rescued them from their perilous position."

## NOTICES OF BOOKS.

### OUR BURMESE WARS AND RELATIONS WITH BURMA.\*

A second edition of this valuable work, which, on account of its historical accuracy, and of its minute topographical descriptions, has been recognised by various Government departments, and by the general public, as an excellent Handbook of recent Burmese History, was much needed, and we are pleased to see it in print. The details of the expeditions of Sir A. Campbell in 1826, when we annexed some, and of General Godwin, in 1852, when we added the remainder, of the Burmese seacoast, however important, excite, perhaps, at the present moment a somewhat languid interest. Public attention has naturally been engrossed by the more recent operations of Sir H. Prendergast, consequent on which the whole of the whilom dominions of the dynasty of Alompra have been incorporated into the British territories. Yet it is not to be forgotten that the second Burmese Expedition was conducted, throughout, in such a manner as to elicit the unqualified admiration of the Iron Duke, the unbeaten vanquisher of Napoleon, a man by no means prone to award undeserved praise. The special value of Colonel Laurie's work just now, is, that, by depicting, from personal knowledge, the state of Burma and of its inhabitants, it enables the reader to form an idea of the steps which have to be taken, and of the difficulties which have to be encountered, in welding the people of Upper and Lower Burma into a homogeneous mass. It has been too much the fashion to speak of the two populations as though they were practically one (thus ignoring the very large admixture of Chinese and Shan blood in the Upper Province). It is, no doubt, true that on both sides of the late frontier (a purely artificial one, by the way), the population was scarcely distinguishable. Yet, when once the boundary line is left behind, the difference becomes visible enough; that, for instance, between the denizens of Rangoon and those of Bhamo would strike the most casual observer.

Colonel Laurie very justly observes, that, "ever since the conquest of Pegu we have virtually had the Burmese Empire at our disposal." Our author, as it is, perhaps, needless to observe, is a warm annexationist; regarding the extension, in an Easterly direction, of the British Empire, with feelings of the most hopeful anticipation; and some remarks (p. 369) on the value of Upper Burma well deserve perusal, notwithstanding the somewhat hyperbolic expressions in which they are couched. Some interesting pages (420, &c.) are devoted to the Looshai's (alias Kookies) and Nagas; and it is amusing to read that, not so many years ago, "a popular writer was asked by a London map-seller whether Looshai was not an island on the coast of China?" But the Shans, wedged in as they are between China proper, and Burma proper, yet occupying large tracts of both, are, from a practical point of view, a far more interesting race than either Nagas or Looshais; and of these some noteworthy particulars are recorded at p. 364.

Political matters inevitably "crop up," and, as regards one point, our author seems to have been misinformed. He tells us (p. 393) that Thebaw was said to have sent a mission to Peking, acknowledging the suzerainty of China, "of which he is a vassal." It has, we think, been distinctly shown that he was nothing of the kind, and that a friendly exchange of presents was the chief feature of the intercourse between Ava and Peking.

It will be seen that Colonel Laurie's book, though in the main, dealing with military operations, contains much miscellaneous and valuable information regarding a country which we may fitly term "Our new Province," and no one desirous of information respecting Burma can fail to be instructed by its perusal.

### ZOROASTER.†

In selecting Zoroaster as the central figure of his romance Mr. Crawford set himself no easy task. In the first place, where did Zoroaster live? The question is not altogether easy to answer. In the work before us he is made contemporary with Daniel, who died in the reign of Darius Hyaspes, and the author has conceived the notion of making the Lawgiver of the Parsis a disciple sitting at the feet of, and imbibing inspirations from, the Prophet of the Jews. This may or may not have been the case, and in a work of fiction a certain liberty is of course allowable; but it is open to question whether the religion of the Jews bears sufficient resemblance to the faith of the Iranians to justify the bold assumption as to the origin of

\* "Our Burmese Wars and Relations with Burma." Being an Abstract of Military and Political Operations, 1824, '25, '26, and 1852-53. With various Local, Statistical, and Commercial Information, and a Summary of Events from 1826 to 1879, including a Sketch of King Thebaw's Progress. By Colonel W. F. B. Laurie. Second Edition London: W. H. Allen and Co.

† "Zoroaster." By F. Tharion Crawford. London: Macmillan and Co. 1885.



the latter. None the less, we congratulate Mr. Crawford on his efforts to clothe the life and doctrines of the Zoroastrians with the robe of fiction, and impart to the subject that interest which such a mode of treatment is calculated to afford. The attempt is a step on the almost unexplored pathway of Oriental fiction, a mine of literary wealth destined in the future, it may be hoped, to play a conspicuous part in the world of letters.

The interest of the tale centres upon the rivalry of two Queens, both of them of faultless beauty and matchless charms. One, Atossa by name, on the destruction of her lord, the self-indulgent Cambyses, gave her hand—it could scarcely be said her heart—to the pretender, Smerdis the Magian, and, when the latter was slain by Darius, the proud widow passed as a spoil of war to the tent of her conqueror, and became the wife of the all-powerful ruler of the Medes and Persians. It has been said that she was beautiful, if, indeed, such a comparatively commonplace term does justice to a matron who is portrayed as one of the most perfect of the daughters of Eve. Above criticism as regards form and shape, the haughty Queen was, in the matter of mind, beneath contempt, as lacking those charms and virtues which lend grace and attraction to the fairer portion of God's creation. Cold, heartless, unmerciful, and indifferent, she would more than once have been gathered to her ancestors had not her magnificent appearance and enticing seductiveness stayed the hand of her royal consort, who could not bring himself to uplift his arm against a being so exquisite; so she lived on plotting, intriguing, and bewitching, the destroying angel of death, rather than a cherub from Heaven.

Quite otherwise was Nehushta, the daughter of Jerusalem. Scarcely, if any, less elegant in body, she possessed the charms of mind which never fail to please alike in the proudest possessor of a palace as in the humblest denizen of a cottage. A Jewess of the Jews, she possessed the haughty spirit which even to this day characterises that extraordinary and remarkable race; her eye flashed with bewitching fascination, her bosom heaved with maddening tremor; while her countenance, dark and swarthy, as became the people from whom she gloried to have descended, betokened a determination and vigour of mind which at times laid low in the dust of humiliation the rival she hated. Thus the two Queens paced the stage of Time; the antipathy between them was bitter, the aversion unquenchable. Nehushta trod a dangerous and precarious path, but Atossa, more fortunate, was safe from the baser machinations with which she, on her part, sought to destroy and remove from her path the one being who shared with her the admiration of the Lord of the Palace of Shurban. What in the end resulted from this war *à l'outrance* between competitors so plenteously endowed with powers of attraction is the privilege of the reader to discover; nor, we venture to predict, will a perusal of the book belie its author's reputation. The plot, though simple, is attractive, and, when the story is ended, more will have been learned about Zoroaster, alike as a man and as a prophet—the founder of a religion—than would result from many a wearisome hour of toil and labour devoted to antiquarian research and historical inquiry.

#### BARCHESTER TOWERS, AND THE WARDEN.\*

We had occasion a few weeks since to allude in terms of the highest commendation to the shilling edition of Disraeli's novels recently issued by Messrs. Longmans, Green, and Co. To the list are now added two of Anthony Trollope's best known productions, "Barchester Towers," and "The Warden." It is needless to repeat the high encomiums then passed upon the style in which the volumes are presented to the public; we have exhausted our catalogue of praise. It must suffice to say that the two works now published are as faultless in appearance and style as their predecessors, and equally interesting as regards the contents; to say more would be impossible, to say less scarcely justice alike to author or publisher.

#### THE LITERATURE OF EGYPT AND THE SOUDAN.†

"Egyptian lore in all its branches has always proved to be a magic attraction to the most celebrated authors of every age; and whether there be occasion to consult some occult treatise or the hieroglyphic teachings of the Book of the Dead, or a modern statement of a contemporary question of social economy, some fruitful fount of knowledge is sure to be at hand if the seeker only knows where to find it." To guide such seeker is the aim and object of the work which Ibrahim Hilmy has presented to the public. Himself an exile from the land of his birth, he has turned his leisure hours to good account, for his "*catalogue raisonné*" of all that has ever been published in regard to the land of Pharaohs is a complete index at the disposal of the student of Egyptian customs, history, or literature. To review such a work is scarcely possible within any reasonable degree of

space which is practicable. We must content ourselves with saying that we have tested the book in every conceivable direction, alike classical and commonplace, and we have never failed to find information on any particular subject, or, at any rate, to trace a reference to some work where it could be easily and surely obtained. Ibrahim Hilmy's compilation is a monument to his assiduity, and he richly deserves the meed of praise and public approbation which it may be predicted he is sure to attain.

It may be added that the way the volume is presented to the public leaves nothing to be desired or improved.

#### VERSES—TRANSLATED AND ORIGINAL\*

Of this little production we may at once say that we consider it worthy of "The Laureate of the North-West Provinces," and that we have read it with great pleasure. Coleridge long ago said that prose meant "words in the best order," while poetry exacted "the best words in the best order." To select these "best words" when an accurate rendering of other folks' ideas is, as in translation, requisite, is no easy task: and Mr. Keene appears to us to have acquitted himself of it with great felicity; retaining (so far as we know them) the spirit of the originals, while putting this spirit into nervous and idiomatic English. His renderings of poems by Heine and Béranger—both difficult, the former all but impossible, to reproduce in a foreign tongue—strike us as especially happy.

An intermediate position between the translations and the original pieces is occupied by "Love dreams," a free adaptation of the Song of Solomon, regarded "as a poem of pastoral life in Palestine." Mr. Keene has shown both skill and judgment in the manner in which he has dealt with a task, the accomplishment of which is the more difficult because it involves a somewhat free use of one of the canonical books of Scripture.

Coming to the verses in which the genius of the writer shows itself unfettered, those classed as "Original," it is impossible to avoid being struck, not only with their beauty and tenderness, but with the fact that they are almost throughout in a minor key. Even in "Carpe Diem" (where we might expect a "Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die"—"*quam minimum credula postero*"—tone) our poet, after depicting various worldly pleasures, winds up thus:—

"But sweeter far the home at eve,  
The modest glass, the sea-coal fire,  
With hearts that never learned to grieve  
For one inordinate desire;  
Then the good night of 'Earth to Earth,'  
That consecrates and seals the past,  
When, after days of decent mirth,  
Unfeared, unhastened, comes the last."

Very sweet, very beautiful, but very sad. However, the entertainment offered in this little work is so good, that we shall not quarrel with the *ménue*. Mr. Keene has approved himself, not for the first time, as one possessed, in no common degree, of poetical feeling, and as a master of the art of expressing it. We cordially recommend his little volume.

#### DEBRETT'S HOUSE OF COMMONS AND THE JUDICIAL BENCH.†

"Debrett's House of Commons and the Judicial Bench" has just been issued for the current year. Accurate, complete, and authentic, it is a safe guide in all matters to which it relates; perhaps, however, the highest praise which could be given is to assert that in all respects it is worthy of the high position which it has now for many years attained.

#### NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of this excellent Association was held on the 15th inst. at Willis's Rooms, under the presidency of the Duke of Connaught, who was supported by the Earl of Iddesleigh, Lord Napier of Magdala, Lord Mark Kerr, Sir P. Lumsden, and many other well-known noblemen and gentlemen. Resolutions having been passed, approving the objects aimed at by the Association, the Duke of Connaught, in answer to a vote of thanks for presiding, delivered an address, which was warmly, and deservedly, applauded throughout, and a summary of which we subjoin:—

The Duke of Connaught said it was with great satisfaction they had heard the testimony that had been given to the work of the Association by the two Native gentlemen who had addressed them, and he would specially compliment Mr. Bishau Narayan Dar upon his excellent and patriotic speech. His (the Duke of Connaught's) experience in India went to show that education had made less progress in the North-West than in Bombay and Madras. In these Provinces, however, a younger generation was

\* "Barchester Towers," and "The Warden," by Anthony Trollope. London: Longmans, Green, and Co.

† "The Literature of Egypt and the Soudan," by H.H. Prince Ibrahim Hilmy. Vol. I. London: Trübner and Co. 1886.

\* "Verses, Translated and Original." By H. G. Keene, Author of "Peepul Leaves," "Under the Rose," &c. London: W. H. Allen and Co. 1886.

† "Debrett's House of Commons and the Judicial Bench," Compiled and Edited by R. H. Mair, LL.D. London: Dean and Son, Fleet-street. 1886.

growing up, imbued with broader and higher ideas. It was not properly understood in England, how many difficulties the authorities in India had to contend with in combating the prejudice and ignorance of the people. They had to deal with different races, different religions, and different stages of civilization, and there was sometimes manifested a feeling of despondency or a tendency to ignore the feelings that were deeply implanted in the Native races. They could only accomplish good results by careful, honest, and thorough work, and by encouraging among Indians themselves a desire for a higher education rather than by forcing it upon them under Government pressure. With regard to the education of Indian women, of which they had heard much, he had very strong feelings. When he was in India the Duchess of Connaught went about a great deal among the schools and zenanas, and made the acquaintance of the Indian ladies whenever she had opportunity. Over and over again she had told him of the terrible ignorance that prevailed among them. They were charming in appearance and in manners, but the ignorance they displayed distressed the Duchess beyond measure. He hoped the fund that had been started by Lady Dufferin would do a vast amount of good in remedying this. As they knew, the mortality among Indian women was very great, and he hoped it might in some degree be checked by instructing some of them in the rudiments of medical science, so far as to be able to treat the cases that were of frequent occurrence in the zenanas. With instruction in medicine, combined with general education, they might then look forward to a happy future for the women of India. There could be but one wish among Englishmen, to enable the people of India to acquire a higher state of civilization more in harmony with Western ideas. As to promoting social intercourse between the two nations, that was much easier to talk and write about than to carry out practically. The prejudices of caste were so strong as to prevent Indian gentlemen from cultivating that personal intercourse with Englishmen we should desire. Perhaps these prejudices might be somewhat over-rated, and might often be overcome. He had met very many Native gentlemen in India, and had enjoyed social intercourse with them, and he had returned to this country deeply impressed with their good feeling and generous kindness. They were also distinguished by their hospitality and charity; there were no paupers in India, the senior member of the family being bound in honour to support those who were dependent upon him. The younger members looked up to the head of the house, and felt a pride in the traditions of their family that prevented them from stooping to any dishonourable action. The Association which had called them together on this occasion was still in its infancy, but he had no doubt that if properly supported it would effect good work. In the North-West and the Punjab it would find a promising field of work, and the warm-hearted Natives of that region would give it a hearty welcome. It gave him especial pleasure to support the Association, of which the Princess of Wales was the present patroness, and he could not forget that his dear sister, the Princess Alice, who was its first patroness, took the deepest interest in its work. He was glad to embrace the first opportunity he had had since his return from India to identify himself with the noble objects and aims which the Association had in view. He hoped that one result of the meeting would be to increase the funds of the Association, which was doing a great deal to promote the happiness of our fellow-subjects in India and the Imperial interests of the British Empire.

## INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### BIRTHS.

BARLOW—Feb. 22, at Shahjehanpore, the wife of Major J. A. Barlow, D.A.A.G. of Musketry, of a daughter.  
EARDLEY-WILMOT—Feb. 22, at Bareilly, the wife of S. Eardley-Wilmot, of a daughter.  
FERGUSON—Feb. 23, at Rawal Pindi, wife of Henry T. Ferguson, M.Inst.C.E., of a daughter.  
HAMMICK—Feb. 26, at Egmore, the wife of M. Hammick, C.S., of a daughter.  
MATHEWS—Feb. 16, at Allahabad, the wife of Apothecary T. F. Mathews, in charge of Station Hospital, of a daughter.  
SELVEY—Feb. 24, at Calicut, the wife of Mr. H. Selvey, Madras Survey, of a son.

### MARRIAGES.

IRVING—SOUTHEY—March 1, at St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay, Surgeon-Major L. A. Irving, youngest son of the late Major-General Irving, C.B., R.A., to Ethel, youngest daughter of the late Colonel Southey, M.S.C.  
MACKAY—MACBRIDE—Feb. 25, at St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, John Mackay, Hattienaly, Assam, to Ellen Nicol, eldest daughter of Thomas MacBride, Esq., Monteith-row, Glasgow.  
MOBERLY—STUART—Feb. 25, at Trinity Church, Palamcottah, H. Moberly, M.C.S., to Alice, eldest daughter of Colonel C. J. Stuart, M.C.S.

### DEATHS.

CORDING—Feb. 2, at H.B.M.'s Legation, Bangkok Siam, E. Cording, First Assistant to the Legation.

CAMERON—Feb. 22, at Gonda, Oudh, Allan, the son of Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Charles Cameron, aged 4 years.  
FOSTER—Jan. 21, at Allahabad, Edward Foster, District Superintendent of Police, Ghazipur.  
HENDRICKS—Feb. 13, at Masulipatam, Rose Susanna Mary, the wife of L. M. Hendricks, Forest Range Officer, Kistna District, aged 26 years.  
OGILVIE—Feb. 22, at the General Hospital, Calcutta, William Alexander Ogilvie, eldest son of the Rev. W. A. Ogilvie, of Finthay, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, aged 30 years.  
POWER—Feb. 24, at Kohat, Sub-Conductor J. G. Power, General Branch, Public Works Department; (late of the Punjab Irrigation).

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### BIRTHS.

CLARKE—March 10, at Leigh, the wife of Captain D. R. Clarke, late B.S.C., of a son.  
HAGGARD—March 12, at Wanstead, the wife of A. Haggard, Esq., late B.C.S., of a son.  
STEWART—March 14, at Hans-place, the wife of Major-General the Hon. Alexander Stewart, of a son.

### MARRIAGES.

SHEIL—LEACOCK—March 17, at St. Luke's, Bayswater, Francis Sheil, Esq., to Emily Frances, youngest daughter of the late Captain George Leacock, 51st M.N.I.  
STEWART—KEER—March 17, at St. George's Presbyterian Church, William James Stewart to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Major-General Keer, Bengal Staff Corps, retired.

### DEATHS.

CADELL—March 15, on board the s.s. *Almora*, off Beachey Head, A. W. R. Cadell, of the Bengal Civil Service, in his 23rd year.  
CHUTE—March 12, at Bracknell, Berks, General Sir Trevor Chute, K.C.B., aged 69.  
MORETON—March 15, at 64, Elm Park-road, S.W., the Hon. Percy Moreton, late Captain of the 10th Hussars, and youngest son of the first Earl of Ducie, in his 78th year.  
MURRAY—March 10, at 22, Jermyn-street, St. James's, Major-General William Murray, late of the Hyderabad Contingent, fifth son of the late Rev. Sir William Murray, Bart., of Hill Head, aged 65.  
SHERARD—Feb. 13, at Suakim, Captain Robert Castell Sherard, Madras Staff Corps, aged 35.  
SOMERSET—March 16, at Dover, Frances Sarah, widow of Lieut.-General Sir Henry Somerset, K.C.B., K.H., eldest daughter of Admiral Sir Henry Heathcote, K.C.B., aged 85.  
STURT—March 13, at Winchester, Colonel Charles Napier Sturt, youngest son of the late Henry Charles and Lady Charlotte Sturt, aged 54.  
TYRWITT—March 18, at the Ranger's Lodge, Hyde Park, Lieut.-General Charles Tyrwhitt, C.B., Equerry and Private Secretary to H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, Commanding in Chief.

## PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1886.

### OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Portsm'th.	To Leave Q'ntown.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
Jumna.....	—	—	—	25 Mar.	27 Mar.	8 Apr.

### HOMEWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th.
Serapis .....	—	24 Mar.	26 Mar.	30 Mar.	8 Apr.
Crocodile .....	24 Mar.	5 Apr.	7 Apr.	11 Apr.	20 Apr.
Malabar .....	3 Apr.	15 Apr.	17 Apr.	21 Apr.	30 Apr.
Jumna .....	17 Apr.	29 Apr.	1 May	5 May	14 May

## PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HIRED SHIPS ENGAGED FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF TROOPS TO BOMBAY ON INDIAN SERVICE DURING THE SEASON 1886.

Ship.	To leave Portsm'th	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
Pekin (Troop Freight Ship).....	—	—	—	—	30 Mar.
Mirzapore (Troop Freight Ship) .....	—	—	24 Mar.	26 Mar.	7 Apr.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1886.

## BHOPAL.

THE internal affairs of this, the most important Mahomedan State in Central India, occupied a good deal of attention some months since; and, as there is now something more than a rift in the cloud, it may be well to bring before the reader the exact nature and extent of the mal-administration which at one time threatened very seriously to impair the prosperity of the State.

It would be difficult to find in the whole Peninsula a succession of rulers, who have been as consistently friendly to the British as those of this little State of some 8,000 square miles, and some 800,000 inhabitants. The Nawab was the only Indian Chief who, on the occasion of General Goddard's venturesome march across India in 1778, rendered us aid, and his successor earnestly desired to throw in his lot with us.

Our relations with the Bhopal ruler, at that time, do not much redound to our credit. Disregarding his previous services, we refused him protection; and, though our own interest led us to interfere in time to prevent so useful an ally being utterly crushed by the Mahrattas, it was not until 1817 that we admitted him into the charmed circle of treaty-contracting Powers.

Of late years Bhopal has been ruled by ladies, of whom the two last, Sikundar Begum and the present Shah Jehan Begum, seem to have occupied, towards their consorts, very much the position which, according to Gibbon, Zenobia occupied towards her lord, but not master, Odenathus. The Begum was everything, the Consort (by courtesy Nawab) nothing. Sikandar Begum succeeded to the Musnud in 1844, and reigned till her death in 1868. "She made," says Dr. Hunter in his "Gazetteer," "a name for herself by faithful service to the Government of India in the Mutiny, and by the great ability she displayed in the management of the State. She was succeeded by the present ruler, Shah Jehan Begum, who is no unworthy successor, and is distinguished by the same loyalty to the

British Crown. Her first husband died in 1867, leaving her one daughter, Sultan Jehan Begum," heiress to the State. On his demise, Shah Jehan, following, in this, her mother's example, threw aside the restrictions of the Pardah, conducted business with vigour, and was always accessible. In recognition of her high administrative qualities and loyalty she was made a G.C.S.I. in 1872.

Shah Jehan Begum, however, contracted, in 1871, a second marriage with one Sadik Hossain, who is described as having been a seller of attar, and a man intellectually quite unworthy of an exalted alliance. It was, in fact, almost another case of Christina, the mother of the ex-Queen Isabella of Spain, and the stalwart corporal, whom she eventually created Duke of Rianzares. On her remarriage the Begum resumed the retirement imposed by Pardah, and the management of the State fell into the hands of the unworthy husband. The result might have been foreseen. It is no secret, wrote the *Pioneer* early in November, that for some time past things have not been going well in the Bhopal State, nor to what cause this mischief is attributable. Complaints to Government, repeated and serious, could not be ignored, and, after careful inquiry, turned out to be well founded.

It had not, of course, escaped notice that the Nawab Consort, Mahommed Sadik Hossein, had been usurping an authority which did not belong to him by ousting the responsible Ministers of the State, and filling all its offices with his own adherents. What appears to have been equally clearly made out is, that he used the power thus gained perniciously. The matter was, therefore, referred by Sir Lepel Griffin to the Government of India, who, after consulting the Secretary of State, determined that the mischief must be remedied. The remedy judged necessary was announced by Sir Lepel Griffin in open Durbar on Monday. It is, that the Consort shall be deprived of his title of Nawab, and of his salute of seventeen guns in British territory, and that he be excluded from all interference in the affairs of the State, with the understanding that any attempt to exercise such interference will entail the most serious consequences on himself. The Begum is to appoint a Minister under the approval of the Government of India, who will be responsible for the good government of the State. Her Highness the Begum expressed in Durbar her unreserved acceptance of the orders of the Government of India; and they have given unbounded satisfaction to all classes, the Nawab Consort having made himself equally unpopular with Mahomedans and Hindoos. Nevertheless, English people will not be able to avoid a feeling of regret that, necessary as it was, the Government should have been obliged to use the strong hand with a State which has been connected with it in the relation of friendship longer and more truly than any other in India.

Sadik Hossein, however, was not so complacent. The orders of the Government of India, depriving him of his title of Nawab and salute, and prohibiting him from interference in State affairs, were received by him with the determination to disobey them in every particular. His interference in every matter of State continued as constant as before, and the highest State officials continued to visit him with hardly a pretence of secrecy, while his influence over the Begum remained as great as ever. This open conflict with the orders of Government could not be allowed to continue. The Agent to the Governor-General signified to the Begum in unmistakable terms his resolve to insist upon the orders of the Government being carried out, and Sadik Hossein and the State officials were distinctly warned that continued disobedience would bring upon them the most serious consequences. In the end Sir Lepel Griffin caused two of Sadik's creatures who were known to have combined the functions of police officers and judges, and suspected of having, in this double capacity, tortured prisoners, to be tried by a British officer, on whose recommendation they, on being found guilty, were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.

It was quite understood to be the Begum's wish that the new Minister should be an Englishman. We think that this was an ill-advised suggestion. As a contemporary rightly puts it:—

Had the Government desired to obtain a footing in Bhopal, to degrade the position of the ruler, and to direct its affairs at its will, there can be no reasonable doubt but that it would at once have accepted the proposal of the Begum and have appointed an English Minister, who from the circumstances of his position, would be obliged to look to the Government alone for support and direction.

The position of the State during all these troubles and uncertainties was a *dignus vindice nodus*, and the *vindex* had to be called in, in the person of Sir L. Griffin. He marched into Bhopal on February 11th, and the resettlement of affairs on a solid basis occupied him for nearly a fortnight. The relations between the Begum and the Governor-General's Agent are friendly and even cordial. Her Highness the Begum herself met Sir Lepel some two miles from the city, and paid him a private visit the same afternoon—acts of special courtesy which she had never before shown to any English officer.

We can hardly conceive a better nomination as Minister of a Mahomedan State than that of the gentleman who is now left in charge of the administration, Nawab Abd'ul Latif Khan, C.I.E., and there seems every reason to hope that, under his guidance, we may hear nothing of Bhopal but increased and increasing prosperity.

## INDIA OFFICE.

MARCH 18.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Col. J. C. Horne, S.C., Maj. R. V. Riddell, R.F., Capt. C. Hoskyns, R.E., Surg.-Maj. W. Jackson, Col. H. G. Saunders, S.C.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—F. E. Pargiter (Cov.), F. W. Johnson, Surg. W. Coates.

### EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Col. C. K. M. Walter, S.C., six months. *Madras Estab.*—Lieut. C. M. Maguire, S.C., six months and four days; Col. N. Swanston, S.C., six months.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—A. de Crettes, twelve months' furlough; Surg. R. Macrae, six months' s.c.; E. Hodges, three months' extry. leave; A. G. Reid, six months' furlough. *Madras Estab.*—A. S. Russell, three months' s.c. *Bombay Estab.*—Surg. J. C. H. Peacocke, six months' s.c.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN.

#### MILITARY.

*Madras Estab.*—Capt. A. B. Shute, R.A., Lieut. J. Jackson, S.C. *Eombay Estab.*—Surg.-Maj. W. Gray.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—J. R. Hallett (Cov.), H. G. F. Smith, F. Foreman. *Bombay Estab.*—H. C. Davidson, A. Barrett, W. H. Le Quesne, F. J. A. Hill.

HERE is a curious reminiscence of old times in India, which we cull from *Cassell's Illustrated History*:—"Among those who were captured was a handsome young sergeant of the French marines, whose appearance and manner attracted the notice of Colonel Wagenheim, of our 15th Hanoverian Regiment, who took him to his tent, had his wounds dressed, and treated him with much kindness, for, though but a sergeant, he seemed much above his station, having been bred to the law, yet his parents were humble people of Pau. Long years after, when the army of France in its great career of conquest entered Hanover under Marshal Bernadotte, his *levée* was attended by Wagenheim, then an aged general officer. You have served, I understand, in India?" said Bernadotte. "Yes." "At Cuddalore?" "Yes." "Do you remember taking a wounded French sergeant there under your protection?" After a time the veteran called the episode to memory, adding, "He was a fine young man, and I should be glad to hear of his welfare." "I was that young French sergeant," replied the Marshal, "and now will omit no means of testifying my gratitude." And old Wagenheim lived to see the marine he had protected Prince and Marshal of the Empire, Prince of Ponte Corvo, Crown Prince of Sweden, and finally Charles John XIV., King of Sweden and Norway."

## Correspondence.

### COSTS.

TO THE EDITOR.

"You are further to reflect, Mr. Woodcourt," observed Mr. Kenge, becoming dignified almost to severity, "that on the numerous difficulties, contingencies, masterly fictions, and forms of procedure in this great cause, there has been expended study, ability, eloquence, knowledge, intellect, Mr. Woodcourt, high intellect. For many years, the—a—I would say the flower of the Bar, and the—a—I would presume to add, the matured autumnal fruits of the Woolsack—have been lavished upon Jarndyce and Jarndyce."—Chap. LXV. of Dickens' "Bleak House."

SIR,—Unfortunately in India there is no public opinion, no united company of lawyers to check costs. Old ladies are at the mercy of their servants; in England an old lady can go from one solicitor to another until she can obtain justice, in India law is often divorced from justice.

The eyes of Englishmen would be opened if they could obtain a true account of the costs which have been already incurred by the Maharani of Bulrampur in Oudh. Her husband saved the life of Sir Charles Wingfield in the Mutiny, and was liberally rewarded by the British Government; he was made by Lord Canning the highest nobleman in the Province of Oudh.

In making his will he was most careful to take the best advice; the evidence of Major Erskine proves this.

His younger wife, not content with a large annuity, has forced the estate into the law courts, where it now remains.

Twelve barristers are engaged in the suit, one of them, a Native, charges one thousand rupees a day for every day in Court.

Wholly irrelevant questions have been raised in the course of this suit; the true question is a simple one—a question which can be easily answered by any sound lawyer, "To what is the younger Rani entitled?"

The difficulty of keeping pleaders and attorneys in order according to professional usage is, in India, very great. I have known a barrister put his services up to auction, to be bid for by an uncle and nephew who were quarrelling.

But Hindoo widows and orphans are helpless; they can neither conduct nor defend suits—they are plundered on all sides. Surely Government might interfere to save a portion of the estate of a Native gentleman whose loyalty towards the British in 1857 and 1858—years of rebellion—was so conspicuous? There is a curse upon those who devour widows' houses, and, for a pretence, make long prayers.—Your obedient servant,

March 18th.

T.

### SOCIETY OF ARTS, INDIAN SECTION.

At a meeting of this Section, last Friday evening, an interesting paper was read by Mr. William Simpson, entitled "Experiences on the Afghan Frontier." The chair was occupied by Major-General Sir Peter Lumsden. Having alluded to the importance of the railway now being constructed by the Russians in Central Asia, and which it was stated would be open to Merv early in April, Mr. Simpson went on to give many interesting details of a topographical and ethnological character. In the brief discussion that followed, Colonel Stewart, Mr. Saunders, and Mr. Martin Wood took part. In proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer, Sir Peter Lumsden said, in reference to the line of railway mentioned in the paper, and which, for convenience, might be termed the Russian Central Asian Railway, that it must eventually prove a work of the utmost importance. It had been predicted by a distinguished Russian General that in the spring of this year it would be completed as far as Merv, and that by the close of the year it would reach the Oxus. As to the cost they had no precise information, but the estimate allowed for a length of 750 versts at 16,000 roubles per verst, which would bring the total to about 12,240,000 roubles; and if the estimate were not exceeded it would be one of the cheapest lines in the world. The fact was that there were very few cuttings, and only one bridge of any importance. There could be no doubt that it was bound to become the principal highway for traffic and travel in Central Asia. With regard to the cultivation and population of Merv and the adjacent districts, Russia had the faculty of carrying out the repopulation of deserted districts better than any other country; and he (Sir Peter Lumsden) had been assured that the Russians were determined to reclaim the land around Merv, Sarakhs, Penjeh, and other centres that had fallen out of cultivation. They had projected two great lines of canals for the purpose of still further developing the artificial irrigation that already existed on both sides of the Murghab, so as to increase the amount of soil under cultivation; and one of these canals would extend as far as the railway to which he had alluded.

THE scientific world in India is busy investigating the habits, &c., of that troublesome insect the mosquito. Would that it could be "improved" off the face of the earth!

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.

HOME.—March 17, *Rosetta* (s), Calcutta.—18, *Victoria* (s), Bombay.—19, *Largo Law*, Calcutta.—20, *Orchomene*, Calcutta; *Star* of Greece, Calcutta; *Candahar*, Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—March 16, *Ancona* (s), London.—18, *Kashgar* (s), Colombo; *Raffaele Rubattino* (s), Marseilles.—19, *Sheik* (s), Cardiff.

CALCUTTA.—March 17, *Clan Grant* (s), Liverpool.—18, *Chusan* (s).—19, *Ellisland*, Penarth; *North*, Liverpool; *Navarino* (s), London; *Lucknow*, London.

MADRAS.—March 17, *Anger Head* (s).

## DEPARTURES.

HOME.—March 17, *Clan Ogilvie* (s), Bombay; *Ravenna* (s), Bombay.—18, *Eden Hall* (s), Bombay; *City of London* (s), Calcutta.—20, *Hereford*, Calcutta; *Rialto* (s), Bombay; *Duchess of Edinburgh*, Calcutta.—21, *Clan Murray* (s), Bombay.

BOMBAY.—March 20, *Kirby Hall* (s), Liverpool; *Sumatra* (s), Hong Kong; *Clan Cameron* (s), Dunkirk; *Arabia* (s), Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.—March 17, *Clan Drummond* (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

*S.s. Brindisi*, from London, March 24; *s.s. Lombardy*, from Venice, April 1; from Brindisi, April 5.

For Bombay: Colonel H. M. Repton, Mr. T. Collins, Mr. J. W. Hall, Mr. T. P. Collins, Mr. R. N. Burn, Mrs. Rivaz, Mr. C. Petch, Mr. W. Cox, Mrs. Fitch and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Fowle, Mr. D. E. Evans. From Venice: Mr. Ivatt, Miss Ivatt, Colonel Brereton. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Bird, Mr. D. Comins, Mrs. Fryer, Mr. H. T. Ommaney, Mr. C. A. D. Moberley, Mr. B. W. Benton.

For Malta: Mrs. Bolland and three friends, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Fridle, Capt. T. J. Smyth, Mr. Woolsey and friend, Capt. Levett, Mr. and Mrs. Hart.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Fitch and child. From Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Warner.

For Colombo: Lieut. C. Hill. From Venice: Mr. Bois, Mr. J. M. Smith. From Brindisi: Mr. J. W. Cooper.

For Suez: Major H. Kemble.

*S.s. Verona*, from London, March 31; *s.s. Mongolia*, from Venice, April 8; from Brindisi, April 12.

For Bombay: His Highness the Maharajah Duleep Singh and family, Capt. P. W. Case, Surgeons J. R. Adie, A. W. Alcock, G. H. Baker, J. M. Cadell, A. R. Edwards, H. R. Woollest, A. C. Youman, T. Grainger, Mrs. Rivaz, Mr. M. G. Pennock, Mrs. Reading and three children, Mr. W. Griffin. From Brindisi: Mrs. Fryer, Lieut. Herbert, Mr. Tickle, Capt. Thornton.

For Suez: Mr. W. Littlewood.

For Malta: Viscount Bangor, General Ward.

*S.s. Malwa*, from London, April 7; *s.s. Tanjore*, from Venice, April 15; from Brindisi, April 19.

For Bombay: Mrs. Warter and child. From Venice: Colonel C. K. M. Walter, Lady St. John. From Brindisi: Mrs. and Miss Wardrop, Capt. Turner, R.E.

For Suez: Major H. Cumings.

*S.s. Ganges*, from London, April 7; *s.s. Tanjore*, from Venice, April 15; from Brindisi, April 19.

For Colombo: Mrs. E. N. Hodges and three children.

For Calcutta: From Brindisi: Mr. E. W. Dixon.

For Madras: Colonel H. W. Whitlock, Rev. and Mrs. Bird.

For Alexandria: From Brindisi: Major Conolly.

*S.s. Rosetta*, from London, April 14; *s.s. Nizam*, from Venice, April 22; from Brindisi, April 26.

For Bombay: Mrs. Walker.

For Suez: Mr. E. Willett, Mr. C. H. Sargent.

*S.s. Nepaul*, from London, April 21; *s.s. Lombardy*, from Venice, April 29; from Brindisi, May 3.

For Madras: From Suez: Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Lyall.

For Bombay: From Brindisi: Colonel J. G. D. Walker.

*S.s. Rohilla*, from London, April 28; *s.s. Mongolia*, from Venice, May 6; from Brindisi, May 10.

For Bombay: Mr. Cousens. From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Hight.

Per B.I.S.N. *s.s. Loodiana*, to sail March 24.

For Bombay: Miss Phillips, Mrs. Parsons.

For Kurrachee: Miss B. Warwick, Mr. T. Darling.

Per B.I.S.N. *s.s. Duke of Argyll*, to sail March 31.

For Colombo: Mr. R. W. Dunn.

Per B.I.S.N. *s.s. Iluzara*, to sail April 7.

For Kurrachee: Mrs. M. J. Brind.

Per B.I.S.N. *s.s. Chyebassa*, to sail April 14.

For Calcutta: Mr. J. A. and Miss Manning.

Per B.I.S.N. *s.s. India*, to sail April 28.

For Colombo: Mrs. Norman and infant.

Per Anchor Line *s.s. Nubia*, to sail from Liverpool, March 24.

For Bombay: Mrs. T. Siddons, Mr. J. Thornhill.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. *s.s. Surat*, Capt. R. G. Murray, March 2.

From London: Mr. Pennington, Mr. Balgarni.

From Portsmouth: Mrs. L. P. Pugh, Mr. C. R. Hawkins, Mrs. G. H. Evans, Mrs. Edwards and two infants, Lieut.-Colonel H. J. T. Shea, Mr. T. C. Chown, Mr. Gard, Mr. K. Chubilda, Lieut.-Colonel W. H. Deedes, Capt. and Mrs. Smith, Lieut. Rundle, Capt. F. C. Farmer, Lieut. Dufus, Capt. Blewitt, Capt. Anglis, Lieut. Duhau, Capt. Burton, Lieut. Worsley, Capt. and Mrs. Daniells, Lieut. J. F. N. Birch, Major Heber Percy, Lieut. W. Kayes, Lieut. Hopkins, Lieut. H. F. Williams, Capt. A. R. Hume, Lieut. W. M. Watson, Surgeon and Mrs. Faunce, Surgeon Elderton, Surgeon Dixon, Sergeant-Major Murray, wife and two children.

From Brindisi: Mr. A. E. C. Trotter, Mr. Arbuthnot, Mr. Sharpe, Mr. Hooper, Mr. Massey, Mr. Hogarth, Dr. Hasard.

From Venice: Mr. E. O'Brien, Surgeon-Major Barry.

At PLYMOUTH, per P. and O. *s.s. Rosetta*, Capt. Brady, March 16.

From Calcutta: Mr. J. W. Watson, Mr. Bibby, Rev. R. Martin Messrs. T. Perry, H. Lloyd, J. Jones, R. Bainbridge, Mr. and Mrs. Stalkart, Mrs. G. Kennedy, Messrs. F. and W. Shaw, W. Dunlop.

From Madras: Mr. Siebe.

From Colombo: Mr. C. Walker.

From Bombay: Mr. Greener, Mr. Clark, Mr. D. H. Fraser.

From Aden: Miss Wingfield.

From Suez: Mr. Symes.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. *s.s. Siam*, Capt. R. F. Briscoe, left Bombay, March 5.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. H. Lambert, Mr. W. Craik, Major-General J. J. Boswell, Mrs. Boswell, Mr. and Mrs. Collister and infant, Mrs. Shipp and child, Mr. W. Gibson, Miss Steele, Colonel Sandworth, Mr. William Cooper, Capt. and Mrs. C. E. Gubbins, Mr. Hunifreys, Miss Traiche, Mr. R. Simpson.

For Brindisi: Sir George Bowen, Miss Bowen, Mr. T. S. Taylor, Mr. J. S. Begg, Colonel and Mrs. P. Greig, Mrs. Jarrett, Mr. A. M. Tod, Lieut.-General Sir R. Phayre, K.C.B., Mr. Bowen, Mr. W. A. Bankier, Mr. F. Skinner, Dr. Goffe, Colonel Wardrop.

For Venice: Mr. Alex. Robertson, Mr. Hans Justies, Capt. Sinclair, Mr. G. B. Blair, Mr. D. McFee, Mr. J. Wardle.

For Marseilles: Mr. Edwin Arnold, C.S.I., Mrs. Arnold, Miss Arnold, Mr. J. S. Hills and two boys, Mr. Wintworth, Mr. V. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Bruce and two children, Rev. G. K. Durrant and child, Mr. Walter Lucy, Mrs. Morgan, General R. S. Hill, Major-General John Watson and Mrs. Watson, two Misses Watson, Master Watson and maid, Mr. T. G. Fox, Mr. and Mrs. H. Spencer, Mr. A. C. Walker, Mr. Charrington, Rev. J. M. Walker, Mr. W. D. G. Menezies, Mr. and Mrs. Shanks, Major-General Cunningham, Hon. Justice L. R. Tottenham, Mr. Lewis Moore, Mr. F. P. Rawson, Major Turner.

For Suez: Mrs. McBagg, Miss Laura Wheeler, Miss Frances O'Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Irwin, Mr. W. Rusch, Colonel Descharmes, Lieut.-Colonel Feez.

For Port Said: Rev. J. M. Jones, Rev. T. S. Lee, Rev. J. Mulholland.

For Trieste: Mr. H. F. Evans, C.S.

For Aden: Mr. Isaac Shalom, wife and three children.

Per P. and O. *s.s. Ravenna*, Capt. Hassall, from London, March 17.

For Bombay: Lady Arbuthnot and three children, Mr. H. D. Dwane, Mrs. Foord, Mr. J. F. Tuohy, Mrs. Reid's child, Miss Lamont, Messrs. Wright, Sage, Mr. D. Perry, Mr. R. Snachey, Lieut. Caldecott, Lieut. G. Buchanan, Lieut. J. Rose, Surgeons H. G. Gardner, W. O. Wolseley, P. M. Ellis, W. L. Lane, S. A. Crick, A. Harding, McLoughlin, R. T. Beamish, C. H. Swayne, Lieut. Boulbee, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor and two children, Miss Johnson, Surgeon H. A. W. Richardson, Mr. F. J. Moore, R.N., Mr. Keast, R.N., Lieut. Elton, R.N., Mr. Rudge, R.N., and 128 seamen and marines, Mrs. Cook, Mr. W. Francis, Surgeon Dempsey, Lieut. Stephen.

For Malta: Capt. Greenfield, Mr. F. W. Mortimer, Mr. Heath, Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Richardson, Miss Arim, Assistant-Paymaster Penfold, R.N., Mr. Shepherd, Mr. Chaplin.

For Suez: Mr. H. N. Dixon, Mr. Lutwidge, Mr. Bareclay, Messrs. Gould, Capt. Dumaresq, Mr. H. Copping.

For Port Said: Mr. T. Stevenson, Dr. Barton, Mr. Barton, Major Owen, Dr. Owen.

The following passages have been engaged:—

By the *s.s. Nepaul*, Capt. S. J. Anderson, sailing on March 12.

For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Locks King, Miss Gore Brown, Capt. F. G. Steward, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Hoare, Mr. Hope, Mr. Charles P. Carty, Rev. Dr. Bennett, Mr. J. J. Briscoe, Lieut.-Colonel R. Alexander, Mr. Finlay, Mr. Miller, Mr. Azis Abdool Currim and friend, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Maurice O'Fitzgerald, Mr. Guerrier.

For London: Three Misses Wright, Lady Allen Fitzgerald and infant, Rev. C. Ash, Mrs. H. Woodward and infant, Mr. and Mrs. H. Read and child, Colonel C. J. Smith, R.E.

For Suez: Deputy Surgeon-General and Mrs. Fox, Mr. McGraff.





## Official Gazette.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Feb. 27.)

**DEAKIN**—The services of Surgeon-Major C. W. S. Deakin are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

**PHILLIPS**, Mr. A., barrister-at-law, standing counsel for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, has leave for six months, in extension.

**PORTER**, Mr. G. E., C.S., judicial commissioner, Chota Nagpore, to officiate as a judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, vice Hon. Mr. Justice Field, proceeding on furlough, or until further orders.

**SANDBERG**, Rev. S. L. G., B.A., has been appointed a junior chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

**McKEE**—The services of Mr. J. McKee, deputy conservator of forests, 3rd grade, are replaced at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, from April 1, the date on which his employment in the Rewah State ceases.

**PINHEY**, Lieut. A. F., squadron officer 3rd (Queen's Own) Regiment of Bombay Light Cavalry, is appointed to officiate as a political assistant of the 3rd class, and is posted as assistant political agent at Banswara, from the date of assuming charge.

**BONHAM**—With the sanction of H.M.'s Government the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. B. F. Bonham as consul-general for the United States of America at Calcutta.

**LA TOUCHE**, Mr. H. C. D., engineer-in-chief, Jhansi-Manickpore State Railway, is appointed engineer-in-chief, Bellary-Kistna and Cuddapah-Nellore State Railways.

**FLOYD**, Mr. W. C. L., executive engineer, 2nd grade, deputy consulting engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, is granted furlough for one year, from March 15 or subsequent date.

**LLOYD**—The Government of India has no further need of the services of Mr. E. R. S. Lloyd, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, N.W.P. and Oudh.

The following promotions are made in the Superior Accounts Establishment:—

**LAMBERT**, Colonel P., R.E., from examiner, 1st class, temporary rank, to examiner, 1st class, sub pro tem.

**BEGBIE**, Major A. G., R.E., from examiner, 2nd class, to examiner, 1st class, sub pro tem.

**TREVOR**, Major E. A., R.E., from examiner, 2nd class, temporary rank, to examiner, 2nd class, sub pro tem.

**MACDONALD**, Mr. R. G., from examiner, 3rd class, to examiner, 2nd class, temporary rank.

**MORRISON**, Mr. F., from examiner, 3rd class, temporary rank, to examiner, 3rd class, sub pro tem.

**FORDHAM**, Mr. J. W., from examiner, 4th class, 1st grade, to examiner, 3rd class, temporary rank.

**HUTCHINSON**, Mr. F. R., from examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade, to examiner, 4th class, 1st grade, sub pro tem.

**BRADDON**, Mr. J. B., from examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, to examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade, sub pro tem.

**NATH**, Pundit Prem, from examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, temporary rank, to examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, sub pro tem.

**BALSTON**, Mr. C. R. T., from deputy examiner, 2nd grade, to deputy examiner, 1st grade, sub pro tem.

**HILLIARD**, Lieutenant W. R., R.E., from assistant examiner, 1st grade, to deputy examiner, 2nd grade, temporary rank.

**ROSS**, Mr. C. E., from assistant examiner, 1st grade, sub pro tem., to deputy examiner, 2nd grade, temporary rank; with effect from January 1.

The President in Council is pleased to order the following temporary promotions from Feb. 5:—

**SWETENHAM**, Lieut.-Colonel E., S.C., superintending engineer, 2nd class, to be superintending engineer, 1st class.

**WRIGHT**, Mr. J. W., superintending engineer, 3rd class, to be superintending engineer 2nd class.

**GRAOY**, Major T., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, to be superintending engineer, 3rd class.

**PARKER**, Mr. W. H., engineer-in-chief, Benares-Cuttack-Puri Railway Surveys, is granted furlough for nine months, under section 50 of the Civil Leave Code, from March 31 or subsequent date.

The following appointments are ordered:—

**BONNUS**, Colonel J., R.E., deputy consulting engineer for railways, Bombay, to officiate as consulting engineer for railways in Bombay, during the absence of Major-General H. F. Hancock, R.E., on deputation.

**JOPP**, Colonel K. A., R.E., deputy consulting engineer to the Government of India for guaranteed railways, Calcutta, to be deputy consulting engineer for railways, Bombay.

**DOWDEN**, Colonel T. F., R.E., superintending engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank, to be deputy consulting engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta.

**COAKER**, Major W. H., R.E., deputy consulting engineer for railways, Madras, to officiate as consulting engineer for railways, Madras, during the absence of Colonel C. J. Smith, R.E., on privilege leave.

**WARDEN**, Mr. H. W., executive engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, on return from furlough, to officiate as deputy consulting engineer for railways, Madras.

**ARUNDELL**, Mr. E. W., executive engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, to officiate as deputy consulting engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore.

**BENNETT**, Mr. H. W., assistant engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, to officiate as deputy consulting engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta.

The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to make the following officiating appointments in the Indian Telegraph Department from Feb. 22, and until further orders:—

**LANE**, Mr. J. H., director, to be officiating deputy director-general, vice Collector Mallock, proceeding on privilege leave.

**BURKE**, Mr. J., superintendent, 2nd grade, to be officiating director, vice Mr. Lane, temporarily promoted.

To give effect to the orders of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State, published in P.W.D. Resolution No. 7 TE, dated Feb. 8, by the Government of India, the sixteen superintendents constituting the existing 4th grade (salary Rs. 600) will, with effect from Jan. 1 be distributed in equal proportion between the revised 4th and 5th grades (salary Rs. 700 and 600 respectively) as follows:—

**SUPERINTENDENTS, 4TH GRADE (SALARY, RS. 700).**

**ALLEN**, Mr. J. J., at present officiating in 3rd grade.

**BRIGGS**, Mr. J. A., at present officiating in 3rd grade.

**DEMARSAC**, Mr. F. R., at present officiating in 3rd grade.

**LANDON**, Mr. C. P.

**MACLEAN**, Mr. F. G.

**MARKS**, Mr. C. B. D.

**McKELVEY**, Mr. T., at present officiating in 3rd grade.

**O'KELLY**, Mr. H. M., at present officiating in 3rd grade.

**SUPERINTENDENTS, 5TH GRADE (SALARY, RS. 600).**

**BIRD**, Mr. E. C.

**BOYD**, Mr. E. A., officiating 4th grade.

**DUFFIN**, Mr. C., officiating 4th grade.

**DUTHY**, Mr. J. W. B., officiating 4th grade.

**FANSHAW**, Mr. H. W. A.

**HARE**, Mr. G. J., officiating 4th grade.

**HULLAH**, Mr. A., officiating 4th grade.

**STEVENS**, Mr. H. F., officiating 4th grade.

Consequent on the above redistribution of grades, the following appointments are sanctioned from the dates specified:—

**BOYD**, Mr. E. A., from superintendent, 5th grade, to officiating superintendent, 4th grade, dated Jan. 1.

**DUFFIN**, Mr. C., from superintendent, 5th grade, to officiating superintendent, 4th grade, dated Jan. 1.

**DUTHY**, Mr. J. W. B., from superintendent, 5th grade, to officiating superintendent, 4th grade, dated Jan. 1.

**HARE**, Mr. G. J., from superintendent, 5th grade, to officiating superintendent, 4th grade, dated Jan. 1.

**HULLAH**, Mr. A., from superintendent, 5th grade, to officiating superintendent, 4th grade, dated Jan. 1.

**STEVENS**, Mr. H. F., from superintendent, 5th grade, to officiating superintendent, 4th grade, dated Jan. 1.

**LARKINS**, Mr. A. B., from assistant superintendent, 1st grade, to officiating superintendent, 5th grade, dated Jan. 1.

**DOWSON**, Mr. E., from assistant superintendent, 1st grade, to officiating superintendent, 5th grade, dated Jan. 1.

**GOMPERTZ**, Mr. R. L. D., from assistant superintendent, 1st grade, to officiating superintendent, 5th grade, dated Jan. 1.

**JONES**, Mr. W. C. N., from assistant superintendent, 1st grade, to officiating superintendent, 5th grade, dated Jan. 1.

**KINSMAN**, Mr. F., from assistant superintendent, 1st grade, to officiating superintendent, 5th grade, dated Jan. 1.

**PHILLIPS**, Mr. W. R., from assistant superintendent, 1st grade, to officiating superintendent, 5th grade, dated Jan. 1.

**RIKARDS**, Mr. F. T., from assistant superintendent, 1st grade, to officiating superintendent, 5th grade, dated Jan. 1.

**ROBINSON**, Mr. G. M., from assistant superintendent, 1st grade, to officiating superintendent, 5th grade, dated Jan. 1.

#### FURLONGHS.

**SHAW**—Mr. W. M. Shaw, assistant superintendent, 1st grade, is allowed furlough on medical certificate for twelve months.

**MACDONALD**, Mr. R. G., inspector of Public Works Accounts, is granted furlough out of India for six months, under section 50 of the Civil Leave Code.

#### MILITARY.

**ROCHFORD**, Colonel T. F. C., Bengal Cavalry, assistant superintendent of Reserve Depot, Saharanpur, is confirmed in the appointment of superintendent of Reserve Depot, Saharanpur.

**GORDON**, Captain J. C. F., Bengal S.C., squadron officer 6th Bengal Cavalry, is confirmed in the appointment of assistant superintendent of Reserve Depot, Saharanpur, with effect from Jan. 1, vice Colonel H. C. Smith, superintendent of Reserve Depot, Saharanpur, who has vacated that appointment.

**THOMPSON**, Lieut. D. M., sub-assistant commissary-general, second class, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment, from Feb. 2.

**GRAHAM**, Lieut. S. B., Royal Sussex Regiment, appointed by the Secretary of State for India a probationer for the Indian S.C. is posted to the Madras S.C., from the date of his arrival in India.

**HANDCOCK**, Captain R. G., 39th Bengal Infantry, to be adjutant, vice Captain E. J. N. Fasken, resigned, from Dec. 11.

**ROBERTS**, Lieut.-Colonel R. S., Madras S.C., to be colonel in the army from Feb. 20.

**BUTLER**, Captain J., to be major in the Bengal S.C. from Feb. 20.

The undermentioned officers of the B.S.C. are admitted to the colonel's allowance from Feb. 20:—

**MONTAGU**, Colonel A. W.

**CALLANDER**, Colonel A.

**HEWETT**, Captain G. B., H.M.'s Indian Marine, has been permitted to retire from the service from Sept. 24.

#### FURLONGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

**GRIFFITHS**, Colonel C. J., B.S.C., commandant 3rd Sikh Infantry (m.c.), for 250 days.

**INGLIS**, Colonel R. H., commandant 6th Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for one year and 116 days.

**BIRCH**, Colonel F. M., Bengal S.C., deputy commissioner, 1st grade, officiating district judge Punjab (p.a.), for one year.

**ROWLANDSON**, Lieut.-Colonel M. A., Madras S.C., military accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade (p.a.), for two years.

HOPKINSON, Lieut.-Colonel W., General List, Infantry, cantonment magistrate, 1st class, judge Small Cause Court, Bengal (p.a.), for 243 days.  
 SEXTON, Lieut.-Colonel H. W. J., Bengal S.C., wing commander and second in command 1st Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for one year and thirty-nine days.

GASLEE, Major A., Bengal S.C., wing commander 4th Punjab Infantry (p.a.), for 245 days.

BURTON, Lieut. E. B., squadron officer 17th Bengal Cavalry (p.a.), for one year.

BUTCHER, Lieut. G. H., Bengal S.C., wing officer and adjutant 42nd Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for one year.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to reside out of India :—

WHEELER, Colonel G., Bengal S.C.

MOSELEY, Colonel R. S., Bengal S.C.

CALLANDER, Colonel A., Bengal S.C., from Feb. 20.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India :—

CHANNER, Colonel G. N., V.C., Bengal S.C. (p.a.), for six months.

BAYLAY, Lieut.-Colonel C. A., Bengal S.C. (m.c.), for six months.

WELCHMAN, Captain E. W. St. G., Bengal S.C. (m.c.), for three months.

NUGENT, Assistant Apothecary R. (u.p.a.), without pay for seven months.

### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Feb. 24.)

TUTE, Mr. A. C., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Mozufferpore, is appointed to act as magistrate and collector of Jessore, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. E. J. Barton, or until further orders.

NORTON, Mr. D., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Kurseong, Darjeeling, is transferred to the Sudder station of the district of Mozufferpore.

O'DONNELL, Mr. C. J., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Nuddea, is transferred to Kurseong, in the district of Darjeeling.

JEFFERY, Mr. J. E. B., magistrate and collector, Tippera, now officiating magistrate and collector, Monghyr, is appointed to act as magistrate and collector of Maldah, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. H. G. Sharpe, or until further orders.

POSFORD, Mr. J., joint magistrate and deputy collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to act as district and sessions judge, Pubna, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. G. G. Dey, or until further orders.

GUPTA, Mr. K. G., joint magistrate and deputy collector and munsif, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the 1st grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors, and is posted to the sudder station of the district of Nuddea.

PLACE, Mr. G. W., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Furreedpore, is transferred to Lohardugga, and is posted to the sudder station of that district.

BOROOAH, Mr. A., joint magistrate and collector, Tipperah, is appointed to act as magistrate and collector of Bogra, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. J. J. Livesay, or until further orders.

ABERCROMBIE, Mr. W. D., assistant superintendent of police, in charge of the Patna city police, is promoted to the 1st grade of assistant superintendents of police from the afternoon of Jan. 20.

MUSPRATT, Mr. E., assistant superintendent of police, in charge of the district police, Maldah, is promoted to the 2nd grade of assistant superintendents of police, from Jan. 20, vice Mr. W. D. Abercrombie.

MATHEW, Surgeon-Major R. G., civil surgeon of Mozufferpore, is appointed to be civil surgeon of Darjeeling.

THORNTON, Brigade-Surgeon J. H., civil surgeon of Bankoora, is appointed to act as civil surgeon of Mozufferpore, during the absence, on deputation, of Surgeon-Major R. G. Mathew, or until further orders.

BESTIC, Mr. W. B., assistant engineer, 1st grade, and under secretary in the Public Works Department, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani on Jan. 4.

CHASE, Mr. W. H., locomotive superintendent, is appointed to officiate as locomotive superin-

tendent, Northern Bengal State Railway, during the absence of Mr. A. Morton, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

### FURLOUGHS.

SHARP, Mr. H. G., magistrate and collector, Maldah, is allowed furlough for seven months and fifteen days, from March 25, or subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

FINLAYSON, Lieutenant J. H., of the Dacca Volunteer Rifles, is allowed leave on private affairs for one year, from 26th inst.

BOROOAH—The examination leave for three months granted to Mr. A. Borooah, joint magistrate and deputy collector, Tipperah, under the order of Dec. 22, is cancelled.

POSFORD, Mr. J., joint magistrate and deputy collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is allowed furlough for nine months, from any date after April 16 next on which he may avail himself of it.

MELITUS, Mr. P. G., assistant magistrate and collector, Meherpore, Nuddea, is allowed special leave for six months, from April 1.

### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

LESLIE, Mr. M., executive engineer, 3rd grade, reported his arrival at Nagpur, on return from furlough on Feb. 16, and is posted to the Kanhan division.

WHITE—The transfer of Mr. G. G. White, executive engineer, 4th grade, from the Jubbulpore to the Kanhan division, as notified in Central Provinces Notification No. 7, dated Jan. 26, is hereby cancelled.

### NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Feb. 13.)

STONE, Rev. A. E., B.A., whose services have been replaced at the disposal of this Government, to be chaplain of Ranikhet, from Jan. 21, or subsequent date.

SEGRAVE, Mr. W. B., assistant district superintendent of police, Meerut, to officiate as district superintendent of police, Budaun, until further orders.

HOBART-HAMPDEN, Mr. A. G., officiating assistant conservator of forests, 1st grade, attached to the Dehra Dun Division, to the charge of the Jaunsar Division of the School Circle until further orders, from the date on which he may take charge from Mr. Hearle.

DANIELL, Mr. C. E., officiating assistant district superintendent of police, to the Shahjahanpur district.

LAMBE, Mr. W., joint magistrate, 1st grade, who has reported his return from furlough, to the Burdaun district.

HEARLE, Mr. M. N., officiating deputy conservator of forests, 4th grade, in charge of the Jaunsar division of the school circle, on being relieved by Mr. A. G. Hobart-Hampden, to the central circle, on special duty.

### FURLOUGHS.

BURKITT, Mr. W. R., magistrate and collector, Muttra, furlough to Europe, for six months and 15 days, from April 15 or subsequent date.

TWIGG, Mr. J. H., magistrate and collector, Hamirpur, furlough for 18 months, from April 15 or subsequent date.

HARDY, Mr. R. G., joint magistrate, Bareilly, furlough for eight months, from April 15 or subsequent date.

HARRISON, Mr. H. A., district and sessions judge, Meerut, furlough to Europe for 18 months, from April 16 or subsequent date.

## BOMBAY.

—0—

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL

### CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, March 4.)

PRENDERGAST-WALSH, Mr. L., assumed charge of the office and duties now designated to be

those of assistant political resident, Berbers, on Aug. 27, 1884.

DODERET—H.E. the Governor-in-Council is pleased to invest Mr. W. Doderet, subdivisional magistrate in the district of Ratnagiri, with power to call for records of inferior criminal courts situate within the local limits of his jurisdiction.

SILCOCK, Mr. H. F., assistant collector in the district of Sholapur, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 1st class in the district of Sholapur.

TRUEMAN, Lieut.-Colonel T., cantonment magistrate of Belgaum, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for thirty days, from the 1st inst.

ORR, Mr. J. W., prothonotary and testamentary and admiralty registrar, High Court, Bombay, has been permitted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following appointment made by the Hon. the Chief Justice of H.M.'s High Court of Judicature :—

OLIVER, Mr. A. K., assistant registrar, High Court, appellate side, and superintendent of the High Court Press, to act as deputy registrar and sealer of the High Court on the appellate side until further orders.

OLIVER, Mr. A. K., received charge of the office of deputy registrar and sealer of the High Court on its appellate side on the 23rd ult.

ACWORTH, Mr. H. A., C.S., is appointed to act as collector of Salt Revenue, and Mr. H. L. Wright to act as deputy collector of Salt Revenue, during the absence of Mr. Trevor, or till further orders.

GLEESON—The services of Mr. E. J. H. O. Gleeson, C.S., have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

MACKENZIE, Mr. M. D., third assistant-collector in Sind, has been allowed by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence of Surgeon-Major S. O. B. Banks, or until further orders :—

PARAKH, Surgeon D. N., to act as civil surgeon, Surat.

BOYD, Surgeon H., to act as assistant-surgeon, David Sassoon Hospital, and assistant to the civil surgeon, Poona.

PLUNKETT, Mr. A. H., city magistrate, Poona, to be collector of Income-tax for the city and cantonment of Poona, in addition to his own duties.

CAMERON, Mr. W. L. S. L., to act as executive engineer for Irrigation, Sholapur, and Bijapur, vice Mr. S. Rebsch, who has been granted furlough.

WINTON, Mr. T. W. de, to act as executive engineer, Begari Canals, vice Mr. J. Young, proceeding on furlough.

H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following temporary promotions in the Engineering Establishment, with effect from Feb. 23, vice Colonel I. M. Greig, R.E., proceeded on furlough :—

GOODFELLOW, Colonel C. A., V.C., R.E., to be superintending engineer, 1st class.

MANDER, Colonel A. T., R.E., to be superintending engineer, 2nd class.

DAWSON, Mr. E. F., to act as executive engineer for irrigation, Belgaum and Dharwar, during the absence of Mr. Joyner, or until further orders.

BONUS, Colonel J., R.E., deputy consulting engineer for railways, Bombay, to officiate as consulting engineer for railways in Bombay during the absence of Major-General H. F. Hancock, R.E., on deputation.

JOPP, Colonel K. A., R.E., consulting engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, to be deputy consulting engineer for railways, Bombay.

BONUS—JOPP—Colonel J. Bonus, R.E., under-secretary to Government, to act as joint secretary to Government, Railway Department, and Colonel K. A. Jopp, R.E., as under-secretary to Government, during the absence of Major-General H. F. Hancock, R.E., on deputation.

### FURLOUGHS.

TREVOR, Mr. A. C., C.S., collector of Salt Revenue, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, from March 6.

FAGAN, Mr. R. S., deputy conservator of forests, 4th grade, and divisional forest officer, Ahmednagar, is allowed furlough for eighteen months, with effect from May 25, or subsequent date.  
WEIR, Mr. J. W. A., C.S., assistant collector, Thana, is allowed furlough on medical certificate for nine months, with effect from the 9th idem.

### MILITARY.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, Feb. 26.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

QUENTIN, Lieut. W., wing officer and quartermaster and officiating adjutant 4th Regiment Bombay Infantry, to be wing officer and adjutant, vice Captain Harrison, who has vacated the appointment on promotion.  
PEYTON, Lieut. W. J., wing officer, to be wing officer and quartermaster, vice Lieut. Quentin, appointed adjutant.  
RANSON, Lieut. J. M., officiating wing officer 12th Bombay Infantry, to officiate as wing officer 20th Regiment Bombay Infantry, on probation.  
THOMSON, Lieut. D. B., officiating wing officer 17th Bombay Infantry, to officiate as wing officer on probation.  
PELLY, Lieut. S. H., officiating wing officer 22nd Bombay Infantry, to officiate as wing officer 24th Regiment Bombay Infantry, on probation.  
BROWN, Captain W. A. (wing officer 29th Bombay Infantry), wing commander and officiating second in command, to be second in command 27th Regiment Bombay Infantry, vice Lieut. C. Sartorius, appointed commandant.  
SINCLAIR, Captain A. L., wing officer, and officiating wing commander, to be wing commander, sub pro tem, vice Captain Broome, appointed second in command, and in succession to Lieut. C. L. Sandwith, seconded.  
MELLISS, Lieut. C. J., wing officer 9th Bombay Infantry, to be wing officer.  
WILSON, Lieut. W. A. M., officiating wing officer 23rd Bombay Infantry, to officiate as wing officer, on probation.  
WERGE, Captain E., S.C., wing officer and officiating wing commander 28th Bombay Infantry, is attached to the 22nd Bombay Infantry for duty until further orders.  
WILLOUGHBY, Major J. F., General List, Infantry, commandant 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, returned to duty on Feb. 9.

(March 4.)

WYLIE, Lieut. R., is permitted to resign his commission in the Ghadechi Volunteer Rifle Corps.  
GREENFIELD, Lieut.-Colonel J. H. L., S.C., has returned to duty.

The undermentioned officer having completed eleven years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be captain from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

DOMVILLE, Lieut. J. R. C., Staff Corps, from Feb. 28.  
TRITTON, Lieut. C., S.C., 24th Regiment Bombay Infantry, is appointed sub-assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, on probation.  
GILLESPIE — Brigadier-General R. R. Gillespie, C.B., half-pay, late 136th Foot, to the divisional staff of the army, in succession to Lieut.-General Sir Robert Phayre, K.C.B., whose tenure of command expired on Feb. 28.

### FURLONGS.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

FIELDING, Lieut. Viscount, I battery, B brigade, R.H.A., from Feb. 22 to Aug. 21, to Cashmere, on private affairs.  
CHANCE, Lieut. H., A battery, 2nd brigade, R.A., from March 15 to Sept. 14, to Cashmere, on private affairs.  
BOWLES, Captain A., 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, to remain in India pending retirement, from Jan. 25, on private affairs. This cancels so much of G.O.C. No. 75 of 1885 as relates to Captain Bowles.  
RAPER, Lieut.-Colonel A. G., 2nd Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment, to the Punjab and Cashmere, from March 1 to Aug. 31, on private affairs.  
OWEN, Major C. A., Cavalry, for six months, on medical certificate, in extension,

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## THE INDIA LIST.

### CIVIL AND MILITARY, JANUARY, 1886.

Issued by Permission of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

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## GAZETTEER

OF THE  
TERRITORIES UNDER THE GOVERNMENT  
OF THE  
VICEROY OF INDIA.

BY

EDWARD THORNTON.

REVISED AND EDITED BY

SIR ROPER LETHBRIDGE, C.I.E.  
(Formerly Press Commissioner in India, &c.),

AND

ARTHUR N. WOLLASTON, C.I.E.,

H.M. INDIAN (HOME) SERVICE.

(Translator of the Anvár-i-Suhail, &c.)

WHEN Thornton's "Gazetteer of India" was originally presented to the public, it was the only compilation of its kind, and it was obviously desirable that, within reasonable limits, the work should be sufficiently comprehensive to give the reader some insight into the history of the various localities enumerated. Since that date, however, Hunter's "Imperial Gazetteer" has been prepared, which is not only much more ample than its predecessor, but is still to be greatly enlarged in the New Edition now in course of production. In these circumstances it has been thought incumbent, when issuing a New Edition of Thornton's "Gazetteer" corrected up to date, to modify in some measure the plan of the work by omitting much of the detail, and giving only such leading facts and figures as will suffice for ordinary purposes of reference, a plan which has the additional advantage of reducing the work to one moderate-sized volume.

It is obvious that the value of the New Edition must depend in a large measure upon the care and judgment which have been exercised in the preparation of the letter-press. The task was, in the first instance, undertaken by Sir Roper Lethbridge, whose literary attainments and acquaintance with India were considered to qualify him to a marked degree for an undertaking demanding considerable knowledge and experience. In order, further, to render the work as complete and perfect as is possible, the Publishers deemed it prudent to subject the pages to the scrutiny of a second Editor, in the person of Mr. Arthur N. Wollaston, whose lengthened experience gives to his criticism an unusual degree of weight and importance. The joint names which appear on the title-page will, it is hoped, serve as a guarantee to the public that the "Gazetteer" is in the main accurate and trustworthy, free alike from sins of omission and commission. It will be found to contain many hundreds of place not included in any former edition, while the areas and populations have been revised by the data given in the Census Report of 1881.

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Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	101	to
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	105	to
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1871	—	to
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1872	—	to
Paris Municipal Loan ...	—	to
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	91½	to
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	—	to
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	100½	to
Coorla Spinning Bonds ...	—	to

## BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
Bank of Bombay ...	all	10 pr.ct.	7½
Bank of Bengal ...	all	10 pr.ct.	820
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr.ct.	580
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank ...	all	5½ pr.ct.	130
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	—	—	—
National Bank of India ...	£12½	5 pr.ct.	109

## PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	2,850	—	950
Albert Ginning Co. ...	all	18 pr.ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	100	1,110
Apollo ...	403	10	270
Bellary ...	1,000	25	535
Bombay Cotton ...	125	41½	220
Broil's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	—	—	—
Colaba ...	1,880	70	785
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	12	160
East India ...	1,000	130	1,385
Fort ...	8,500	180	2,625
French ...	all	45	610
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	—	—	—
Khangum ...	—	—	—
Mercantile ...	—	—	—
Mofussil Co. ...	409	80	412½
Manmar M. ...	all	45	245
New Berar ...	—	—	—
New Indian ...	125	9	150
Prince of Wales ...	500	100	570
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	—	—	—
Sassoon ...	500	25	500
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	90	1,200
Sind ...	750	25	650
Volkart ...	1,000	20	750

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	90	1,425
Alfred Manufacturing ...	500	17½	350
Alliance Spinning ...	1,000	80	700
Albert Edward Mills ...	500	18½	450
Anglo-Indian ...	100	2	102
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ltd. (Bellary) ...	—	—	—
Bhowanuggur Mills ...	100	—	8
Bombay United ...	1,000	20	945
Central India ...	500	25	790
Coorla Mills ...	1,000	20	645
D. Spinning ...	all	—	107½
Dhun Mills ...	—	—	—
Dhurrumsey ...	—	—	—
Empress Co. ...	all	25	700
Framjee Petit ...	1,000	25	535
Golam Baba ...	400	30	256
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	—	200
Hindustan ...	1,000	40	885
Hingunghat Mill ...	—	—	—
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	50	1,065
Imperial Cotton ...	500	20	450
Indian Manufacturing ...	—	—	—
James Greaves ...	400	—	560
Jaffer Ali ...	500	40	480
Jewraj Baloo ...	1,000	30	1,100
Khandesh ...	1,000	80	970
Khatao Mackungee ...	1,000	40	870
Leopold ...	100	5	148
Madras United ...	1,000	100	2,900
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	35	603
Manockjee Petit ...	all	50	1,170
Mazagon ...	250	9	189½
Moraji Goudlass ...	1,000	15	1,525
Naigam ...	—	—	—
National ...	1,000	40	560
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20	900
Oriental ...	625	12	565
Parell ...	400	—	52½
People of India ...	—	—	100
Prince of Wales ...	500	30	100
Sassoon ...	1,000	40	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	50	1,395
Soondardas ...	1,000	50	700
Southern India ...	500	20	405
Southern Mahratta ...	—	—	—
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	35	550
Western India ...	1,000	50	710

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	218-3-0	5 pr.ct.	380
Do. New £20 Shares ...	130-14-6	do.	350
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	90
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New £18 Shares ...	—	—	—

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Bombay Burmah Trading Co. (B.) ...	1,500	3,075
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Karachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100	43
Karachee Landing and Shipping ...	300	300

Kemp & Co. ...	175	330
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	25
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	58
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	22
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,030	1,630
Teacher and Co. ...	all	1,155
Thacker and Co. ...	all	180

## LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	700	700
Frere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	1,400	312½

## CALCUTTA.—March 1.

P.O.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	
4 Promissory Notes ...	Rs. 97 9 to 97 10	
4½ of 1870 (1885) ...	99 0 to —	
4½ of 1878-79 (1895) ...	100 14 to 101 0	
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	100 14 to 101 0	
4½ of 1879 (Coupon) ...	—	to —

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6 of 1866 (1886) ...	100 8 to —	
6 of 1867 (1887) ...	101 8 to —	
6 of 1870 (1889) ...	102 8 to —	
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	103 0 to —	
5 of 1878 (1908) ...	99 0 to —	
5 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	99 0 to —	
4½ of 1882 (1902) ...	95 0 to —	

## BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to —
Agra Savings ...	100	125 to —
Allahabad ...	100	192 to 195
Alliance of Simla ...	100	140 to —
Bank of Bengal ...	500	842½ to —
Do. of Upper India ...	100	130 to —
Delhi and London ...	225	170 to —
Himalaya ...	100	120 to —
Mussoorie ...	100	100 to —
National of India ...	£12½	111 to —
Rohilkund Kumon ...	100	105 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	325 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	90 to —

## COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Price.
Alipore Coal ...	100
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 5
Asiatic Jute ...	100
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10
Barnagore Jute ...	£10
Bengal Coal ...	1,000
B. Baragundd Copper (preface A. shares) ...	5s.
Do. Deferred B. Shares ...	£1
Bengal Mills ...	£100
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100
Bonded Warehouse ...	445
Bowrah Cotton Mills ...	100
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80
Burrakur Coal ...	100
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	85
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway. Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100
Equitable Coal ...	250
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	200
Gourepore ...	100
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100
Howrah Docking ...	500
Howrah Mills ...	100
India General Steam Navigation ...	100
Kamerhat Jute Mills ...	50
Landing and Shipping ...	100
Murree Brewery ...	100
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100
Nasmayth's Patent Press ...	100
New Beerbroom Coal ...	100
Ramkistopore Press ...	100
Riversunge Coal Association ...	100
Riverside Press ...	90
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500
Sesbopore Jute Manufacturing ...	100
Strand Bank Press ...	100
Watson's Patent Press ...	100

## TEA COMPANIES.

	Price.
Adulphore Toral (Darjiling) ...	100
Amicable (Assam) ...	100
Amuckte ...	100
Arouttipore (Cachar) ...	100
Assam ...	£20
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100
Bongal (Cachar) ...	100
Do. contributory ...	80
Blahnauth (Assam) ...	200
Do. contributory ...	100
Burkholia (Cachar) ...	100
Central Cachar ...	200
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100
Chota Nagpore ...	100
Colonial (Assam) ...	100
Coocheda (Cachar) ...	100
Darjiling ...	100
Dehing (Assam) ...	90
Dehra Doon ...	100
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100
Dhunsiri ...	100
Durrung (Assam) ...	100
Eastern Cachar ...	100
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100
Endogran ...	10
Gialle (Darjiling) ...	100
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100
Gowhatti (Assam) ...	100
Grob (Assam) ...	100

Holta (Kangra) ...	100	77 to —
Hoolmarea (Assam) ...	100	88 to —
Hoolungorie (Assam) ...	100	46 to 47
Indian Terai ...	500	100 to —
Jellalporo (Cachar) ...	—	to —
Jheerl Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	to —
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	26 to 28
Kangra Valley ...	100	par
Kornafuli (Chittagong) ...	100	40 to —
Kuchunpore (Cachar) ...	100	20 to —
Kurssong and Darjiling ...	250	85 to —
Do. contributory ...	200	75 to —
Kurseong and Terai ...	—	to —
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	212 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	30 to —
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	60 to 62
Loobah ...	100	120 to —
Lower Assam ...	£27½	23 to —
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	60 to —
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	20 to —
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	to —
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	20 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	8 to —
Moran (Assam) ...	—	to —
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	70 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	60 to —
Mungledye (Assam) ...	—	to —
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	to —
Do. contributory ...	125	—
New Falldhi (Darjiling) ...	—	to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	30	130 to —
Nutanpore (Cachar) ...	—	to —
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	40 to —
Punkabore (Darjiling) ...	100	65 to —
Puttareah (Sylhet) ...	100	60 to —
Rajabare (Assam) ...	—	to —
Sapakati ...	100	110 to —
Second Mutual Cachar ...	56	10 disct.
Seemah ...	—	to —
Singbulli and Murnah ...	100	88 to —
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	60 to 61
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	32 to —
Springdale (Darjiling) ...	100	88 to 90
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	30 to —
Tundarra (Darjiling) ...	100	65 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	110 to 112
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	105 to —
Takvar (Darjiling) ...	200	150 to —
Upper Assam ...	£10	16 to 25

## LONDON.—March 23.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

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3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. ...	89½ to 90½
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	101 to 101½
4 Do. October 10, 1888 ...	101½ to 102
4 India Enforced Paper ...	72 to 73
4 Do. do. 1885 ...	—
4 Do. do. 1893 ...	73 to 76
4 Ceylon, 1882 and 1893 ...	107 to 109
4 Do. 1893-8 ...	101 to 103
4 Mauritius, 1881 ...	103 to 105
6 Do. 1893-96 ...	112 to 116
4 Do. ...	102 to 104
4 Straits Settlements Government ...	105 to 107

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East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c. ...	100
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100
South Indian, 4½ p.c. ...	100

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Bengal Central, Lm., Shs. ...	5	4½ to 5½
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	154 to 156
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ...	—	23 to 24
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A. 1953 ...	—	23 to 24
Do. Ann. B. £1 per ann. (less) ...	—	24½ to 25½
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4 p.c. ...	—	121 to 126
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	146 to 148
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ...	100	130 to 132
Do. do. 4½ p.c. ...	100	123 to 125
Do. do. 4½ p.c. ...	100	117 to 119
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	129 to 131
Rohilkund and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. ...	4½	4 to 4½
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Do. do. 5 p.c. shares ...	5	to —
South Indian, guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	129 to 131
Do. do. 4½ p.c. ...	100	to —
South Mahratta Gua., L.I. ...	20	102½ to 103½
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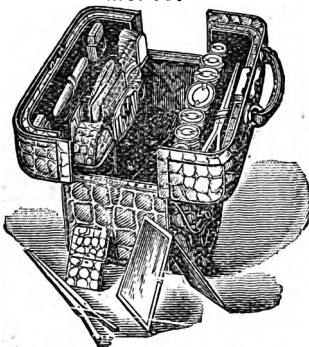
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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1886.

## Notes of the Week.

THE overland mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 12th March; from Calcutta, Madras, and Allahabad to the 10th March.

THE *Times* Correspondent, telegraphing from Mandalay on the 25th, reports Colonel Sladen's entertainment at a farewell dinner, and his departure from the Capital. The gallant Colonel considered that the garrison of Mandalay was being dangerously reduced shortly before his departure. Colonel Sladen also expressed his opinion that [the staff of civil officers should be increased, as it was desirable that the troops sent to attack Dacoits should, if possible, be accompanied by a civil officer acquainted with the Burmese language. At present there is reason to fear that owing to the ignorance of the language and people, the troops sometimes might mistake villagers for Dacoits.

THERE is at length a hope of our seeing the end of French intrigue at Mandalay, where it is announced on good authority that M. de Bouteiller, the French Consul, will leave, and the French Consulate at Mandalay will be abolished, as soon as the French claims of three and a half lakhs against the late Burmese Government are settled.

IN the opinion of the military authorities the condition of Upper Burmah continues slightly to improve on the whole. The present staff of civil officers is altogether inadequate for the work of reorganisation, and the want of officials seriously delays the settlement of the country.

ON the vacation of his command by General Prendergast, on the 31st of March, the following arrangements come into force:—Colonel White will command the field force in Upper Burma, with local rank of Major-General, with two Brigadiers, Hodding and Griffith. Colonel Dickens is to command Colonel Hodding's brigade pending his arrival.

KING THEBAW was to leave Madras for Ratnaghiri on the 27th.

SOME time since we expressed our conviction that, with Mr. Gladstone in power, Russia would be emboldened to make fresh demands in regard to the Afghan boundary, but we were hardly prepared to find our prognostications so soon verified. From Meshed (March 27) we hear that work is said to be practically at a standstill with the Afghan Demarcation Commission, in consequence of the Russian Commissioner having unexpectedly advanced claims which the British Commissioner will not entertain. The question has been referred to the respective Governments. Meantime the demarcation is stopped.

A further communication from Calcutta gives the *Times* the subjoined items as forming part of the Budget, which is described as "in great part a wail over the prospects of silver." We read:—

Some of the minor details of the Budget are of more or less interest. The concentration of troops at Rawul Pindi last year cost £50,000; the Delhi camp exercises are estimated to have cost £100,000; the extra subsidies for the Ameer of Afghanistan, £200,000; the Afghan Delimitation Commission, £190,100. The revenue of Upper Burmah during the first year of occupation is estimated at £665,000, and the expenditure at £749,500.

AT a recent meeting of the Central Committee of Lady Dufferin's Fund it was announced that the Prince and Princess of Wales had become vice-patrons; also that the Begum of Bhopal, in addition to the munificent gifts

already presented, is about to establish a female ward, under a lady doctor, in Bhopal, and that the high priest of the Hindu temple of Baidyanath has offered gold and silver medals to female medical students belonging to Brahmin and other high castes. Lord Reay is to preside at a meeting at Bombay on Tuesday, for the purpose of forming a branch in the Western Presidency.

THE departure from India of Sir R. Garth, the Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court, has been universally regretted. Ill-health prevented his serving the entire period, but the full pension has been granted him in consideration of his services.

SIR. O. ST. JOHN has been transferred from Kashmir to Beloochistan.

How odd it is to see the result of looking at the same thing from different points of view! Here are the Rangoonites almost rabid because they have contributed so many lakhs to the Indian Exchequer; while, *per contra*, the entire Indian Native Press is crying out shame on the Government because they, the Natives of India, the very individuals who have been so much benefited by the annexation of part of Burma, are called on to pay for the absorption of the remainder, by which they will, in course of but a few years, still more largely profit.

WHEN a family comes into a country parish, how the "old-established" ladies observe the lady members of the new family! Especially, we much fear, in church. "Ought we to visit?" is the question usually raised, just outside the church porch, as the new comers make their way to their carriage—raised, of course, by the ladies: the husband or father not having a voice in the matter: he is "only a man," as Miss Marjoribanks sagely remarked. Well, ladies initiate and regulate all social intercourse here. In India this is, if possible, even more the case, and one can but welcome every indication of the willingness of English ladies to court the society of their Native sisters. Lady Dufferin, as is well known, has, with this end in view, devoted much time to the study of Hindustani, and it is pleasing to hear that the wife of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal converses fluently in Bengali.

Lord Dufferin has well earned any honours which Her Majesty may be pleased to confer on him. But we doubt if he will care for an archbishopric. *Nolo archiepiscopari* will, doubtless, be his feeling. Yet we read in a native contemporary:—

The Burmese are not devoid of humour. At a meeting held at Rangoon they agreed to submit a memorial to the Viceroy praying that they might be allowed to have an Archbishop or head over their religion, consequent on the dethronement of their king. According to the laws of British India, Lord Dufferin has become the Governor of Upper Burmah, and, according to those of the conquered country, he ought to become the head or, of Buddhism as it may be termed, the grand Lama, of Burmah. If the Burmese have sense they will carry out this suggestion.

THE *Broad Arrow* learns that Statute 23 and 24 Vict., c. 100, and other Acts relating to the Army in India, are not to be included in the Acts referred to the proposed Select Committee on Indian affairs.

WE cannot but think it a mistake not to recognise the services rendered by the Zhob expedition; they were very arduous, and to leave them wholly unnoticed seems very ill-placed parsimony.

IT is generally supposed that Lord Dalhousie will have the reversion of the Governorship of Madras in succession to Mr. Grant Duff. Up to the change of Government in England, it was all but understood that Sir H. D. Wolff would be Mr. Duff's successor. Lord Dalhousie is not wholly a novice in India, having spent some time shooting in the Terai along with his uncle, the late Sir Henry Ramsay, the Commissioner of Kumaon.

## Chit Chat.

SIGNOR COMOTTO is a bold man. At the commencement of the Burmese war he was entrusted by King Theebaw with the arduous task of closing the Irrawaddy. "The worst thing that can happen to me," he wrote, "will be to become a prisoner of the English, and they will certainly respect me." After the campaign was finished he claims "that justice for which the British Government are so renowned." This is indeed "running with the hare and hunting with the hounds."

"THERE can be no burking the fact," writes the *Pioneer*, "that the Russians are displaying extraordinary activity and enterprise in dealing with their newly-acquired possessions in Central Asia." Doubtless—but whoever save a doctrinaire ignoramus thought it would be otherwise?

It seems to be admitted on all hands that something must be done to bring the errant rupee to a proper sense of its dignity. So Bi-metallism is just at present in the ascendant.

A CHARMING tale is current in the London Clubs anent the zenana missions. A gushing young and enthusiastic daughter of Eve, dying with anxiety to befriend the "good cause," be-thought herself that she would try and learn a little about the enterprise which had filled her maiden bosom with dreams of oppression, cruelty, and wrong, but for the life of her she could not find "Zenana," or any place resembling it, in the atlas! She was in despair, and well she might be at her own ignorance.

CEYLON produces 50,000,000 lbs. of tea per annum, as compared with 70,000,000 lbs. exported from India. Rather a formidable competitor is the tiny isle. The leaves of the shrub, it is said, can be gathered all the year round, but surely this is a questionable advantage, since trees, like human beings, need rest to recuperate their powers; and if this be so, what will happen a few years hence? But "Carpe diem" is the motto of the Singha-lese.

ON the occasion of the Bombay races the authorities bethought themselves that the course should look smart, so they gave orders that the Grand Stand and Stewards' Stand should be painted, but the usual "how not to do it" might well have been the order of the day, for the task was not finished till a few hours before the meeting, so that as people thronged to witness the racing they carried with them on their clothes huge daubs of green paint. It is bad enough on these occasions to lose one's money and one's temper without the further annoyance of having everything in the way of costume ruined by thoughtless stupidity on the part of those responsible for the comfort and welfare of the "upper ten."

"A MAN always writes with greater freedom about a subject of which he is entirely ignorant." This is rather a neat way of putting things.

WHILE England has witnessed the humiliating spectacle of the richest and finest city in the world handed over to anarchy and plunder for two whole days, Bombay has been the scene of quite a different line of action. In the Western Capital the police force turned out in considerable strength to remove from the town "a wretched, harmless, half-clothed, and apparently mad man, who is occasionally seen begging about the streets." The shouting and babel of tongues which accompanied this display of power is represented to have been disgraceful. The pendulum is always in motion. At one time impotent weakness is the order of the day, at another blustering swagger takes the place of decorous propriety.

A CURIOUS case happened recently at Bombay. A dealer had 10,000 small pictures in his shop, and two of the number were considered to be beyond the pale of propriety; so he was indicted. He pleaded that such a ridiculous proportion could not fairly lay him open to the charge brought against him. The authorities, however, thought otherwise, and sentenced him to pay a fine of £20 and undergo two months' imprisonment. Bombay is, indeed, virtuous!

Of late years men in the Civil Service have found it difficult to put by for a rainy day; at any rate, till towards the close of their career, when, should a highly-paid office fall to their lot, some opportunity would be afforded of saving money for the support of their families when the hand of death has swept away the bread-winner of the home. But now it is proposed to reduce the allowances of the prizes of the Service, which means, in plain language, that none but persons of more or less private means can afford to take service in India. This, forsooth, is the tendency of a democratic age, when it is preached in the lanes and bye-ways that every son of Adam is as good as his neighbour, and that no one must be born with rights or advantages over his

fellows. So all the world must be fools, paupers, thoughtless, imprudent, sickly, and ill-shaped; to be otherwise would be to violate the dead-level of democracy.

## INDIA OFFICE.

MARCH 25.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Major (Brevet Col.) J. H. Broome, Inf., Capt. C. E. Gubbins, S.C.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—W. M. Shaw, H. G. Boyce.

### EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Surg.-Maj. P. Cullen, six months; Mr. B. Ashburner, Ind. Marine, six months; Mr. C. H. Owen, Ind. Marine, six months.

*Bombay Estab.*—Col. R. A. C. Hunt, Inf., one year and two days; Lieut.-Gen. C. J. Merriman, C.S.I., R.E., seven months; Major W. J. Le Breton, S.C., six months; Lieut.-Col. J. Withers, S.C.; six months; Lieut.-Col. H. N. Reeves, S.C., six months.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Capt. T. C. Pears, B.S.C., six months' furlough.

*Bombay Estab.*—G. H. D. Wilson (Cov.), two months' furlough.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN.

#### MILITARY.

*Bombay Estab.*—Major C. J. A. Yates, Inf., Surg.-Maj. B. C. Keelan

### INDIA THROUGH GERMAN SPECTACLES.

The subjoined, which we extract from the *St. James's Gazette*, may be recommended as profitable reading to Messrs. Cotton, Blunt, and other depreciators of British work in India.

In his new book, "Trough the British Empire" (published by Mr. John Murray), the Baron von Hübner gives a decidedly flattering estimate of the results of English rule in India.

"Materially speaking, India has never been as prosperous as she is now. The appearance of the natives, for the most part well-clothed, and of their villages and well-furnished cottages, and of their well-cultivated fields, seems to prove this. In their bearing there is nothing servile; in their behaviour towards their English masters there is a certain freedom of manner and a general air of self-respect; nothing of that abject deference which strikes and shocks new-comers in other Eastern countries. I have no means of comparing the natives of to-day with the natives of former generations; but I have been able to compare the populations who owe direct allegiance to the Empress with the subjects of the feudatory princes. For example, when you cross the frontier of Hyderabad, the climate, the soil, the race are the same as those you have just quitted; but the difference between the two States is remarkable, and altogether to the advantage of the Presidency of Madras or of Bombay. The relations of the civil and military officers with the people leave nothing to be desired. If proof were needed to show how deeply rooted among the populations is English prestige, I would quote the fact that throughout the peninsula the native prefers, in civil and still more in criminal cases, to be tried by an English judge. It would be impossible, I think, to render a more flattering testimony to British rule. But no one, even if he looks with the eyes of a pessimist, which I do not, and makes a large allowance for the infirmities and weaknesses inherent in human nature, can deny that the British India of our days presents a spectacle which is unique and without a parallel in the history of the world."

What, asks the Baron, has wrought these miracles? His answer is—

"The wisdom and the courage of a few directing statesmen, the bravery and the discipline of an army composed of a small number of Englishmen and a large number of natives, led by heroes; and lastly, and I will venture to say principally, the devotion, the intelligence, the courage, the perseverance, and the skill, combined with an integrity proof against all temptation, of a handful of officials and magistrates who govern and administer the Indian Empire."

The native press, Baron von Hübner thinks, does very much more harm than good:—

"The native press, now perfectly free, is merely an effect and a corollary of the system adopted in the matter of public education. Macaulay thought that it did more good than harm. Such is not the opinion of even the most Liberal officials whom I have heard discuss this subject. It is evident that a free press presupposes a public opinion, which does not exist in India, and moreover a public opinion which, though partly formed by the press, is capable of controlling and checking it. Besides, a free press is an anomaly in a country devoid of parliamentary insti-



tutions and governed by a bureaucracy responsible to its heads and not to the country. Of the native press in general little good is said. Intemperance of language, a great confusion of ideas, coupled with extreme ignorance of the matters handled, characterise, with few exceptions, native journalism. It is accused also of getting money by means of intimidation. The "hush-money" extorted from the rich zemindars, who have peccadilloes on their conscience or are unjustly charged with them, would form the bulk of the profits reaped by the popular newspapers. So unfavourable is the universal opinion among Anglo-Indians, that a stop would have been put long ago to these scandals were it not for the innate aversion of the English to condemn without a trial, and, so far as the Liberals are concerned, for their attachment to the principles of their school, among which the liberty of the press holds a foremost place. Lord Lytton, after his arrival, by means of an Order in Council, put a check to the excesses of the press. Lord Ripon lost no time in repealing the law enacted by his predecessor. In the main, every one agrees in saying that the press, even from a political point of view, exercises a bad influence on those who are able to read."

## NOTICES OF BOOKS.

### A GAZETTEER OF THE TERRITORIES UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF THE VICEROY OF INDIA.\*

Neither from the title-page nor from the Preface does the purchaser of this really excellent work learn the full value of his acquisition. The book purports to be a revision of Thornton's Gazetteer of the Countries under the Government of India. It is this, but it is a great deal more than this; for, besides a full list (at pp. 1003-32) of the various railway-stations, and of ports (pp. 1033-47), it comprises (pp. 1048-1070) a complete Gazetteer to Ceylon, which is, of course, nowise administratively connected with India.

Macaulay said of the survivors of the Black Hole of Calcutta that their own mothers would not have recognised them. We may most safely aver that Mr. Thornton, the parent of this Gazetteer, would not, in its present form, be able to recognise his own hantling; but for a different reason, for, whereas Holwell and those of his fellow-sufferers who survived were emaciated beyond recognition, the Gazetteer has greatly increased in size. Let us take, at random, one letter. It shall be R, which contains the names derived, or compounded, from Rae, Rai, Raj, Ram, Rana, Rani, Rao, &c. R, too, is one of the letters with which, as an initial, scarcely any Europeanised form of spelling has very greatly interfered; it is one, therefore, which may be taken as a fair specimen. Now, under this letter R, in Thornton's last edition, we have 443 references, whereas in the present revised issue there are no less than 709, an increase which fairly indicates the greatly augmented scope of the present volume.

Naturally enough, such a multiplicity of countries, rivers, towns, and villages could not be described at great length; otherwise the work would have run into several tomes, or, if kept within the space of a single volume, would have been more unwieldy than the Post-office Directory. It was, therefore, unavoidable that the matter in hand should be compressed, that all redundancies should be excised, and that the really needful information should be conveyed in the fewest possible words consistent with lucidity and precision.

This has been done, and well done; yet nothing material is omitted. The boundaries, area in square miles, and population, of every Province, division, and district, are given; the exact distance of each town or village from the more important cities; the latitude and longitude of nearly every place is assigned: the position of the Thanas, so important to the traveller, indicated; the reader is informed, which are the principal products of each part of the country, and, in cases where they can be distinctly stated—as, for instance, opium in the Indore state—those of every Native Principality, are also noted.

A Gazetteer is nothing if not precise as well as exhaustive; and a work on which, in small things, we cannot rely, is apt to excite mistrust when we come to deal with larger matters. It used to be said that that wondrous abstraction, "the law," felt a sublime disregard for trifles. (*De minimis non curat lex.*) Now we look on it as an especial merit of this book, viewed as a work of reference, that it pays particular attention to what we may fairly call infinitesimals. We find, for instance, such entries as the following:

Doddabbur, a village in Coorg (Madras). Population 34.

Mallaballi, a village in Coorg. Population 27; the two together not approaching in number the denizens of a single flat of any of the Peabody buildings. Any London workhouse would supply inhabitants for some scores of such villages; yet the latter are

\* "A Gazetteer of the Territories under the Government of the Viceroy of India." By Edward Thornton. Revised and Edited by Sir Roper Lethbridge, C.I.E., formerly Press Commissioner in India, &c., and Arthur N. Wollaston, C.I.E., H.M. Indian (Home) Service, Translator of the Anvar-i-Suhaili, &c. London: W. H. Allen and Co. 1886.

not insignificant enough to escape the chiefs who take notes on behalf of a Gazetteer.

In the same manner we find that Protean term "State,"—which, according to the comity of Indian official correspondence, is applicable alike to the enormous dominions of the Nizam of the Deccan, and to the few, possibly barren, acres which surround the half ruinous fortlet of some petty lordling—duly distinguishing every little territory which can lay the smallest claim to it. For instance:—

"Rawai, State in Punjab. Area 3 square miles. Population (1881) 752."

"Magori, State in Mahi Kantha, Bombay, paying a yearly tribute of £9 to the Rájá of Edar. Population (1881) 3,076."

The information afforded regarding that part of India which will, for many a year to come, be that on which Englishmen will have to keep their attention fixed, the North Western Frontier, is most accurate, and certainly as full as could be expected, when it is borne in mind, that mere detail is wholly foreign to the purpose of the work. Of Kashmir, the Suleiman range, Kabul and its river, Kandahar, and so on enough is stated to convey to the reader that amount of general information which will enable him the more readily and profitably to consult more elaborate works for minor details.

Compression being necessarily the *mot d'ordre*, we must not be surprised that even the Presidency towns have not a very large space allotted to them, though Bombay seems, compared with the other two, to have received somewhat scant courtesy in this respect.

Of course the everlasting difficulty of spelling comes to the fore in full force. The intention of the editors has been to adhere to the system of transliteration, if so it may be termed, adopted by Dr. W. W. Hunter, a system which is probably as good as any other which has been prominently brought forward. But they have, in our opinion most wisely, deviated from this mode of spelling in the case of well-known names, such as Cawnpoor, Lucknow, Meeran Meer, Mysore, and others. But, even thus, the nicest discrimination will at times scarcely suffice to avoid at least an apparent inconsistency, for at page 517 we find, in its due place, "*Lakhnau*, a village of Etawah" (precisely the same name), spelt in a manner which would have delighted the heart of that great Oriental purist, Mr. E. B. Eastwick. However, the difficulty has, for all practical purposes, been surmounted by entering the name of a state, or a place, under every probable mode of spelling. As, for instance, the little hill state of Bussahir, a late chieflet of which indulged in zulum to such an extent as to invoke the interference of the then Viceroy (Lawrence, if we correctly remember). No human being would think of looking for this name as Bashahr, under which an account of the little territory is to be found; and we are accordingly, under Bussahir, referred to Bashahr, the new way of spelling the name—similarly "Mahomed Khan Ka Tanda" refers us for information to "Tanda Muhammad Khan"—while the description of the well known province is given under the old form of Mysore, to which we are referred if we venture to "commit flirtation" with the new-fangled, though "authoritative" form Ma'sur. In one or two instances this has been inadvertently omitted, as in the well-known Mahomdee, in Oudh, (where James Thomason and other Europeans were massacred in 1857) which figures only as Muhamdi. These are, however, exceptions to the excellent system of cross-references which is a marked feature of the work. This matter of spelling will always be a crux in transliterating Oriental words into European tongues. The French have, perhaps, been the greatest sinners in this respect. (Djedda for Jedda, and Tonkin for Tong-King, not to mention others innumerable, are specimens of their skill in rendering a name etymologically unrecognisable.) But we have run them somewhat close, and it is a great merit of this Gazetteer that it has been so successful in minimising the "confusion of tongues" by the judiciously arranged system of cross-references, of which we have above given one or two instances. The Editors have produced a book of reference at once valuable for the information which it contains, and practically useful on account of the clear manner in which this is placed before the reader. The typography, too, differs, greatly for the better, from all previous editions of Thornton's Gazetteer.

### LIFE OF GENERAL SIR CHARLES NAPIER, G.C.B.\*

Himself a remarkable man, the hero of this Biography belonged to a remarkable family. "His maternal grandfather, the second Duke of Richmond, was called from college to marry Lady Sarah Cadogan, daughter of Marlborough's favourite general—a match arranged between the parents to cancel a gambling debt." To this circumstance the world owes its statesman, Charles James Fox, and its three generals, Sir George, Sir William, and Sir Charles Napier, a galaxy of talent and genius seldom equalled, perhaps never surpassed.

Charles James Napier was born at Whitehall, London, on the

\* "Life of General Sir Charles Napier, G.C.B." By William Napier Bruce. London: John Murray. 1885.

10th August, 1782, but received his education at a town on the Liffey, a few miles from Dublin. Following the fashion of the time amongst the aristocracy of the eighteenth century, he obtained a commission in the 33rd Regiment when only twelve years of age, and shortly afterwards exchanged into the 89th. His first experience of war was gained in the insurrection of 1798, when he had to face the stern and horrible realities of civil war. In the autumn of 1800 he was appointed to a lieutenancy in the 95th, or Rifle Corps, and in 1803 was placed on the staff of his cousin, General Fox, commanding the London district. But fortune had great things in store for him, and in 1808 he was ordered to join the 1st battalion of the 50th Regiment, then at Lisbon, thereupon the young lieutenant soon found himself in the midst of the Peninsula War. Fearfully wounded, he fell into the hands of the French as a prisoner of war, and for a time was in enforced idleness, but an exchange took place, and the young warrior once again joined the fray, till a bullet tore away a portion of his left jaw, and he was carried off the field of battle, to quote his own words, "alive, but not merry." On recovering, he received the command of the 102nd Regiment, then stationed at Bermuda, an appointment which he vacated on proceeding to the seat of war in America. Space precludes more than a bare mention of his employment in the Ionian Islands and in the northern district of England, and we pass on to the scenes of his triumphs, the plains of India, in which country he landed in December, 1841, to assume the command at Poona. Times were then indeed critical. The Afghan disaster had unhinged the Native mind, and of the many regions where mischief was seething Scind stood prominent. It is no part of our design to sketch the causes which led to the invasion of that country, and its eventual incorporation within the domains which own the sway of the Lord Sahib Bahadur, who sits on the throne in the City of Palaces. Still less is it our intention to re-open the dispute which for years ran high between the supporters of Outram, the "Bayard of India," and Napier, the conqueror of Scind—Sir Charles Napier, as we must now call him, for he had been gazetted a K.C.B. It will suffice to say that, judged from a military point of view, the General's actions merit the highest praise, and it may be questioned whether the annals of war contain examples of more profound skill, more hazardous daring, or more successful prowess.

Nor will many be found ready to question that the subsequent government of the country, after its annexation, was masterly in the highest degree, and of a nation to give the soldier-ruler a just claim to be enrolled as one of the greatest administrators in a country which stands pre-eminent in the scroll of time as the land of able rulers and successful governors. For his success in Scind he was created a G.C.B. and assigned the colonelcy of the 22nd Regiment.

Less known to fame, but, from a military point of view, scarcely less worthy of admiration, was his successful attempt to bring into subjection the hill robbers of the northern frontier of the district which he administered. For 600 years it had been the boast of these redoubtable miscreants that not a solitary European soldier, from amongst the many who had attacked their forts, had ever lived to tell the tale, not one but left his whitened bones to proclaim the folly of all attempts to oust the plunderers from their natural fortresses. But Sir Charles Napier, by forced marches of incredible rapidity, by attacks seemingly hopeless, and against overwhelming numbers, inspired the Chiefs with such awe that in the course of a few months they laid down their arms and became peaceable neighbours, and in some instances trusted allies.

Napier's part in the Sikh war was confined to a ride of 1,800 miles from Kurrachee to Lahore, for ere he arrived the battle of Sohraon had humiliated the followers of the Guru, and for a time humbled the aspirations of the proud Runjeet Singh, the Lion of the Punjab.

Ill-health now forced Sir Charles Napier home to recruit his constitution, but ere long troubles once more arose in the East, and public opinion forced the Court of Directors to send the veteran warrior once again to sunny India as Commander-in-Chief, but for a second time Fortune deserted him. On his arrival at Calcutta on 6th May, 1849, he found the war was over, Lord Gough, the heroic leader of no less heroic soldiers, having wiped out the disasters which befell his earlier attempts, and Sir Charles Napier had to content himself with the routine work devolving upon the head of the army; but things were not pleasant—the Commander-in-Chief did not get on pleasantly with the irritable and imperious little nobleman who ruled the destinies of the Indian peoples, and the veteran warrior could ill brook the treatment he received at Lord Dalhousie's hands, so towards the end of 1850 he resigned and returned to England, where he lived in more or less seclusion till his death, which occurred in the spring of 1853.

Such is the tale told to the public by Mr. Napier Bruce, who has performed his task with conscientious fidelity. Of course, following the example of all biographers, he indulges more or less in hero-worship, but not to an extent to occasion weariness, or give rise to disgust; and perhaps he may be pardoned for a little enthusiasm in pleading the cause of one of the finest

military characters of modern times—one of a triad of brothers who have immortalised the profession of arms by examples of daring courage, consummate skill, and unimpeachable uprightness.

#### A STORY OF ACTIVE SERVICE IN FOREIGN LANDS.\*

The writer gives us, in these Extracts from his letters home at the time of the Crimean war, a good account of the life of an army Assistant-Surgeon in the days before our struggle with Russia had brought it within the knowledge of every one who cared to look into facts, that our army medical organisation really had scarcely an existence, and that, if every officer employed in it did not do exactly what was right in his own eyes, this was to be attributed to a sense of duty, rather than to any efficient Departmental control.

The story of the Crimean war, every result attained, by which has been lost by peddling and timorous action on the part of successive Foreign Secretaries, has almost passed into the domain of what may be called ancient history. Yet there are lessons, and these neither few nor insignificant, to be learnt from the "horrible and heartrending" sufferings endured by our soldiery on the barren and exposed promontory which overlooks at once Sebastopol, the then magnificent arsenal, and Balaklava, the little port which we chose for our base of operations.

It may be assumed that green coffee, to whitewash the administrators of which a Chelsea mutual-puffery Board was convened, has gone "where the good niggers go"—at least, we have of late heard of no exactly similar delinquency. But the days of bad ammunition and bad weapons are not extinct, nor are they likely to become so, as long as members of the Government are interested in firms of contractors. It is suggestive, on this point, to read that (p. 127) "our gunners were obliged to stop firing from the large mortars last night; the fuses . . . caused the shells to burst as they left the muzzles of the mortars, and several of our men were badly wounded. These fuses, which were recently sent out, are said to have been made in 1810—only forty-five years ago!"

Our author had never seen war, so he must be excused for thinking (p. 227) that 23,000 British troops had never been reviewed before. We think that Lord Raglan, had the "Edinburgh Boy" ever seen anything but his Lordship's back, could have told him a somewhat different story.

We find the same contrast, between Russian expeditions procedure and our own dilatoriness, in the Crimean days, as we see at the present moment so deplorably exhibited in the "Railway Race" towards Afghanistan. This time it is as to work done during an armistice. "They (Russians) seem (p. 132) to have done as much in those four hours as we generally do in as many months." Whatever the low state of Russian civilisation, it were vain to deny to Russian officers a knowledge of the value of time, in which we are far behind them.

Turning to a more pleasant subject, we find an allusion to Russian music which we do not remember to have seen before, and which reminds one, as to the distribution of the notes, of the singing in the Russian cathedrals, where, as is well known, each singer uses, as called for, only the four or five best notes of his "register." One of the bands, we read, "is said to be entirely made up of cows' horns, each tuned to a single note. The conductor stands in front, and points his bâton to each horn as he wants a certain note, which is sounded, and so on to each note in succession till the theme is completed."

Here we must conclude our notice of a book which, though it aims only at conveying youthful impressions, yet contains much which is interesting, and, more, which is—to those who know how history repeats itself, and can read between the lines—highly instructive. The "Edinburgh Boy" writes a pleasant and unaffected style, and his book is well worth reading.

#### COFFEE, ITS CULTIVATION AND PROFIT.†

Coffee, indigenous to Africa, and deriving its well-known name from the district of Kaffa, where it was first cultivated, and whence it, in the first instance reached Arabia, as "blood-red keweh" (p. 2), has been the subject of many a monograph, of which we had occasion, some time since, to notice one by Mr. C. F. Van Delden Laerne (ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL, 1885, p. 558), perhaps the most exhaustive work of the kind which has ever appeared. The volume before us does not attempt to

\* "A Story of Active Service in Foreign Lands. Extracts from Letters sent home from the Crimea 1854-56." By an Edinburgh Boy. London: Blackwood and Sons. 1886.

† "Coffee, its Cultivation and Profit." By Edwin Lester Arnold. London: W. F. Whittingham and Co., Gracechurch-street. 1886.

‡ "Brazil and Java. Report on Coffee Culture in America, Asia, and Africa, to H.E. the Minister of the Colonies." By C. F. Van Delden Laerne. With Plates, Maps, and Diagrams. London: W. H. Allen and Co. 1885.

traverse the wide field occupied by Mr. Laerne. Its object is confined to being a practical guide to those who may entertain the idea of devoting their time and money to Coffee-planting, and it might not inappropriately have been entitled "A Handbook for intending Coffee-planters," as which we think it excellent. Such persons will here find, in few well-digested words, the fullest information as to the countries most favourable to their enterprise, the regulations as to grants of land which obtain in each of these countries, the peculiar soil to be selected, and the way to treat it during its transmutation from virgin forest land into a productive plantation. The remarks on the labour to be obtained—always one of the thorns in a young planter's sides—are carefully considered: and, though Mr. Arnold's experience would seem chiefly to have been acquired in Southern India and Ceylon, are generally, so far as we are aware, applicable elsewhere.

Much of the ill-success which has operated as a heavy blow and sore discouragement to new hands disposed to engage in this interesting, and, when intelligently pursued, profitable, path in life, seems to us to be due to an insane tendency to take far more land than the available capital justifies. Our English proverb, "Out your coat according to your cloth," is well matched by the Canarese saying of which Mr. Arnold reminds us (p. 57), "Stretch your legs according to your blanket," and enforces the remark of an old planter which he quotes: "Forty times out of fifty the true reason of failure and disappointment in this branch of agriculture is due to more land being taken in hand than the limits of available capital warrant."

Our author gives, at p. 216, a balance-sheet showing the estimated expenses and returns, during three years, of bringing into bearing 200 acres of Forest land. When we mention that the return is 14,000 rupees, against an outlay of 38,880 rupees, to which latter sum must be added the cost of the land, the interest on money laid out, and a fair amount of remuneration for personal supervision, it will be seen that the first years necessitate a very considerable outlay. With these figures before us, we cannot be surprised at the strong recommendation that, unless a man possesses capital at the rate of at least (p. 223) £20 for every acre he is going to open in three years, he had better "by advertising, or through friends, get a berth as an assistant on a garden in Southern India, Fiji, or anywhere else, and serve three years' apprenticeship. During those three years learn," he adds, "everything you can, important or trivial, not forgetting the local language. By the end of that time you will be well qualified to judge whether it is safe to invest your capital in forest, . . . to take over a half-opened garden from a discontented neighbour, or to throw in your lot with some pleasant and clever 'chum,' and make your fortunes over a joint estate." It is, the author states, "easier to get a berth *while still in England* than when actually on the spot." It is not wholly alien to this matter of the employment of capital to cite Mr. Arnold on the question of returns. "Profits," he tells us, "depend on two things chiefly—the selling price of clean coffee, and the weight yielded per acre;" cynically adding, "quality, we are sorry to say, has not much to do with the matter."

This Coffee-planter's *Vade-mecum* is a full, yet tersely and well written, guide to this branch of agriculture, and should be in the hands of every one who desires to devote himself to it. The illustrations, too, are clear, and convey to the eye an accurate conception of the machinery and other objects which they are intended to represent.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### BIRTHS.

- BOILEAU—March 23, at Henley-in-Arden, Warwickshire, the wife of Captain L. M. Boileau, 6th Bengal Light Infantry, of a son.  
GRUBB—March 20, at Old Charlton, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Alexander Grubb, late Royal Artillery, of a daughter.  
HALES—March 23, at Bournemouth, the wife of Colonel Arthur Hales, of a son.  
STABB—March 19, at Wolverhampton, the wife of Colonel Stabb of a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

- ROGERS—GIBBS—March 22, at St. Jude's, South Kensington, Captain Hugh H. Rogers, Royal Artillery, to Fanny Rose, daughter of James Gibbs, Esq., C.S.I., C.I.E.  
THOMSON—LINDSAY—March 24, at St. Giles's Cathedral, Edinburgh, Lieut.-Colonel J. E. Thomson to Sophia Lumsdaine, fourth daughter of the late A. K. Lindsay, Esq., of Balmungo.

### DEATHS.

- COAKLEY—March 21, at Southsea, Charlotte Emily, wife of Captain Coakley, M.N.I.  
HUNTER—March 23, at St. Andrews, Alexa, widow of Colonel James Hunter, Bengal Army, aged 74.  
LANE—March 22, suddenly, at Lily-hill, Berks, Lieut.-Colonel J. Henry Bagot Lane, of King's Bromley Manor, Staffordshire, late Lieut.-Colonel Coldstream Guards.

- MARTIN—March 19, at Torquay, Lieut.-Colonel W. J. Martin, aged 77.  
MILLER—March 18, at Maidstone, Major William Miller, late Royal Scots Greys, and Cavalry Depot Staff, Maidstone, aged 75.  
TAYLOR—March 25, at Manor Park, Essex, Sarah Hill, second daughter of the late Captain Thomas Taylor, 17th Lancers, aged 35.  
YORKE—March 20, at Tunbridge Wells, Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Major-General Yorke, R.E.

## INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### BIRTHS.

- JONES—March 5, at Nagpur, the wife of W. O. Niget Jones, Government Telegraph Department, of a daughter.  
OLIVER—March 8, at Malabar Hill, the wife of Norman Oliver, Assistant British Delegate Government, of a son.  
RADFORD—March 9, at Sholapore (Deccan), the wife of H. C. Radford, District Superintendent, G.I.P.R., of a son.  
SPENCER—Feb. 22, at Khewra, Punjab, the wife of Mr. J. C. Spencer, Salt Revenue Department, of a son.

### MARRIAGES.

- HUGHES—OSTREHAN—March 8, at St. Mary's Church, Poona, Walter Hughes, C.E., Under-Secretary to Government, P.W.D., to Agnes, second daughter of Colonel Ostrehan, Bombay Staff Corps.  
QUINN—LAWRENCE—March 4, at Holy Trinity Church, Allahabad, John Quinn, B.C.S., to May Margaret, second daughter of A. J. Lawrence, B.C.S.

### DEATHS.

- BATES—Feb. 26, at Peshawar, after a short illness, Hannah Amelia, eldest daughter of band-master R. D. Bates, 2nd Wiltshire Regiment, aged 13½ years.  
DAVIES—Feb. 28, at Madras, Louisa, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel H. C. Davies, Madras Staff Corps.  
TREGGAR—March 1, at Peshawar, Grace Isabel, the infant daughter of Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. V. W. Treggar, aged fifteen days.

## PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1886.

### —o— HOMEWARD.

Ship.	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th.
Serapis .....	—	—	—	30 Mar.	8 Apr.
Crocodile .....	—	5 Apr.	7 Apr.	11 Apr.	20 Apr.
Malabar .....	3 Apr.	15 Apr.	17 Apr.	21 Apr.	30 Apr.
Jumna .....	17 Apr.	29 Apr.	1 May	5 May	14 May

## PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HIRED SHIPS ENGAGED FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF TROOPS TO BOMBAY ON INDIAN SERVICE DURING THE SEASON 1886.

Ship.	To leave Portsm'th.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
Pekin (Troop Freight Ship) .....	—	—	—	—	30 Mar.
Mirzapore (Troop Freight Ship) .....	—	—	—	—	7 Apr.

LADY RIVERS THOMPSON, says a Bengal paper, accompanied by her two daughters, honoured the Maharanee of the Maharajah Norendra Krishna with their presence at her residence, at six P.M., last Friday evening, where they were received by the Maharanee with due honour. Lady Thompson conversed freely and fluently in Bengalee with her noble hostess, and partook of refreshments provided in the Native style, with which the guests were greatly pleased. The Maharanee decorated them with garlands prior to their departure for Belvedere. Lady Thompson, in her familiarity with the Bengalee language, has an advantage over most European ladies in being able to converse freely with Native ladies of this country. It would be a decided advantage to the general community if this great bar of language could be overcome. Native ladies are not permitted to "come out," and are exceedingly grateful for visits paid to them where conversation is possible. It is this restricted intercourse often that is answerable for any misunderstandings which more intimate knowledge would often prevent.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be *legible* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the INDIAN MAIL are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1886.

## THE INDIAN BUDGET.

A YEAR in which the value of the rupee has been reduced to the unprecedented extent of more than a fourth of its value (the last India Council drafts having been sold at a fraction under 1s. 6d.), cannot be said to have closed auspiciously for Indian revenues; and it is not surprising that Sir A. Colvin's Budget for the financial year 1886-87 should strike our contemporary the *Times* as being by no means pleasant reading. For 1884-85, the first of the three years with which an Indian Budget usually deals, there was a deficit of 71 lakhs of rupees.

But, as the *Statist* reminds us, hereby hangs a tale. It had been stated in last year's Budget that land-tax to the extent of about 50 lakhs, properly belonging to 1884-85, had been collected the year before, and that another portion of land-tax, amounting to £344,000, had been postponed to the following year because of the partial failure of the monsoon, and the consequent damage to the crops in the presidencies of Bombay and Madras. Furthermore, a sum of £593,000 more than was set down in the estimate had to be provided on account of the opium expenditure. The opium crop of the year was extraordinarily productive, and it involved a much larger expenditure than had been anticipated, but the expenditure was, of course, merely provisional. It will be more than repaid when the crop is marketed. Adding the three sums together, we find that considerably more than a million and a quarter had been lost to the year 1884, either by anticipation or by postponement, or by outlay on account of a crop that was not marketed within the year. In reality, therefore, if the accounts were properly apportioned, the year 1884-85 yielded a large surplus instead of an apparent deficit.

For the ensuing year, 1885-6, the original Budget estimate showed an expected clear surplus of £508,000. The revised estimate, which deals not with expectations but with facts, changed this surplus into a deficit of £2,890,800, a result largely due to what certain papers are pleased to

call the "Russian scare," and, in a minor degree, to the Burmese expedition. Yet, compared with the budget estimates published a year ago, the revenue shows an increase of £2,817,419, which is extremely satisfactory considering all the circumstances (the more so that the considerable proportion of the revenue for which we usually look to salt was not, during the past year, realised) while the real increase in the expenditure is £5,411,773. For the ensuing year, that on which we are now entering, a surplus is expected. The prospects of the opium crop are exceptionally good, the net opium revenue being taken at £6,577,100, but the operation of the new Opium Convention with China, which will probably take effect during the ensuing year, must be watched with some anxiety. The estimated effect of this convention was a loss to the Indian revenue of about £250,000 a year, a loss which has, of course, been taken into account in calculating the year's opium revenue. This revenue, even so, appears to be small for a good season—a result presumably due in part to the fact, that a very large opium crop does not exert an immediately beneficial influence on revenue, involving as it does an increase in the charges which must be met before the opium is sold.

The surplus is but a small one, something under twenty lakhs, while, to increase it, the local treasuries are to be depleted to the extent of more than forty lakhs, a measure the expediency of which strikes us as at least doubtful.

We are glad that it has been finally determined to abandon the fiction that a rupee which fetches less than 1s. 6d. is worth 2s., and to recognise this fact plainly in the accounts, which are to be recast for the purpose. This may, and indeed will, cause some little difficulty in comparing the revenue results of past and future years; but it was high time to acknowledge facts as they are, and to repudiate what was at best an obsolete figment.

We have never disguised our conviction that finance is the weak point of the Indian Government, both at Calcutta and at Westminster. We have more than once had occasion to point out errors of no common magnitude in the Budget Estimates. Our City contemporary, the *Statist*, writes on this subject as follow:—"Speaking," last March, "within a few weeks of the end of the financial year, when the Finance Minister ought to have had before him the results for eleven months, and ought to have known how the receipts were coming in during March, he estimated the deficit at £716,000. Now, we are told that 'the increased railway, salt, and land revenue receipts during March, 1885, account for the diminution of the deficit anticipated in the Budget.' If the accounts this year had been made up as they were last year, it appears, in fact, that the deficit would have amounted to less than £150,000. There is therefore an improvement of considerably more than half a million sterling in the result as shown by the revised estimates published in the middle of last March. Clearly there must be want of proper control somewhere in the Indian Treasury when mistakes of this kind can occur year after year; for, last year, it will be recollected we had an example of a still greater discrepancy between the revised estimates and the actual results, and only a few years ago we all remember how glaring an error was committed with regard to the Afghan expenditure."

At the same time it is but just to remember that the embarrassment caused to financiers, in endeavouring fairly to forecast the income and expenditure of a vast Empire, by the fluctuating value of silver, is overwhelming, and indefinitely increases the uncertainty which must, at best, attend the most careful anticipations. We need not, therefore, be surprised to find this matter prominently

referred to in Sir A. Colvin's Budget. The *Times'* Correspondent telegraphs, under date March 25th:—The financial statement, which was published yesterday, commences by reviewing the difficulties arising from the uncertainty regarding the future of silver, which Sir A. Colvin describes as one of the most vital questions with which the Indian Government ever had to deal. No forethought, he says, no prudence, or shaping of policy, will enable the Government to ensure any approach to a stable equilibrium while silver remains in its present condition.

Meanwhile the accounts have been recast, with the object of distributing the exchange among the different heads to which it appertains. Again, with reference to the silver difficulty, Sir A. Colvin mentions that the Indian Government is pressing upon the Secretary of State the absolute necessity in the interests of India, and of the Empire in general, of seeking, in concert with the European Powers and the United States, some solution of that difficulty. Until such solution is obtained, he says it cannot be too clearly understood that accuracy in the general forecast in the Budget is entirely beyond the control of any financial authority in or out of India, and the most carefully prepared calculations may be upset long before the year is out by the addition—as last year—of a million to the expenditure, an addition before which the Indian Government is entirely powerless, and must always be powerless, while the efforts to bring about an understanding regarding silver remain unsuccessful."

A further difficulty may be in store for the Indian Government, at a time when every pseudo-humanitarian craze can count on unreasoning supporters, in a motion, threatened in the House of Commons, condemnatory of Indian opium as a source of revenue. The House is to be asked to affirm "that it is expedient that the Indian Government should cease to be concerned with the cultivation of the poppy and with its manufacture into opium, and that it should use its powers to prohibit the cultivation of the poppy in British India except in quantities sufficient to satisfy the medical demand." As a contemporary well observes, if this motion is carried, the finances of India will be embarrassed beyond all recovery. The well-known fact is that Indian opium is a luxury in the Chinese market. To prohibit its growth would do little or nothing to lessen the consumption of opium in China. Native grown opium of an inferior quality would be used in its stead, and that would be all.

We cannot suppose that so irrational a motion can have any chance of succeeding. "It would be as sensible to attempt to serve the cause of temperance in this country by prohibiting the importation of first-class claret, while allowing the manufacture and sale of ardent spirits to proceed unchecked. If Parliament chooses to cut off some six or seven millions from the year's revenue of India, it is bound to make good the loss, and the English people, however morally inclined, would hardly be content to go on paying the necessary sum, when they found out that the opium trade with China and the East had passed into other hands, and that the moral benefits they were in quest of were as far off as they had ever been." On this subject, then, we need say no more. But the silver question is year by year forcing itself more to the front, and no Government is doing its duty to India which does not exert itself to the utmost to bring—by what "metallism" soever—matters into a more satisfactory condition.

#### A NEW ROUTE TO THE EAST.

THE Muscovites have not been idle in the construction of their Central Asian, or Transcaspian, Railway, and some of our Indian papers are already speculating on the

time when the rapid advance of their line may lead to the extension to Kandahar of our own—an extension for which we are glad to see that rails are to a great extent in hand—and to the possibility of travelling to England in ten days, of which but three (one on the Caspian and two on the Black Sea) would be performed otherwise than on terra firma.

But it is not of this line of communication that we wish to speak. What is wanted is one which must be independent, as far as may be, of any enemy, especially of Russia. We do not regard the route *via* the Suez Canal as being such a line. We know from his published works that Sir Thomas Symonds, speaking on the naval side of the question, does not so regard it. And years since, in 1881 (long before the French had acquired a predominant position in Madagascar), the late General C. G. Gordon, then at the Mauritius, thus wrote, looking at the matter from a soldier's point of view:—"This place is very interesting, and must be important again, for we can never consider the Canal more than a second-rate communication—it can be so easily stopped."

The route to which we refer is one which, within the last year or two, would have been wholly impracticable. It is, in brief, to cross the American Continent, utilizing for that purpose the facilities afforded by the Canadian Pacific railway, and to subsidize a line of mail steamers of sufficient speed to traverse the long Pacific passage at the rate of, say fifteen knots an hour. The advantages of this route, as one available, and deserving of support, on business grounds—the Post Office not being much given to sentimental considerations—have been in a manner recognized by the Government in soliciting tenders for a Mail service between Vancouver and Hong Kong. The Canadian Pacific Company are prepared, if enabled by a Government subsidy to provide the necessary vessels, to build them under Admiralty superintendence, so as to be specially adapted for military and naval purposes, to convey troops across the Continent at actual cost, and greatly to abbreviate the duration of the through journey. The proposal is, that whereas the present quickest service (*via* Brindisi) from London to Hong Kong is performed in from 34 to 37 days, according to season; to Shanghai in 39 to 42 days; and to Yokohama in 43 to 46 days; by the Canadian route, if the Railway Company's offer is accepted, the time to Hong Kong will be 29½ to 31½ days; to Shanghai 28 to 30 days; and to Yokohama 24 to 26 days. It is, at least, clear that the matter is worth some attention, if only on the principle of having two strings to our bow. We have now only one string, and that one is liable to snap at any unexpected moment. Often as we have insisted on it, we believe that few people thoroughly realise the risk involved by trusting so entirely, as we now do, to the Suez Canal for our commercial and military intercourse with the East. In time of war it would, of course, be more than likely that the Canal would be blocked by the intentional sinking of a vessel; but even in times of peace an unpreventable accident may at any moment bring about the same result, and for many weeks demoralise all our communications with the East.

What this would mean our readers may imagine; and we are glad that the question of this alternative way of travel to the East was brought before the House of Lords some few days since. Of course no one ever has got, or ever will get, a straightforward answer on any conceivable subject from Lord Granville, so we are not much surprised that Lord Harrowby was put off with official platitudes. We hope that the scheme may not fall to the ground between the two stools of the Imperial and Dominion Governments; but that it may, if even tentatively, but for a sufficient term of years, receive a fair trial.



## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.

HOME.—March 21, Glenburn, Calcutta; British Peer, Calcutta.—23, Queen of England, Calcutta.—24, Ganges (s), Bombay; Cormorant (s), Calcutta; Clan Mathason (s), Calcutta; City of Agra (s), Calcutta; Star of Persia, Calcutta.—25, Clan Mackintosh (s), Calcutta; Sabrino (s), Bombay.—26, Hispania (s), Calcutta; Oneida, Calcutta; Hankow (s), Bombay; Asia (s), Bombay; Scottish Isles, Calcutta; Hingura (s), Bombay; Duke of Devonshire (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—March 21, Teheran (s), Colombo.—22, Assam (s), London; Britannia (s), Liverpool; Clun Graham (s), Clyde.—23, Wirneth Hall (s), Liverpool.—24, Wingates (s), Middlesbrough.—25, Lawada (s), London.—26, Amphitrite (s), Trieste.—27, Othello (s), Hull.

MADRAS.—March 25, Clan Macarthur (s), Liverpool; Nuddea (s) London.—26, Duke of Buccleuch (s), London.

## DEPARTURES.

HOME.—March 20, Clan Macpherson (s), Calcutta; Nubia (s), Bombay.—21, Mysore, Calcutta.—22, Engineer (s), Calcutta; Amana, Bombay; Aladdin, Calcutta; Abington (s), Madras.—24, Brindisi (s), Calcutta.—25, Loodiana (s), Bombay; Massilia (s), Bombay.—26, Clan Forbes (s), Bombay; Nubia (s), Bombay; Inchmorrish (s), Bombay.—27, City of Calcutta (s), Calcutta; Clan Macpherson (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—March 20, Clan Cameron (s), Dunkirk.—23, Carlton Tower (s), Marseilles; Tilburn Tower (s), Venice.

CALCUTTA.—March 25, Capilla (s), London; Roumania (s), London.

MADRAS.—March 24, Anger Head (s), London; Clan Drummond (s), Calcutta.—25, Manora (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Verona*, from London, March 31; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, April 8; from Brindisi, April 12.

For Bombay: His Highness the Maharajah Duleep Singh and family, Capt. P. W. Case, Surgeons J. R. Adie, A. W. Alcock, G. H. Baker, J. M. Cadell, A. R. Edwards, H. R. Woollest, A. C. Youman, T. Grainger, Mrs. Rivaz, Mr. M. G. Pennock, Mrs. Reading and three children, Mr. W. Griffin, Lieut. H. C. Carnegie, Major D. Auchincloss, Major F. Carpenter, Lieut. G. M. Baldwin, Major E. R. Crook, Mr. D. Evans, Lieuts. A. M. Campbell, G. P. Campbell, H. W. Wilberforce, Miss G. M. Phipps. From Brindisi: Mrs. Fryer, Lieut. Herbert, Mr. Tickle, Capt. Thornton, Dr. W. J. Simpson.

For Suez: Mr. W. Littlewood, Capt. Hunt.

For Malta: Viscount Bangor, General Ward, Surgeon Corbett, Mr. J. Lancaster and friend.

For Port Said: Rev. R. M. Allen.

S.s. *Malwa*, from London, April 7; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, April 15; from Brindisi, April 19.

For Bombay: Mrs. Warter and child, Surgeon-Major Gray, Mr. Cheer, Rev. A. Bird. From Venice: Colonel C. K. M. Walter, Lady St. John, Mr. Jno. F. Taylor. From Brindisi: Mrs. and Miss Wardrop, Capt. Turner, R.E.

For Suez: Major H. Cumings, Rev. T. A. Lindon.

For Malta: Surgeon-Major Tomlinson.

S.s. *Ganges*, from London, April 7; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, April 15; from Brindisi, April 19.

For Colombo: Mrs. E. N. Hodges and three children. From Brindisi: Mr. J. Mackwith Smith.

For Calcutta: Mr. Farrell. From Brindisi: Mr. E. W. Dixon.

For Madras: Colonel H. W. Whitlock, Rev. and Mrs. Bird.

For Malta: Messrs. A. and F. Bowning, Mr. and Mrs. Woolley.

For Port Said: Sir W. McArthur.

S.s. *Rosetta*, from London, April 14; s.s. *Nizam*, from Venice, April 22; from Brindisi, April 26.

For Bombay: Mrs. Walker, Misses Stratton. From Brindisi: Major L. Babington.

For Malta: Sir W. and Lady Gordon and friend.

For Suez: Mr. E. Willett, Mr. C. H. Sargent.

S.s. *Nepaul*, from London, April 21; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, April 29; from Brindisi, May 3.

For Madras: From Suez: Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Lyall.

For Bombay: From Brindisi: Colonel J. G. D. Walker.

S.s. *Rohilla*, from London, April 23; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, May 6; from Brindisi, May 10.

For Bombay: Mrs. Cousens. From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Hight.

S.s. *Coromandel*, from London, May 5; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, May 13; from Brindisi, May 17.

For Calcutta: Mr. C. F. Davies, Mr. Hallett.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Almora*, to sail March 31.

For Colombo: Mr. R. W. Nunn.

For Madras: Mr. R. L. O'Donoghue, Mr. N. Dunstan.

For Calcutta: Mrs. D. Warner and infant.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Huzara*, to sail April 7.

For Kurrachee: Mrs. M. J. Brind.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Chyebassa*, to sail April 14.

For Calcutta: Mr. J. A. and Miss Manning.

For Aden: Commander Burt.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *India*, to sail April 28.

For Colombo: Mrs. Norman and infant.

Per Star Line s.s. *Mira*, Capt. T. Leportier, to leave Liverpool, April 20.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Needham.

For Colombo: Mrs. P. R. Shand, Mrs. Somerville and child, Mr. J. P. Herringham.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. *Australia*, Captain E. Ashdown, March 9.

From London: Mr. and Mrs. Yates, Mrs. Ashdown and infant, Mrs. Collen and child, Mr. and Mrs. Loveday and two infants, Miss Clarkson, Mr. R. Chadderton, Major Clare, Mr. H. Warwick, Miss Ingle, Mrs. Matchin, two daughters and two sons, Rev. H. Munro, Miss C. Arbutnot, Mrs. Francis, Mrs. Maclean, child and infant, Major Lloyd, Lieut. Harrison, Lieut. Chambers, Lieut. Vaughan, Surgeon Birrell Surgeon Hall, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Weische, Mr. Boy, Mr. Knar, Mr. Tadmam.

From Brindisi: Lady Roberts, Miss Sherston, Major Hamilton, Mr. Cowper, Colonel Sconce, Mr. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Clarkson, Mrs. C. H. Grace, Mr. Uloth, Lieut.-Colonel McNeile, Colonel J. H. L. Greenfield, Mr. D. A. Shannon.

At LIVERPOOL, per s.s. *Mandalay*, April 1.

From Rangon: Mrs. Monck Mason and two children and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Frost, child and nurse.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Brindisi*, Capt. Adamson, from London, March 24.

For Bombay: Colonel H. M. Repton, Rev. J. W. Hall, Mr. T. P. Collins, Mr. R. N. Burn, Mr. C. Petoh, Mr. W. Cox, Mrs. Fitch and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Fowle, Mr. J. Macdonald, Surgeons Burke, J. Armstrong, M. Drury, Tuckey, Dempsey, Captain Golightly, Mr. J. Cheetham.

For Malta: Mrs. Bolland Mr. Kenneley, Mr. Fridle, Capt. T. J. Smyth, Mr. Woolsey and friend, Capt. Levett, Mr. and Mrs. Hart, Miss Bolland, Miss Clarke, Miss Henry, Mr. Jameson, Mr. Buckland, Mr. Jenkins, Mr. A. H. Johnston, Miss Johnston.

For Calcutta: Mr. McGlashan, Mr. Syed Hussain.

For Colombo: Lieut. C. Hill.

For Suez: Major H. Kemble, Lieut. C. W. Gale, Mr. E. Weightman, Corporal Leleux, Mr. Riches.

For Madras: Mr. E. Holder, Mr. Pooley.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Nepaul*, Capt. S. J. Anderson, left Bombay, March 12.

For London: Three Misses Wright, Lady Allen Fitzgerald and infant, Rev. C. Ash, Mrs. H. Woodward and infant, Mr. and Mrs. H. Read and child, Colonel C. J. Smith, R.E., Mr. A. Stephen and two children, Mr. and Mrs. R. Bell and two infants, Mr. Wm. Geepkin, Colonel E. C. Stack, Mrs. Stack and child, Mr. F. G. Clark, Mrs. Parsons, Miss Blakey and Mrs. Newman, Colonel and Mrs. Corbyn and three children, Colonel P. H. Inglis, Mrs. Inglis and three children, Mr. A. M. Bell, Captain Bellasis, Deputy Surgeon-General A. J. Dale, Mrs. Wilson and four children, Mrs. Barrow, Mr. C. W. Marshall, Mr. B. A. Gupta, Mr. Sember Dyal, Captain and Mrs. Donald, Miss Stevenson, Mr. F. X. De Costa, Mr. A. V. De Souza, Mr. Jas. De Souza, Captain and Mrs. Hamilton, Mr. J. Parr, Mr. J. Comper.

For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Locks King, Miss Gore Brown, Capt. F. G. Steward, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Hoare, Mr. Hope, Mr. Charles P. Carty, Rev. Dr. Bennett, Mr. J. J. Briscoe, Lieut.-Colonel R. Alexander, Mr. Finlay, Mr. Miller, Mr. Aziz Abdool Currim and friend, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Maurice O'Fitzgerald, Mr. Guerrier, Mr. and Mrs. J. Quin, Captain Christie, Mrs. Christie and two children, Mr. C. Smith, Colonel D. Simon, Mr. and Mrs. B. Robottom and child, Major Hon. S. P. Macfayden, Lieut.-Colonel Alexander, Captain P. M. Pryce, Mr. D. McMeekin, Mr. C. E. Elliot, Mr. H. Miller.

For Venice: Mr. Vining and two Misses Vining, Brigade-Surgeon and Mrs. Cockell, Mr. H. Miller, Mr. Hans Insthis, Mr. Geeva Ram and two ladies, Mrs. Miller, child and infant.

For Suez: Deputy Surgeon-General and Mrs. Fox, Mr. McGraff, Mr. Nette, Dr. Otto Fleiss.

For Port Said: Mr. Hoffman.

For Malta: Mr. Mayer.

For Aden: Dr. Maitland, Mr. Finlayson.

The following passages have been engaged:—

By s.s. *Nizam*, Capt. W. J. Webber, sailed on March 10.

For Brindisi: Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Heyward, Mr. and Mrs. W. Wilson, Mr. Evans C. Johnson, Mr. R. Farquhar, Mr. W. L. Sanderson, Mrs. A. B. Stopford, Mr. E. J. Barton, Mr. J. King, Captain and Mrs. Montague and Mr. and Mrs. D. Tod.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. Cotes, Miss Bardon Sanderson and friend and Mrs. T. R. Comie.

For Suez: Mr. Kuehlen.



## Official Gazette.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, March 6.)

HUGHES, Hon. Major-General T. E., R.A., assumed the permanent office of an ordinary member of the Council General of India, on March 1.

McDONNELL, Mr. A. P., C.S., secretary to the Government of Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, during the absence on furlough of Mr. A. Mackenzie, C.S.

KEAN, Mr. H. F. J., is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, from March 1.

JACKSON—The services of Brigade-Surgeon C. J. J. Jackson, M.D., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department.

GRANT, Hon. J. P., C.S., took his seat as an officiating judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the 2nd instant.

BULLOCK—The following promotions are made in the Berar Commission, from the date of deputation, as special commissioner for the demarcation of the Dhang Frontier of Lieut.-Colonel R. Bullock, deputy commissioner of the 3rd class in the Hyderabad Assigned district.

KNOWLYS, Mr. H. B., assistant commissioner of the 1st class, and officiating deputy commissioner of the 3rd class, to be a deputy commissioner of the 3rd class, sub pro tem.

RENNICK, Lieut.-Colonel H. de P., assistant commissioner of the 2nd class, and officiating assistant commissioner, 1st class, to officiate as a deputy commissioner of the 3rd class.

ELLIOTT, Mr. A., assistant commissioner of the 2nd class, and officiating assistant commissioner of the 1st class, to be an assistant commissioner of the 1st class, sub pro tem.

HARE, Mr. R. D., assistant commissioner of the 3rd class, and officiating assistant commissioner of the 2nd class, to officiate as an assistant commissioner of the 1st class.

DAVIES, Mr. C. A. W., assistant commissioner of the 3rd class, and officiating assistant commissioner of the 2nd class, to be an assistant commissioner of the 2nd class, sub pro tem.

PRITCHARD, Mr. L. E., probationer in class VII. of the Enrolled List of the Financial Department, having been transferred to the office of the comptroller, Central Provinces, joined that office on Feb. 24.

KEENE, Mr. H. G. H., having returned from leave on medical certificate and having been posted as assistant accountant-general, Bombay, assumed charge of that appointment on Feb. 23.

#### MILITARY.

COSTELLO, Surgeon-Major C. P., medical officer, Medical Department 5th Punjab Cavalry, to be medical store-keeper, Meean Meer, vice Brigadier-Surgeon G. A. Watson, retired, dated Feb. 15.

WALLER, Lieut. J. D. H., R.A., Ord. Department, assistant superintendent of factories, to be commissary of Ord. 4th class, sub pro tem., to fill an existing vacancy, from Feb. 11.

MAYHEW, Major T., R.A., to be an assistant superintendent of factories, sub pro tem., vice Lieut. Waller, from Feb. 15.

ERSKINE, Lieut. K. D., Gloucestershire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer Punjab Frontier Force, 6th Punjab infantry, on probation, from Feb. 12.

FRASER, Lieut. W. F. M. I., Connaught Rangers, wing officer 18th Bengal Infantry, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, from Dec. 17, 1884, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

ANDERSON, Lieut.-Colonel W., Madras S.C., to be colonel in the army, from March 4.

MORROGH, Lieut.-Colonel E. G., Madras S.C., to be colonel in the army, from March 4.

LLOYD, Lieut.-Colonel R. M., Bombay S.C., to be colonel in the army, from March 4.

LYS, Lieut.-Colonel A. M., Madras S.C., to be colonel in the army, from March 4.

BISHOP, Major L. T., Bengal S.C., to be major, captain and brevet, from March 2.

COOK, Captain A. C., Bengal S.C., to be major, captain and brevet, from March 2.

PRENDERGAST, Major C. L., General List, Infantry, to be lieut.-colonel in the Indian Army, from March 4.

EARDLEY-WILMOT, Major and Brevet-Colonel R., General List, Infantry, to be lieut.-colonel in the Indian Army, from March 4.

YOUNG, Major H. L., General List, Infantry, to be lieut.-colonel in the Indian Army, from March 4.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted to retire, from Feb. 1, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

RICE, Colonel H. C. P., Bengal Staff Corps.

IRVINE, Major and Brevet-Lieutenant J. S., cavalry.

WHISHAW, Surgeon-Major J. O., M.D., is permitted to retire from the service, from Feb. 15, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

ROGERS, Mr. F. C., is appointed to the State Railways, Traffic Department, from January 1, 1885.

MALLET, Mr. R. T., chief engineer, N.W.R., is placed on special duty under the Government of India.

BELL, Mr. J. R., executive engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is appointed to act as engineer-in-chief of the Ferozepore Bridge Works, during the absence of Mr. R. T. Mallet, on special duty.

RAMSAY, Mr. J., executive engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is appointed engineer-in-chief of the Sind-Sagar State Railway.

#### FURLOUGHS.

DELESSUE, Captain F., translator to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, is granted privilege leave for three months from the date on which he ceases to be employed with the Afghan Boundary Commission.

WILKINS—The Hon. the Chief Justice has granted Mr. C. A. Wilkins, registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal, leave, on medical certificate, for eight months from April 2.

MACKENZIE, Mr. A., C.S., secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, has obtained furlough for one year from the 12th March.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

WATERHOUSE, Lieut.-Col. J., Bengal Staff Corps, deputy superintendent, 3rd grade, Survey of India, assistant surveyor-general, private affairs, for 250 days.

BECKETT, Lieut.-Colonel S., Bengal S.C., assistant commissary-general for transport, third class, is granted leave in India (p.a.) for 182 days.

CHALMERS, Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieut., R.A., Military Works Department, has been granted furlough (m.c.) for six months, in extension.

GARDINER, Captain R., R.E., of State Railways, is granted leave for one month, from March 1.

MOYLE, Mr. G., Executive Engineer, 4th grade, is granted furlough for eighteen months, from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of the same.

McCUDDEN, Mr. E. G. J., executive engineer, 3rd grade, is granted eight months furlough, together with the subsidiary leave, from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of the same.

### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head Quarters, Simla, Feb. 26.)

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

GARNAULT, Major A. E., R.A. (B Battery 4th Brigade), for three months, on private affairs.

WILLET, Lieut. J. S., 1st Dragoon Guards, for nine months, on private affairs.

BUCHANAN-RIDDELL, Captain R. G., 4th Battalion

King's Royal Rifle Corps, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

ALLGOOD, Lieut. G. G. H., 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

#### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, March 3.)

COOKE, Mr. H. G., C.S., is appointed to act as Captain Commandant of the Purneah Rifles, during the absence, on leave, of Captain A. Weekes.

PHILLIPS, Mr. H. A. D., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Pubna, is transferred to the district of Purneah.

JACKSON—The services of Brigade-Surgeon J. J. Jackson, civil surgeon of Moorsshedabad, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

CROMBIE—The services of Surgeon-Major A. Crombie, M.D., civil surgeon of Dacca, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Home Department.

SANDERS, Surgeon-Major E., officiating civil surgeon, Jessore, is appointed to act as civil surgeon of Moorsshedabad, during the absence, on deputation, of Brigade-Surgeon C. J. J. Jackson, or until further orders.

FINLAYSON—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. J. H. Finlayson of his appointment as an honorary magistrate for the Nairangunge Bench, in the district of Dacca.

BESTIC, Mr. W. B., assistant engineer, 1st grade, and under-secretary in this department, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani on Jan. 4.

FINNIMORE—LONG—The services of Messrs. B. K. Finnimore and J. S. L. Long, assistant engineers, 1st and 2nd grade, respectively, are placed at the disposal of the Railway Branch of this Department, for employment on the Assam Behar State Railway.

MONTRESOR, Mr. C. E. C., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Tirhoot State Railway, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani on Jan. 4.

#### FURLOUGHS.

WEEKES, Captain A., commandant Purneah Rifles, is allowed leave of absence for twenty months.

HAND, Mr. J. E., officiating sub-deputy opium agent, Rai Bareilly, is allowed furlough for eight months.

OSBORNE, Mr. H., sub-deputy opium agent, Basti, is allowed furlough for eleven months and twenty-eight days.

PEPPE, Mr. T. F., sub-deputy opium agent, Shahabad, is allowed leave for three months.

#### NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, March 6.)

SYKES, Surgeon J., supernumerary civil surgeon 2nd class, on return from temporary military duty, has been posted to the charge of the Lucknow district, from Feb. 16.

JACK, Surgeon D. M., civil surgeon, 2nd class, on return from temporary military duty, has been posted to the civil medical charge of the Kheri district, from Feb. 17.

RICE—The services of Mr. W. G. L. Rice, assistant commissioner, Lalitpur, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Foreign Department, for employment in Burma.

DEAKIN—The services of Surgeon-Major C. W. S. Deakin, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

#### FURLOUGHS.

DANIELL, Mr. C. J., district and session judge, Farukhabad, has been granted furlough to Europe for nineteen months from April 16.

WEBSTER, Mr. H. B., inspector-general of police, North-West Provinces and Oudh, has been granted furlough for six months from April 1.

KINSMAN, the Rev. V. W., chaplain of Cawnpore, has been granted leave, on medical certificate, for one year from March 1.

FISHER, Mr. J. H., magistrate and collector, Etawah, has been granted special leave, on urgent private affairs, to Europe for six months from April 20.

McLEAN, Mr. J. J., assistant commissioner, Jhansi, has been granted furlough for eighteen months from April 30.

## ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, Feb. 12.)

STACK—Privilege leave of absence for two months granted to Mr. E. Stack, C.S., officiating secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, from March 2.

DARRAH—During the absence, on leave, of Mr. E. Stack, C.S., officiating secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, Mr. H. Z. Darrah, B.A., LL.B., Officiating Director of Agriculture Assam, will officiate as secretary to the Chief Commissioner in addition to his own duties.

Consequent on the departure of Mr. G. E. McLeod, assistant commissioner, 1st grade, on furlough, the following officers are appointed to officiate in the grades specified below, from Nov. 26 :—

ARBUTHNOTT, Mr. J. C., C.S., to be assistant commissioner, 1st grade.

GATT, Mr. A., C.S., to be assistant commissioner, 2nd grade.

HEATH, Mr. A. E., assistant commissioner, is transferred to the Garo Hills district.

McCABE—Consequent on the departure of Mr. R. B. McCabe, C.S., deputy commissioner, Naga Hills, on furlough, the following officer is appointed to officiate in the grade specified below, from Feb. 6 :—

DRIEBERG, Mr. J. J. S., deputy commissioner, 3rd grade.

MAXWELL—Consequent on the departure on furlough of Captain H. St. P. Maxwell, deputy commissioner, Garo Hills, the following officers are appointed to officiate in the grades specified below, from Feb. 11 :—

KENNEDY, Mr. J., C.S., deputy commissioner, 3rd grade.

HEATH, Mr. A. E., deputy commissioner, 4th grade.

## MADRAS.

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## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

## CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, March 3.)

REES, Mr. J. D., has passed the Higher Standard Examination in Arabic.

LUSHINGTON, Mr. H. W., assistant superintendent of police, Vizagapatam district, to act as superintendent of police of the same district during the absence on furlough of Lieut.-Colonel C. J. B. Harris.

SCOTT, Mr. S. P. C., assistant superintendent of police, Kistna district, to act as superintendent of the same district during the absence on furlough of Mr. T. Y. Fullerton.

LINDSAY, Mr. L. J., to act as assistant superintendent of police, Kistna district, during the employment on other duty of Mr. S. P. C. Scott.

## FURLOUGH.

PETT, Mr. A. W., acting conservator of forests, Northern division, Madras, furlough for nine months, to be availed of on the return of Mr. Gamble from privilege leave.

The following promotions have been made by the High Court :—

MACMILLAN, Mr. J. A. J., is appointed 3rd grade assistant inspector in the Salt Department, and is posted to the Machgaon Circle.

MORSE, Mr. R. W., is appointed assistant inspector of Salt Revenue, 2nd grade, and is posted to the Manikpatna Circle.

BEALE, Mr. T. C., 2nd grade sub inspector in the Salt Department, is appointed to act as assistant inspector, and is posted to the Manikpatna Circle.

STORY, Mr. A. M., inspector in the Salt Department, is transferred to the Manikpatna Circle from his relief of the charge of the Madras Circle.

## MILITARY.

The I Battery, 4th Brigade, Royal Artillery, is brought on the strength of the Madras Establishment from Feb. 14.

ORCHARD, Lieut.-Colonel A. F., Staff Corps, to be

in charge of pensioners and holders of family certificates at Chicacole, vice Colonel J. C. Hay, who retires.

DIXON, Colonel E. G., Infantry, is permitted to reside out of India.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

CUMMING, Major W. G., Royal Engineers, superintending engineer, Rajputana (p.a.), for one year and five days.

The services of the undermentioned officer are placed at the disposal of the Government of India :—

PATCH, Surgeon A. T. L., M.B.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BAYLEY, Major H. E. D., to be lieut.-colonel, dated March 3.

JENKINS, Captain T. M., to be major, dated March 2.

WARD, First Grade Apothecary T., to be senior apothecary, 2nd grade, sub Medical Department, vice Ringrow, retired, dated Jan 27.

PERSSE, Lieut.-Colonel E., Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the service from March 4, subject to H.M.'s approval.

(Head-Quarters, Ootacamund, March 5.)

BRYANT, Lieut. G. E., No. 8 Battery 1st Brigade, London Division, Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed forthwith to join No. 2 Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force.

COX, Lieut.-Colonel R. E., General List, Infantry, performed the duties of interpreter to the Provincial Commander-in-Chief as officiating Military Secretary, from Dec. 26, 1885.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment :—

HARVEST, Lieut. E. D., 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, to be wing officer 19th Regiment Madras Infantry, and, with the sanction of Government, a probationer for the Staff Corps, dated Feb. 23.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following posting :—

HAZELTON, Veterinary-Surgeon E. H., will, in addition to his present duties, assume veterinary charge of No. 4-1st Brigade, Welsh Division, Royal Artillery, vice Durrant.

The following alterations amongst the Royal Artillery officers are notified :—

HOGGAN, Major H. B., just promoted to that rank from D Battery, 1st Brigade, has been ordered to Singapore, for duty with the Royal Artillery at that station.

WALFORD, Captain W. S., No. 9 Battery, 1st Brigade, Eastern Division, has been posted to No. 3 (Mountain) Battery, 1st Brigade, South Irish Division.

MCCLINTOCK, Captain L. A., R Battery, 1st Brigade, has been appointed to H Battery, B Brigade, and is to proceed to Secunderabad to join the latter battery for duty.

INGLIS, Captain T. D., has just been promoted to that rank from No. 4 Battery, 1st Brigade, Western Division, into R Battery, 1st Brigade.

FOSTER, Captain J. B., just promoted to that rank from P Battery, 4th Brigade, has been posted to D Battery, 1st Brigade.

The following orders are confirmed :—

SWINTON, Major A., M Battery, B Brigade, to command the R.A., Bangalore Division, vice Colonel W. G. Andrewes, transferred to the unemployed full-pay list.

SMYTH, Major S. G., S Battery, 1st Brigade, to the executive command of the R.A., Bangalore, vice Colonel A. M. Rawlins, appointed to command the R.A., Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

MULLOY, Major W. G., I Battery, 3rd Brigade, will assume command of the R.A., Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, vice Colonel P. W. L'Estrange, transferred to the unemployed full-pay list.

## FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—

WESTLAKE, Lieut. A. P., Staff Corps, squadron officer and adjutant 1st Madras Lancers, for 60 days from April 1, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

MAYNE, Colonel J. O., Royal (late Indian) Engineers, on urgent private affairs.

BARCLAY, Captain T. G., 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, for one year, on medical certificate.

## BOMBAY.

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## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL

## CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, March 11.)

HUNTER, Major J. M., is appointed to be superintendent of surveys under the Rajasthanik Court, and ex-officio assistant to the political agent, Kathiawar, vice Lieut.-Colonel G. E. Hancock.

FARRAN, Mr. C. F., B.A., barrister-at-law, to act as a judge of H.M.'s High Court of Judicature at Bombay during the absence of the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.

MACARTNEY, Major M. J., R.E., executive engineer, Surat, is placed at the disposal of Government in the Military Department, from March 5, in view to his retirement from the service.

The following transfers are ordered :—

GEORGE, Mr. W. B., assistant apothecary, from Station Hospital, Colaba, to general duty, Poona.

LAFOND, Mr. H. A., assistant apothecary, from general duty Presidency, to Station Hospital, Colaba.

GALLAGHER, Apothecary J., is appointed house surgeon, Jamshedji Jijibhoy Hospital, vice Apothecary W. Fearn, transferred.

KIRTIKAR, Surgeon, K. R., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., to act as second surgeon, Jamshedji Jijibhoy Hospital, during the absence of Surgeon W. K. Hatch, M.B., M.R.C.S.

HUGHES, Surgeon-Major D. E., M.D., civil surgeon Belgaum, to act as deputy sanitary commissioner, Southern Registration District, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Surgeon O. H. Channer, M.B., C.M.

## FURLOUGHS.

COGHLAN, Mr. R. N., collector of customs, Karachi, and assistant commissioner of salt revenue in Sind, is allowed furlough for one year, from such date after April 1 as he may avail himself of it.

HART-DAVIES, Mr. T., C.S., has been allowed by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India an extension of leave on medical certificate for six months.

NUGENT, Mr. J., C.S., secretary to Government, Revenue, Financial and General Departments, is allowed furlough for eighteen months, commencing from May 21.

## MILITARY.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, March 5.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment :—

SAMUELS, Surgeon-Major W. F., medical staff, to the medical charge of Purundhur Sanitarium, vice Surgeon-Major R. W. Hare.

The undermentioned officer has been seconded : TRITTON, Lieut. C., S.C. (sub-assistant commissary general, 2nd class, on probation), wing officer 24th Regiment B.I.

WARDEN, Colonel G. G., S.C., is placed on general duty, Bombay.

GILLESPIE, Brigadier-General, C.B., is posted to the Mhow division.

FRASER, Deputy Surgeon-General D. A. C., medical staff, whose tour of duty has expired, is directed to return to England on being relieved by Deputy Surgeon-General Hinde, C.B.

The undermentioned officers of the medical staff are detailed to proceed to England during the present trooping season :—

SMITH, Surgeon-Major W. P., Madras.

HEWETT, Surgeon A., Bombay.

HARE, Surgeon-Major R. W., Bombay.

FOX, Surgeon P. H., Bombay.

MILWARD, Surgeon E. G., Bengal.

The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the date specified :—

BARRY, Surgeon-Major A., M.D., Indian Medical Service, in medical charge 2nd Bombay Lancers, March 2.

THOMAS—The six months' leave to England on

private affairs, pending retirement from the service, granted to Major E. A. Thomas, 7th Dragoon Guards, is extended to July 29.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to Europe with the necessary subsidiary leave:—  
POWIS, Major H. H., North Staffordshire Regiment (2nd Battalion), for six months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—

DIKIN, Major J. L., Gloucestershire Regiment (2nd Battalion), to Cashmere, for six months, on private affairs.

CAYE, Lieut. H. C. E., 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 17th Bombay Infantry, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, from Feb. 2, 1885, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.

LOCH, Captain W., Staff Corps, having completed twenty years' service, six of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be major, from March 2, subject to H.M.'s approval.

WALCOTT, Major (Brevet Colonel) E. S., General List, Infantry, having completed 26 years' service, to be lieutenant-colonel from March 9, subject to H.M.'s approval.

THOBURN—License to solemnise marriages is hereby given to the Rev. C. R. Thoburn, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Bombay.

STEPHENS—License to solemnise marriages is hereby granted to the Rev. W. H. Stephens, Missionary, Methodist Episcopal Church, Bombay.

RICHARDS—License to solemnise marriages is hereby granted to the Rev. I. A. Richards, M.A., of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Bombay.

HOGO, Lieut.-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) G. F., Staff Corps, is entitled to the colonel's allowance, from March 3.

#### FURLOUGHS.

WARDEN, Lieut. H. B., Staff Corps, sub-assistant commissary-general, 1st class, is granted an extension of leave for ninety days on medical certificate.

BANKS—The furlough to Europe on private affairs granted to Surgeon Major S. O. B. Banks, I.M.S., civil surgeon, Surat, is for one year and one hundred and seventy-four days, and not for eighteen months.

MADDEN, Lieut.-Colonel J. M., infantry, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for one year, on private affairs.

NORRIS, Conductor R., Ordnance Department, is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months, on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

NAZARETH, Assistant Apothecary V. E., Subordinate Medical Department, is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months, on private affairs, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

LESLIE, Lieut. A. E., Staff Corps, wing officer and adjutant 2nd Bombay Infantry, is allowed furlough to Europe for one hundred and eighty-two days, on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

## LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the Period from which the Leave was granted.

### MILITARY.

Abbott, Maj. A. K., S.C., 1 yr. 43 dys., fr. Dec. 14, '85, B.  
Abbott, Maj. G. M., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 1, '85, B.  
Abbott, Maj. H. A., S.C., 1 yr. 30 dys., fr. Oct. 3, '85, B.  
Abbott, Maj. H. B., S.C., 18 mos., fr. April 10, '85, B.  
Aitchison, Bde.-Surg. J. E. T., M.D., C.I.E., B.  
Alban, Lieut. W. G., S.C., 1 year, fr. June 24, '85, B.  
Archdall, Surg.-Maj. H. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 30, '85, M.  
Atkinson, Lt.-Col. S. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 20, '85, M.  
Badcock, Col. A. R., C.B., 1 yr., from Aug. 18, '85, B.  
Barnes, Col. O., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Dec. 12, '84, B.  
Barnett, Lieut.-Col. J. H. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 1, '85, M.  
Barnett, Col. H. C. B., S.C., M.  
Batten, Lt. A. C., S.C., 18 mos., from Mar. 21, '85, B.  
Battye, Maj. L. R., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Feb. 2, '86, B.  
Baylay, Lt.-Col. C. A., S.C., 18 mos., fr. April 1, '85, B.  
Bell, Col. T., S.C., 1 yr. 172 dys., from June 3, '84, B.  
Bensley, Surg.-Maj. E. C., 1 yr., from July 15, '84, B.  
Beresford, Maj. G. W., S.C., 1 yr. 227 dys., fr. Nov. 9, '85, B.  
Birch, Surg.-Maj. E. A., M.D., 1 yr., fr. June 25, '85, B.  
Blanc, Surg.-Maj. H. J., M.D., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 1, '85, B.  
Blood, Surg. Jos. B.  
Blowers, Lt.-Col. C. E., S.C., 21 ms., from Sept. 9, '84, B.  
Boddam, Col. W. W., S.C., 1 yr. 182 dys., fr. Apr. 3, '85, B.  
Boileau, Capt. L. M., S.C., 18 mos., fr. May 22, '85, B.  
Boulderson, Lt. H. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 19, '85, M.  
Boulton, Col. C. F., S.C., 18 mos., from Oct. 19, '84, B.

Boustead, Surg.-Maj. R., 1 yr., from April 30, '85, B.  
Bowle, Lt.-Col. M. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 15, '85, M.  
Boyd, Surg.-Maj. H. M.D., fr. Dec. 12, '85, B.  
Bridges, Lt.-Col. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 20, '85, B.  
Brooke, Capt. A. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 23, '85, B.  
Broome, Brig.-Gen. J. H., Inf., 342 dys., fr. Mar. 22, '86, B.  
Broome, Lieut. R. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B.  
Brown, Lt.-Col. W. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 2, '81, B.  
Brown, Col. C. M., R.E., 1 yr. 229 dys., fr. Feb. 27, '85, B.  
Brown, Brig.-Surg. J., M.D., 1 yr. 99 dys., fr. Nov. 20, '85, B.  
Brown, Maj. C. M., Inf., 15 mos., from May 2, '85, B.  
Brown, Col. S. J., S.C., 1 yr. 223 dys., fr. Jan. 20, '86, B.  
Buller, Col. H. M., Cav., 182 dys., fr. Sept. 25, '85, B.  
Burne, Major J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 15, '86, B.  
Burne, Lt. N. A. K., S.C., 15 mos., from April 10, '85, B.  
Burrows, Lt. W. G., Prob. S.C., 6 mos., fr. Oct. 17, '85, M.  
Butler, Lt.-Col. S. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 5, '85, M.  
Byang, Lt.-Col. T. E., S.C., 1 yr., from June 9, '85, M.

Carr, Maj. F. S., Inf., 1 yr., fr. June 16, '85, B.  
Carter, Maj. T. R. B., 1 yr. 6 mos., fr. Dec. 5, '84, B.  
Carruthers, Lieut. G. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 8, '85, M.  
Cayley, Bde. Surg. H., 2 yrs. 6 mos., from April 6, '84, B.  
Chambers, Col. R. M., Inf., 15 mos., fr. Nov. 23, '85, B.  
Chandra, Surg.-Maj. R. C., 1 yr., fr. June 30, '85, B.  
Channer, Col. G. N., V.C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 9, '85, B.  
Chase, Lieut. W. St. L., V.C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 28, '85, B.  
Chesney, Maj.-Gen. G. T., C.S.I., R.E., 15 ms. fr. Sept. 8, '85, B.  
Churchill, Maj. G. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 23, '85, B.  
Clarke, Col. W. C. S., S.C., 1 yr. 182 dys., fr. Mar. 8, '85, B.  
Clark-Kennedy, Maj. A., S.C., 1 yr. 304 dys., fr. Feb. 23, '86, M.  
Clifford, Col. R. C. R., S.C., 321 dys., fr. Oct. 31, '85, B.  
Coates, Surg. Wm. B.  
Coles, Lt.-Col. O. H., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 1, '85, B.  
Coles, Capt. W. R. B.  
Cologian, Lt.-Col. J. F. F., S.C., 1 yr. 276 dys., fr. Dec. 20, '85, B.  
Colston, Rde.-Surg. C. K., 1 yr. 9 ms., fr. Dec. 5, '84, B.  
Colvin, Lieut. J. R. C., S.C., 233 dys., fr. May 23, '85, B.  
Coningham, Col. H., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 9, '85, M.  
Cooke, Major W., S.C., 1 yr., from Sept. 25, '85, M.  
Corfield, Lieut. C. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 26, '85, B.  
Cousmaker, Maj. M. F., S.C., 15 ms., fr. April 17, '85, B.  
Cox, Lieut. E. C., S.C., 1 yr. 8 mos., fr. April 1, '84, B.  
Cox, Lieut. C. L. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 18, '85, B.  
Cullen, Surg.-Maj. P., M.D., 18 mos., fr. May 26, '85, B.

Daunt, Col. J. O. C., V.C., S.C., 3 yrs., fr. Apr. 22, '83, B.  
Deane, Lieut. F. B., S.C., 230 dys., fr. Nov. 23, '85, M.  
Dobble, Lt. H. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 10, '85, B.  
Eardley-Wilmot, Lieut. J., S.C., B.  
Elderton, Lieut. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 20, '86, B.  
Ellis, Captain C. R., R.E., 182 dys., fr. Aug. 14, '85, B.  
Erskine, Lt.-Col. G. E., Cav., 18 mos., fr. May 1, '85, B.  
Esmonde-White, Sg.-Maj. H. P., 1 yr. 182 dys., fr. Apr. 17, '85, M.

Fagan, Lieut.-Col. J. L., S.C., 1 yr., from Sept. 8, '85, B.  
Farrar, Colonel R., S.C., 286 dys., fr. May 31, '85, M.  
Fasken, Capt. E. J. N., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B.  
Finnis, Capt. H. R. E., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 28, '85, B.  
Firth, Col. R. P., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 9, '85, B.  
Fleming, Surg.-Maj. J. M., M.D., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 18, '85, B.  
Francis, Capt. G. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 19, '83, B.  
Fraser, Maj. J., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 23, '85, B.

Gardiner, Lieut. H. L., R.A., B.  
Gellie, Lt.-Col. F. S. C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 13, '85, B.  
Georges, Lt. T. W. J., M., S.C., 15 ms., fr. Apr. 10, '85, M.  
Glascock, Lt.-Col. T. B. M., S.C., 1 yr. 250 dys., fr. Oct. 31, '85, B.  
Gompertz, Capt. B. T. M., S.C., 18 ms., fr. Apr. 10, '85, M.  
Gordon, Lieut. W. D., S.C., 18 mos., from Jan. 6, '86, B.  
Gordon, Maj. J. E., Inf., fr. Nov. 13, '85, B.  
Gowan, Lieut.-Col. B. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 1, '86, B.  
Grant, Surg.-Maj. A. G., 6 mos., fr. Feb. 18, '86, B.  
Grant, Lieut.-Col. F. W., S.C., B.  
Graves, Captain B. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 18, '85, B.  
Griffith, Col. C. M., S.C., 1 yr. 49 dys., fr. Feb. 1, '85, B.  
Griffith, Lt.-Col. J. G. E., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 12, '83, B.  
Gubbins, Capt. C. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 5, '86, B.

Halg, Surg. P. de H., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 1, '85, B.  
Hall, Maj. C. M., Inf., 1 yr. 275 dys., fr. Nov. 3, '85, B.  
Hallett, Maj. C. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 1, '85, B.  
Hamilton, H., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 18, '85, B.  
Hammond, Maj. A. G., V.C., S.C., 1 yr. 4 dys., fr. Nov. 1, '85, B.  
Harcourt, Lt. F. P., S.C., 1 yr. 7 dys., fr. Dec. 11, '85, B.  
Hastings, Lt.-Col. H. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 16, '85, M.  
Hay, Maj. C., S.C., 326 dys., fr. Oct. 26, '85, B.  
Hay, Capt. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 24, '85, B.  
Hay, Lt.-Col. J., S.C., 1 yr. 90 dys., fr. Dec. 12, '85, B.  
Heath, Maj. J. M., S.C., 9 mos., fr. Aug. 25, '85, B.  
Heming, Maj. D., Inf., 18 mos., from Jan. 15, '85, M.  
Hennell, Maj. R., Inf., 286 dys., fr. Nov. 21, '85, B.  
Hesketh, Lieut.-Col. R. W., S.C., 332 dys., fr. Nov. 21, '85, M.  
Hills, Col. G. S., R.E., 2 yrs., from March 20, '85, B.  
Higginson, Lt.-Col. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 11, '85, M.  
Hingston, Capt. C. W. J., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 21, '85, B.  
Holmes, Surg.-Maj. A. P., M.D., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 30, '85, B.  
Home, Col. R., C.I.E., R.E., B.  
Hooper, Surg.-Maj. W. R., 15 mos., fr. Mar. 15, '85, B.  
Hops, Capt. T., S.C., 1 yr. 46 dys., from May 22, '85, B.  
Horne, Col. J. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 2, '85, B.  
Hornby, Maj. A. W. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 20, '85, M.  
Hoskyns, Capt. O. R. E., 182 dys., fr. Feb. 19, '86, B.  
Howard, Maj. T., R.E., 15 mos., from April 1, '85, B.  
Hudson, Brig.-Gen. Sir J., K.C.B., S.C., 121 dys., B.  
Hughes, Maj. O. F., S.C., 264 dys., from Oct. 20, '85, B.  
Huntley, Col. F. T., S.C., 284 dys., fr. Oct. 21, '85, B.  
Hunt, Col. R. A., S.C., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. April 24, '85, B.  
Hutchinson, Lieut. A. J. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 18, '85, B.

Jackson, Maj. E. C., Inf., 1 yr. 245 dys., fr. Nov. 22, '85, B.  
Jacks, n. Surg.-Maj. W., 1 yr. 71 dys., fr. Feb. 12, '86, B.  
James, Lt.-Col. F. C., S.C., 18 mos., from Jan. 2, '85, B.  
Jamieson, Capt. A. W., S.C., B.  
Jamieson, Capt. C. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 20, '85, B.  
Jamieson, Capt. W. H., S.C., 18 mos., fr. April 10, '85, B.  
Jeffrey, Col. W. R. E., 2 yrs., from Jan. 10, '85, B.  
Jerome, Capt. H. J., W. R. E., 182 dys., fr. Jan. 5, '86, B.  
Johnston, Surg.-Maj. J. W., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 10, '86, B.  
Jones, Capt. G. T., R.E., 15 mos., B.  
Justice, Col. H. A., S.C., 1 yr., from Oct. 4, '85, M.

Keary, Lieut. H. D'U., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 1, '85, M.  
Keene, Capt. A. R., 180 dys., from Sept. 13, '85, B.  
Kellio, Surg. G. J., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 23, '85, B.  
Kelly, Maj. H. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 17, '85, M.  
Kensington, Capt. C. H. M., R.E., 1 yr., fr. July 17, '85, M.  
Kettlewell, Col. T., S.C., 1 yr., from June 9, '85, B.  
Knyvet, Col. W. L. N., S.C., 1 yr. 158 dys., fr. Aug. 11, '85, B.  
Kunhardt, Capt. H. G., R.E., 1 yr. 273 dys., fr. Dec. 20, '85, B.

Lamb, Capt. J., S.C., 307 dys., fr. Feb. 2, '86, B.  
Landon, Major A., Inf., 2 years, from July 1, '84, B.  
Laughton, Col. D. W., S.C., 1 yr. 153 dys., fr. Apr. 1, '85, M.  
Le Breton, Maj. W. I., S.C., 15 mos., fr. July 15, '85, B.  
Le Geyt, Col. F. H., S.C., 1 yr. 7 mos., fr. Apr. 3, '85, B.  
Lewes, Maj. J. M. D., S.C., B.  
Lewis, Capt. E. J. G., S.C., 1 yr. 335 dys., fr. Feb. 3, '86, B.  
Little, Maj. J. A., S.C., 1 yr. 182 dys., fr. Apr. 17, '85, B.  
Little, Lieut. W. R., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B.

Macdonald, Capt. C. E. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 14, '84, B.  
Macdonnell, Lt. R. D., S.C., 9 mos., fr. Oct. 2, '85, M.  
Mackenzie, Maj. J. S. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 14, '85, M.  
Macneil, Lt.-Col. F. G., R.D., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 28, '86, M.  
Maunsell, Col. J. R., R.E., 1 yr. 21 dys., fr. Nov. 14, '85, B.  
McCloughry, Surg. J., 1 yr. 9 mos., fr. April 8, '85, B.  
McGough, Col. A., S.C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 12, '85, M.  
McNeale, Maj. J. A., Inf., 1 yr. 81 dys., fr. Dec. 1, '85, B.  
Maddon, Lt.-Col. J. M., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 10, '85, B.  
Magan, Lieut.-Col. T. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 26, '85, M.  
Magrath, Lt.-Col. H. M. S., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. April 1, '85, M.  
Magrath, Col. B. H. W., S.C., 1 yr. 50 dys., fr. Nov. 3, '85, M.  
Maguire, Lieut. C. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 28, '85, M.  
Mahon, Capt. C. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 30, '85, B.  
Marryat, Maj. E. L. R. E., 2 yrs., from June 10, '84, B.  
Mathew, Col. B. H., R.E., 2 yrs. 7 ms., fr. Aug. 28, '85, B.  
Maxwell, Capt. R. C., R.E., 1 yr. 91 dys., B.  
Meillass, Lieut. G. L., S.C., 1 yr., from Sept. 1, '85, B.  
Merriman, Lt.-Gen. C. J., C.S.I., R.E., 19 ms., fr. May 1, '85, B.  
Minchin, Col. C. S., S.C., 2 yrs., from Aug. 19, '84, M.  
Mitchell, Capt. St. J. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B.  
Moloney, Surg. T., M.D., 1 yr., from July 14, '85, B.  
Montagu, Col. A. W., S.C., 1 yr. 333 dys., fr. Mar. 28, '84, B.  
Monteath, Surg.-Maj. J. J., 18 ms., from Nov. 30, '84, B.  
Morris, Maj. G. T., S.C., 1 yr. fr. Dec. 5, '85, B.  
Morris, Lieut.-Col. R., S.C., 240 dys., fr. Feb. 6, '86, B.  
Morse, Lt.-Col. H. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from June 14, '84, B.  
Mosley, Maj. J. E. P., S.C., 1 yr. 124 dys., fr. Jan. 29, '86, B.  
Mullins, Maj.-Gen. J., Cav., 1 yr. 262 dys., fr. Apr. 10, '85, M.  
Murray, Lt.-Col. H. Y., Cav., 1 yr. 294 dys., fr. Oct. 31, '84, B.

Nanney, Surg.-Maj. L. C., 1 yr., from Aug. 12, '85, M.  
Onslow, Maj. F. M., Cav., 2 yrs., from Aug. 23, '84, M.  
Owen, Maj. C. A., Cav., 18 mos., from April 1, '85, B.  
Palmer, Col. W. H. G., S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 20, '83, M.  
Parsons, Col. J. E. B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 15, '85, B.  
Paul, Lieut. E. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B.  
Penrose, Lieut. E. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 8, '86, B.  
Phillips, Col. A. M., S.C., 18 mos., from June 9, '85, B.  
Phillips, Capt. R. V., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 1, '85, B.  
Piers, Lieut. W. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 7, '85, B.  
Pirie, Lieut. C. P. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 26, '85, B.  
Playfair, Lt.-Col. A. F., S.C., 1 yr. 3 mos., B.  
Pollock, Capt. J. A. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B.  
Potter, Surg.-Maj. A. H., M.D., 182 dys., fr. Oct. 20, '85, B.  
Prior, Lieut. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 8, '86, B.  
Froudford, Capt. A. W., S.C., 1 yr., from July 30, '85, B.

Randolph, Lieut. A. H., R.E., B.  
Rean, Dpy. Surg.-Gen. W. H. M. D., 182 dys., fr. Oct. 30, '85, M.  
Reeves, Lt.-Col. H. N., S.C., 18 mos., fr. May 22, '85, B.  
Reid, Surg.-Maj. R., 18 mos., from April 25, '85, B.  
Reid, Col. J. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 20, '85, B.  
Reid, Maj. A. J. F., S.C., 1 yr. fr. Nov. 7, '85, B.  
Rennick, Maj. A. de C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 1, '83, B.  
Renny, Capt. G. B., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 21, '85, B.  
Richardson, Lieut. P. R. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 7, '85, B.  
Riddell, Maj. R. V., R.E., 273 dys., fr. Feb. 7, '86, B.  
Rideout, Col. F. G., Inf., 176 dys., fr. Jan. 12, '86, M.  
Ritherdon, Lieut. R. A., S.C., 1 yr., from Aug. 26, '85, M.  
Rogers-Harrison, Surg.-Maj. A. N., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 6, '85, M.  
Ross, Col. W. H., S.C., 1 yr. 117 dys., fr. Dec. 5, '85, B.  
Rowband, Lieut.-Col. H., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 14, '85, B.

Sargeant, Maj. R. A., R.E., 1 yr. 124 dys., fr. Jan. 29, '86, B.  
Saunders, Col. H. G., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Feb. 19, '86, B.  
Scott-Moncrieff, Capt. G. K., R.E., 15 ms., fr. July 19, '85, B.  
Sewell, Lt.-Col. H. F. H., S.C., 9 mos., fr. April 24, '85, M.  
Shakespeare, Maj. G. R. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 20, '85, B.  
Shaw, Maj. A. J., Inf., 2 yrs., from Mar. 28, '84, M.  
Shepherd, Maj. T., S.C., 304 dys., fr. Nov. 3, '85, B.  
Sillery, Lieut. C. A., S.C., 804 dys., fr. Jan. 20, '86, M.  
Smalley, Col. H., R.E., 1 yr. 3 dys., fr. Nov. 20, '85, M.  
Smith, Col. H. C., S.C., 1 yr. 51 dys., from Mar. 1, '85, B.  
Smith, Lieut. J. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 5, '85, B.  
Smyth, Col. R. G., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. Jan. 15, '86, B.  
Sparks, Lt.-Col. J. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 13, '85, B.  
Spearman, Lt.-Col. H. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 25, '85, B.  
Steel, Lieut.-Col. J. P., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. July 10, '84, B.  
Stewart, Col. C. E., C.M.G., C.I.E., S.C., 1 yr. fr. Jan. 1, '86, B.  
Stewart, Col. G. C., 1 yr. 200 dys., fr. Jan. 7, '86, B.  
Stewart, Brig.-Gen. R. C., Cav., 6 mos., fr. Jan. 29, '86, M.  
Stokes, Maj. R., Inf., 1 yr. 9 mos., from Jan. 16, '85, M.  
Stretzell, Maj. A. D., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B.  
Strutt, Col. J. R., S.C., 1 yr., from June 1, '85, B.  
St. Quintin, Lieut. F. S., S.C., 320 dys., fr. Oct. 1, '85, B.  
Suffrein, Surg.-Maj. B. T., 15 mos., from May 15, '85, M.  
Swanston, Col. N., S.C., 18 mos., from May 4, '85, M.  
Szczepanski, Lt.-Col. H. C. A., 15 mos., fr. May 15, '85, B.

Ternan, Capt. H. T., S.C., 1 yr., from June 21, '85, B.  
Thackeray, Col. E. T., V.C., R.E., 1 yr., fr. June 30, '85, B.  
Thomson, Col. H. G., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 5, '85, M.  
Torrie, Capt. L. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 8, '85, M.  
Trevor, Lt.-Col. F. R., S.C., 182 dys., fr. May 3, '85, M.  
Trevor, Lieut. H., S.C., 15 mos., from July, '85, A.  
Turnbull, Surg.-Maj. P. S., 18 ms., fr. April 24, '85, B.  
Twemlow, Maj. E. D'O., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 23, '85, B.

Vanrenen, Maj. J. P. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 31, '85, B.  
Vincent, Capt. H. A., S.C., 1 yr. 244 dys., fr. Oct. 3, '85, B.  
Wallace, Lieut. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 1, '85, B.  
Waller, Maj. R. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 1, '85, B.  
Waller, Col. H. E., S.C., 1 yr. 91 dys., from May 3, '85, B.  
Walter, Col. C. K. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 30, '85, B.  
Watts, Maj. J. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 20, '85, B.  
Webster, Lt.-Col. H. W., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Feb. 16, '86, B.  
Welchman, Maj. A. T., Inf., 2 yrs., from June 10, '84, B.  
Welchman, Capt. E. W. St. G., S.C., 15 ms., fr. Mar. 21, '85, B.  
Western, Maj. J. H., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 1, '85, B.  
Wickham, Lieut. W. J. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 26, '85, B.  
Wiggins, Maj. F. E., Inf., 1 yr., from June 9, '85, B.  
Wilkinson, Lieut. H. P. D., Prob. S.C., fr. Jan. 20, '86, M.  
Williams, Col. D. W., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 6, '85, M.  
Willoughby, Maj. J. F., Inf., 75 dys., fr. Nov. 27, '85, B.  
Withers, Lt.-Col. J. C., S.C., 18 mos., from May 26, '85, B.  
Woolley, Capt. T. S. M., S.C., 1 yr. 273 dys., fr. Sept. 4, '84, B.

Young, Capt. C. W., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Feb. 17, '85, B.



## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## BOMBAY.—March 4.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 97 7-16	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	100½	to
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	105	to
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1871 ...	—	to
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1872 ...	—	to
Paris Municipal Loan ...	—	to
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	91½	to
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	—	to
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	100½	to
Coorla Spinning Bonds ...	—	to

## BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	all	10 pr. ct.	...	712½
Bank of Bengal ...	all	10 pr. ct.	...	820
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr. ct.	...	580
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Agra Bank ...	all	5½ pr. ct.	...	180
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	—	—	...	—
National Bank of India ...	£12½	5 pr. ct.	...	109

## PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	2,850	125	950
Albert Ginning Co. ...	all	18 pr. ct.	460
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	...	1,110
Apollo ...	400	10	270
Bellary ...	1,000	25	535
Bombay Cotton ...	125	41½	220
Broul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	—	—	—
Colaba ...	1,880	70	785
Dholera Ginning ...	all	12	180
East India ...	1,000	130	1,385
Fort ...	8,500	180	2,625
French ...	all	45	610
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	—	—	—
Khangam ...	—	—	—
Mercantile ...	—	—	—
Mofussil Co. ...	400	30	412½
Mannar M. ...	all	45	245
New Berar ...	—	—	—
New Indian ...	125	9	150
Prince of Wales ...	500	100	670
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	—	—	—
Sassoon ...	500	25	500
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	90	1,200
Sind ...	750	25	650
Volkart ...	1,000	20	750

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	90	1,425
Alfred Manufacturing ...	500	17½	350
Alliance Spinning ...	1,000	30	700
Albert Edward Mills ...	500	18½	450
Anglo-Indian ...	100	2	102
Bellary B. & W. Co. Ltd. (Bellary) ...	—	—	—
Bhowangur Mills ...	100	—	8
Bombay United ...	1,000	20	945
Central India ...	500	25	790
Coorla Mills ...	1,000	20	645
D. Spinning ...	all	—	107½
Dhun Mills ...	—	—	—
Dhurrumsey ...	—	—	—
Empress Co. ...	all	25	700
Franchise Potit ...	1,000	25	535
Golan Bala ...	400	20	256
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	—	200
Hindustan ...	1,000	40	865
Hingunghat Mill ...	—	—	—
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	50	1,060
Imperial Cotton ...	500	20	450
Indian Manufacturing ...	—	—	—
James Greaves ...	400	—	560
Jaffer Ali ...	500	40	460
Jeswraj Baloo ...	1,000	30	1,100
Khandesh ...	1,000	80	970
Khatiao Mackungsee ...	1,000	40	870
Leopold ...	100	5	148
Madras United ...	1,000	100	2,900
Mahalunsee ...	1,000	85	600
Manockjee Potit ...	all	50	1,170
Mazagon ...	250	9	189½
Morarij Goudlass ...	1,000	15	1,525
Naigam ...	—	—	—
National ...	1,000	40	560
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20	900
Oriental ...	625	12	565
Parrell ...	400	—	52½
People of India ...	—	6½	190
Prince of Wales ...	500	30	100
Sassoon ...	1,000	40	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	50	1,395
Soonderdas ...	1,000	50	700
Southern India ...	500	20	405
Southern Mahratta ...	—	—	—
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	35	550
Western India ...	1,000	50	710

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	218-3-0	5 pr. ct.	330
Do. New £20 Shares ...	130-14-6	do.	350
Do. do. 65-7-3	do.	do.	90
Do. do. 1-18-1	do.	do.	20
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	196-15-5	co.	330
New £18 Shares ...	—	—	—

## MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	290
Bombay Ice Co. (A.) ...	600	106
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. (B.) ...	1,500	8,675
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	11
Karachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100	45
Karachee Landing and Shipping ...	800	300

Kemp & Co. ...	175	380
Mechanics' Bldgs. Co. ...	50	25
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	53
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	22
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,650
Treacher and Co. ...	all	1,155
Thacker and Co. ...	all	180
LAND COMPANIES.		
Colaba Co. ...	700	700
Frere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	1,400	812½

## CALCUTTA.—March 8.

P.C.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Rs.	97 8 to
4 Promissory Notes ...	...	93 12 to	99 0
4 of 1870 (1885) ...	...	100 12 to	100 14
4 of 1878-79 (1895) ...	...	100 12 to	100 14
4 of 1879 (1898) (New Loan) ...	...	—	—
4 of 1879 (Coupon) ...	...	—	—
CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.			
6 of 1865 (1895) ...	Rs. Paid off	—	—
6 of 1866 (1886) ...	100 8 to	—	—
6 of 1867 (1887) ...	101 8 to	—	—
6 of 1870 (1889) ...	102 8 to	—	—
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	103 0 to	—	—
5 of 1878 (1908) ...	99 0 to	—	—
5 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	99 0 to	—	—
4 of 1892 (1902) ...	95 0 to	—	—

## BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to
Agra Savings ...	100	125 to
Allahabad ...	100	193 to 195
Alliance of Simla ...	100	140 to
Bank of Bengal ...	500	830 to
Do. of Upper India ...	100	139 to
Delhi and London ...	£25	170 to
Himalaya ...	100	120 to
Mussoorie ...	100	100 to
National of India ...	£12½	114 to
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	105 to
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	325 to
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	90 to

## COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Price.
Alipore Coal ...	100 135 to
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 5 Nominal.
Asiatic Jute ...	100 Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10 150 to
Barnagore Jute ...	£10 63 to
Bengal Coal ...	1,000 1,350 to
B. Barnagund Copper (proface A. shares) ...	5s. 2½ diset.
Do. Deferred B. Shares ...	£1 2 to 2½
Bengal Mills ...	£100 1,315 to 1,320
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100 85 to
Bonded Warehouse ...	445 270 to
Bowreah Cotton Mills ...	100 38 to 39
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80 48 to 49
Burrakur Coal ...	100 153 to 155
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100 109 to 110
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	85 91 to 92
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar ...	100 99 to
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100 76 to
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100 98 to 100
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100 33 to
Equitable Coal ...	250 150 to 160
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100 15 to 16
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	200 185 to 190
Gourepore ...	100 76 to 77
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100 94 to
Howrah Docking ...	500 110 to 115
Howrah Mills ...	100 66 to 65
India General Steam Navigation ...	100 100 to
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	50 90 to
Landing and Shipping ...	100 55 to
Murree Brewery ...	100 125 to
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100 100 to
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100 94 to 95
New Beerphoom Coal ...	100 79 to 80
Ramkistopore Press ...	100 60 to 61
Raneegunge Coal Association ...	100 45 to 48
Riverside Press ...	90 68 to 64
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500 250 to
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ...	100 42 to
Strand Bank Press ...	100 65 to 66
Watson's Patent Press ...	100 80 to 82

## TEA COMPANIES.

	Price.
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100 70 to
Amicable (Assam) ...	100 Liquidation.
Amluckie ...	100 80 to
Arcuttipore (Cachar) ...	100 91 to
Assam ...	230 540 to
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100 80 to 81
Bongal (Cachar) ...	100 34 to 35
Do. contributory ...	80 22 to 23
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200 120 to
Do. contributory ...	100 60 to
Burkholia (Cachar) ...	100 34 to
Central Cachar ...	200 130 to
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100 45 to
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100 60 to
Chota Nagpore ...	100 45 to 50
Colonial (Assam) ...	100 Liquidation.
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100 81 to
Darjiling ...	100 130 to
Dehing (Assam) ...	90 81 to
Dehra Doon ...	100 50 to
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100 80 to
Dhunatri ...	100 100 to
Durrung (Assam) ...	100 39 to 40
Eastern Cachar ...	100 30 to 31
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100 40 to
Endogam ...	10 100 to
Gelle (Darjiling) ...	100 71 to
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100 120 to
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100 5 to
Grob (Assam) ...	100 10 to

Holta (Kangra) ...	100	77 to
Hoolmarea (Assam) ...	100	88 to
Hoolungorie (Assam) ...	100	46 to 47
Indian Terai ...	500	100 to
Jellalpoore (Cachar) ...	—	— to
Jheerli Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	— to
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	23 to 28
Kangra Valley ...	100	— par
Kornatuli (Chittagong) ...	100	40 to
Kunchunpoore (Cachar) ...	100	20 to
Kurseong and Darjiling ...	250	85 to
Do. contributory ...	200	75 to
Kurseong and Terai ...	—	— to
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	212 to
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	30 to
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	60 to 62
Loobah ...	100	120 to
Lower Assam ...	£7½	23 to
Luokimpore (Assam) ...	£10	60 to
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	20 to
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	— to
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	20 to
Do. contributory ...	90	8 to
Moran (Assam) ...	—	— to
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	70 to
Do. contributory ...	90	60 to
Mungledye (Assam) ...	—	— to
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	— to
Do. contributory ...	125	— to
New Falloohi (Darjiling) ...	—	— to
New Gholia Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	30	120 to
Phutwanpoore (Cachar) ...	—	— to
Phunkiz (Cachar) ...	85	40 to
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	65 to
Puttareah (Sylhet) ...	100	60 to
Rajabare (Assam) ...	—	— to
Sapakati ...	100	110 to
Second Mutual Cachar ...	56	10 diset.
Seemah ...	—	— to
Singbulli and Murnah ...	100	88 to
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	60 to 61
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	82 to
Springdale (Darjiling) ...	100	88 to 90
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	27 to
Tuadarra (Darjiling) ...	100	61 to
Toasta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	110 to 112
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	105 to
Takvar (Darjiling) ...	200	150 to
Upper Assam ...	£10	15 to 25

## LONDON.—March 30.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. ...	89½ to 90
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	99½ to 100½
4 Do. October 10, 1898 ...	99½ to 100½
4 India Enforced Paper ...	73 to 78
4 Do. do. 1885 ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1893 ...	75 to 76
4 Ceylon, 1882 and 1893 ...	107 to 109
4 Do. 1886-8 ...	101 to 103
4 Mauritius, 1881 ...	103 to 105
6 Do. 1895-96 ...	112 to 116
4 Do. ...	102 to 104
4 Straths Settlements Government ...	105 to 107
PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. ...	100 106 to 108
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c. ...	103 118 to 121
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100 106 to 108
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100 106 to 108
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100 115 to 117

## RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	7½	7½ to 73
Bengal Central, Lm., Shs. ...	5	4½ to 6½
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	154 to 156
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ...	—	23 to 24
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A. 1953 ...	—	23 to 24
Do. Ann. B. £1 per ann. (less 4) ...	—	24 to 25½
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4 p.c. ...	—	124 to 126
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	146 to 148
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ...	100	129 to 131
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	122 to 124
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	116 to 118
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	128 to 130
Rohilkund & Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. ...	4½	4 to 4½
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	122 to 124
Do. do. 5 p.c. shares ...	5	— to —
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	128 to 130
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	— to —
South Mahratta Gua., L.I. ...	20	102½ to 103½
Do. do. ...	5	10 to 10½
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua. ...	20	19½ to 20
Do. do. ...	15	— to —
West of India Port., Ld. ...	20	18 to 18½

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Do. 6 p.c. Preference	...	all	14½	to	14½
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1887	...	all	100	to	102
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890	...	all	104	to	107
Do. 4 p.c. Deb. Stock	...	100	101	to	103
Do. Exten. Austr. & China	...	all	18½	to	18½
Do. 6 p.c. Debenture	...	all	108	to	111
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900	...	all	103	to	106
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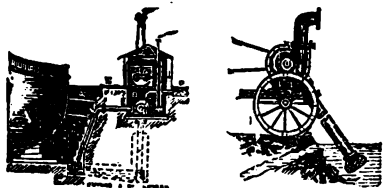
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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1886.

## Notes of the Week.

THE overland mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 19th March; from Calcutta, Madras, and Allahabad to the 17th March.

TELEGRAPHING from Mandalay on the 2nd inst. the Correspondent of the *Times* gives the following intelligence:—

A large incendiary fire occurred last night in the southern portion of the town outside the walled city. A gang of about sixty dacoits attacked and attempted to loot a house in the town. The inmates resisted them pluckily. The sound of firing brought down the police. The dacoits, on being attacked by the police, fired the house to cover their retreat. The fire spread with great rapidity; two large blocks, comprising some 600 houses, were totally destroyed. A considerable proportion of the houses destroyed were mere huts. One dacoit was wounded and captured, and the gang was traced some distance to the east outside the town limits.

Lieutenant Cairns, R.E., has accurately surveyed the Irrawaddy from Bhamo to Mogoung, proving the impracticability of the Simbo and Mogoung rivers for steamers.

The troops at Bhamo are very healthy. In a force of 300 Europeans and 700 Sepoys there has been no death among the Europeans, and only three deaths from sickness among the Sepoys.

A Native of India has arrived at Bhamo from Dillhrogor (? Dib-roghur). He reached Mogoung in sixteen days, and was brought to Bhamo by Major Cooke, the Political Officer there. He gives a good description of the route.

The Kachyen Sawbawth or chiefs have been informed that no presents will be given them as under Burmese rule, nor will presents be expected or received from them; but that they are free to trade in Bhamo without hindrance.

The Burmese still refuse to sleep in Bhamo. They come to work in the town in the daytime, but at dusk they go to islands in the river for protection. Bhamo is well fortified.

GENERAL PRENDERGAST and his late Political Officer, Colonel Sladen, quitted Burma, the scene of their late military and political successes, yesterday.

FROM Afghanistan there is no news of importance. The Amcer's mother had died while on a pilgrimage.

It is satisfactory that time has been taken by the forelock in preparing for the Tibet Mission, which, under Mr. Colman Macaulay, with Mr. Paul as Secretary, Dr. Cunningham as Medical and Scientific Officer, an escort of the 13th Bengal Lancers, and, probably, an officer of the Survey Department, is to leave Darjeeling about the end of May. The route is to be through Sikhim to Shigatze, thence to Lhasa.

FROM Nepal it is reported that the young Maharajah is to be married next month to the daughter of the Rajah of an adjacent Himalayan State, and that great preparations are being made at Khatmandu to celebrate the event.

FROM Hong Kong we are told, under date 23rd ult., that the new Chinese Ambassador to England, Liu, left the port on that day. Advices from the same place, on the 31st, say:—

Shao Ta-jen, Taotai or Governor of Shanghai, has been appointed Chinese representative on the joint Commission which, under the Opium Convention of July last, is to arrange a method of preventing the smuggling of opium from this port into China, and thus remove the necessity for the so-called blockade of Hong Kong by Chinese revenue cruisers.

Shao is an experienced and liberal-minded official, and from his having served under the Marquis Tseng as First Secretary to the Chinese Legation in St. Petersburg, it is expected that he will do his utmost to bring the labours of the Commission to a satisfactory conclusion.

THE North-West Frontier is not being neglected by Sir F. Roberts, who, accompanied by Sir R. Sandeman, and

escorted almost entirely by the local Belooch Sirdars and their tribesmen, reached Hurnai on Thursday. Sir F. Roberts is greatly pleased with the strength of the frontier, the loyal feeling and prosperity of the tribes, the peaceful state of the country, and the development of its resources. His route lay through the countries of the Khettran Muree and Kakar Pathan tribes to Thall Chotiali, and thence by way of Suambar, the Bori Valley, Sinjawi, and the Mehrab defile to Hurnai. The march from the Punjab—a distance of 310 miles—was accomplished in nine days, an average of thirty-four miles daily. Sir F. Roberts and Sir R. Sandeman intended to proceed to the Khojah Pass on the 31st of March.

THE Russian organ in Brussels, the *Nord*, gravely informs us that the mission of the envoy of the Emir of Bokhara, who is now so much fêted at St. Petersburg, is purely one of courtesy. Of course. It was an act of the merest courtesy, a pure feeling of *meherbant*, which induced the Empress of Russia to send shawls and jewels galore to the most influential lady in Merv, thereby, as we have already shown, securing its cession.

WE are sorry to see that the Maharajah Scindia has been for some time in a bad state of health. According to the latest reports there is no improvement in his condition. He is going to Bithoor, near Cawnpore, for the purpose of bathing in the Ganges, leaving the charge of his State to his Minister, Sir Gunput Rao.

CALCUTTA news, up to yesterday, comes from the *Times'* Correspondent, and presents nothing of great importance. The Begum of Bhopal, after a prolonged visit, had returned to her State. It is understood that her object was to obtain a reversal of orders of the Government of India degrading her husband, Mahomed Sadi Hossein, whose interference in Bhopal affairs has been the cause of the intolerable abuse and misgovernment which lately brought that State into discredit. The Indian Government has, however, stood firm, and refused to withdraw its orders. Sadi Hossein will no longer be permitted to take any part in the management of affairs, which are now placed on a constitutional basis, with a Mahomedan gentleman, who has long served the British Government in Bengal, as Premier.

THE Viceroy left Calcutta for Benares on the 30th, taking Durbhunga on his road. The Municipal Committee presented an address of welcome, in which grateful reference was made to Lady Dufferin's work on behalf of Indian women. The following day the Viceroy laid the foundation-stone of the Dufferin Hospital, which was the only public function that marked the visit. The party started early on Thursday morning for Benares.

AT Zamania, where the party halted, the Viceroy was treated to a novel experience. Here they were met by Maharajah Dumraon, who had a short conversation with the Viceroy, in the course of which his Highness thanked him for the peaceful settlement of the Afghan Frontier question, for the victory in Burma, and the peace and plenty now prevailing in India. The Viceroy replied that as the Maharajah thanked him for plenty, he should see that blame should not be laid on his shoulders if scarcity perchance followed. To this the Maharajah answered that, according to the Hindoo idea, as rulers deserved praise when plenty prevailed, they deserved blame when scarcity threatened!

WE are pleased indeed to find favourable harvest prospects reported from nearly every part of the country:—

According to the latest returns, the prospects of the wheat crop are generally favourable, and in some Provinces exceptionally so. Only in the Central Provinces have the prospects deteriorated, owing to the cloudy weather producing rust. A certain amount of rust is also reported from Bombay, but it has done no great injury. The harvest in Berar is almost completed, with an estimated outturn of 120,000 tons. A plentiful harvest is expected in all parts of the North-West Provinces and Oude, and the season promises well in the Punjab.



We are indebted to the *United Service Gazette* for the following official announcement of Dhuleep Singh's intended "apostacy." Our contemporary says:—

The following remarkable address to the Sikhs has just been sent to India by his Highness the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh:—"My beloved Countrymen,—It was not my intention ever to return to reside in India, but Sutgooroo, who governs all destiny and is more powerful than I, his erring creature, has caused circumstances to be so brought about that, against my will, I am compelled to quit England in order to occupy a humble sphere in India. I submit to his will, being persuaded that whatever is for the best will happen. I now, therefore, beg forgiveness of you, Khalsa Jee, or the Pure, for having forsaken the faith of my ancestors for a foreign religion; but I was very young when I embraced Christianity. It is my fond desire on reaching Bombay to take Pahul again, and I sincerely hope for your prayers to the Sutgooroo on that solemn occasion. But in returning to the faith of my ancestors, you must clearly understand, Khalsa Jee, that I have no intention of conforming to the errors introduced into Sikhism by those who were not true Sikhs, such, for instance, as wretched caste observances or abstinence from meats and drinks which Sutgooroo has ordained should be received with thankfulness by all mankind, but to worship in the pure and beautiful tenets of Baba Nanuk and obey the commands of the Gooroo Govind Singh. I am compelled to write this to you because I am not permitted to visit you in the Punjab, as I had much hoped to do. Truly a noble reward for my unwavering loyalty to the Empress of India. But Sutgooroo's will be done.—With Wah Gooroo jee ke Futteh, I remain, my beloved countrymen, your own flesh and blood, DHULEEP SINGH."

THE Native journals are still occupied with the Burmese Expedition, which it is apparently thought a smart thing to style the thirty lakhs' war. Most of the lucubrations are neither new nor interesting. We subjoin one only, dealing with the probable cost of the war:—

The whole of India, says the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika*, received the statement that the Burma war had cost only thirty lakhs with an incredulous smile, and, we believe, they can't be blamed if they receive a low estimate like that with suspicion. The conquest of a big and difficult country, inhabited by a free and independent people, was never accomplished in the nineteenth century with so small a cost, so the estimate very naturally appears low to the people of India. Besides, they very well remember how Lord Lytton congratulated himself upon the smallness of the cost of the Afghan war. But his estimate of two millions, as the cost of that war, eventually swelled into thirty or forty. It is not therefore quite unreasonable to suppose that the estimate of the Burman war would likewise undergo an eventual transformation like the seed of the acorn. Besides, everybody knows that the British officers and the British privates, though they fight like devils, are very tender creatures, and cost a good deal of money for their existence. One regiment of British soldiers requires four of camp-followers, while this camp-following is an institution not very well known in other parts of the world. The other Burma war cost India thirteen crores, though wars were managed in those old days of the Company with far greater economy than now. Is it therefore unreasonable on the part of the people to disbelieve the statement that the present war has cost only a few lakhs of rupees?

The *Navamedini* tells us:—

The Bombay Presidency has begun an agitation against the increase of military expenditure. India is really becoming impoverished on account of the increase in the cost of the army, and steps should be taken to reduce it. Mere protests from Bombay will not do, memorials ought to be submitted to Government from all parts of the country. We hope that Bengal and Madras will act in harmony with Bombay on this question.

The determination, announced by the Viceroy, not for the present to sanction the enrolment of Native volunteers comes in for a good deal of unfavourable comment:—

The *Rast Gofar* says that Lord Dufferin, in his reply to the addresses given to him by some of the public bodies of Madras, has, with his usual diplomacy, and in sweet and soft language, denied to the Natives the privilege of joining the Volunteer Corps in this country. He has praised the Natives for making such a demand, and has also extolled their loyalty, and yet in the same breath has denied them this much-coveted privilege. When the same request was made a few months ago to the Viceroy, he promised to bestow his best consideration upon the question, and the people accordingly looked forward with some hope of success to his future announcement on the subject. His sweet and "aërial" words, says the paper, on the present occasion have caused great disappointment, particularly as the Viceroy has not stated his objections to allowing the Natives to join the Volunteer Corps.

The *Bombay Samachar* expresses its great disappointment at the statement made by Lord Dufferin in respect of the request made by the Natives of this country to allow them to join the Volunteer Corps. Lord Dufferin's reply, the paper says, tends to show that Government have reasons to distrust the Natives from joining the Volunteer Corps. The people, it says, should not, so long as the career of Lord Dufferin lasts in this country, hope to obtain the coveted privilege. It would not be wrong if the people were also to abandon hopes of any new rights or privileges being conferred upon them by the present Viceroy.

On this topic the *Sabodha Patrika* has some sensible remarks:—

We are grateful (says this journal) to know that the offer was spoken of in sympathetic terms, and are far from sorry to know that both sides of the question were laid before Her Majesty's Government, but we are afraid that when the enrolment of a large number of Native volunteer regiments is held up to that Government as a thing difficult to manage and not worth the trouble, the sympathy and the consideration given to the question cannot be deemed as having done us any good or brought the question nearer solution, and yet, we take it, the question must be solved sooner or later. For we hope we shall not be told that while the ignorant Native is trained and hired and armed as a fighting man, the educated and respectable classes cannot be permitted to be members of the country militia? Why should the ghost of a "large number" of "Native volunteer regiments" be conjured into existence at once, and held up as a scarecrow to the Home authorities? Like all other reforms in the Indian Administration, why should not this one have its beginning, and why, until the scheme is tried, should the numbers be not kept down by regulations and tests, calculated to obviate all possible difficulties? What is it that qualifies and even renders welcome the Eurasians and Native Christians and disqualifies the rest of the Natives? Why, again, are Europeans of all countries and even West Indians welcomed, and are the Natives of India alone to be regarded as unfit or inconvenient?

NOR have our Native contemporaries had their last word anent the Royal Commission. After quoting the *Mahratta*, the *Indian Spectator* gives us its own opinion on the point:—

The truth at the bottom is (it says), that the advisers of H.M.'s Government are (1) unwilling that the past administration of India by the servants of the Crown should be searchingly reviewed by an independent, but mixed, tribunal; and (2) mightily afraid lest that tribunal should recommend a radical change which in effect may undermine, if not totally destroy, the potentiality of that huge bureaucracy, which has so long tasted the pleasures of place and power at the expense of the dumb millions, and tyrannised over them in the bargain.

We quote from the *Army and Navy Gazette* the following:—

The Indian Government, thanks to Lord Dufferin's impulse, has been up and doing. The railway to Quetta through the Bolan Pass will be opened next month, and bring us within military touch of Herat. There has been no procrastination this time.

We wish that we could see in the past any justification for being as sanguine as our excellent contemporary. To us it seems that the Russians are determined to be prepared at all points, we—well, not to be. We have not far to go for evidence. The same journal tells us:—

The Russian authorities at Vladivostock have been instituting a series of experiments with coal obtained from the island of Saghalien, the Amoor district, the Province of Corea, and from England. It is satisfactory to learn that all the native Pacific coal was condemned as "particularly smoky," and that the authorities "regretfully" expressed the opinion that the Russian fleet could not dispense with the use of Cardiff coal; on which account they "recommended that a large supply should be kept always on hand, as, in the event of a war, Vladivostock would be the first Russian point to experience attack."

How the astute Muscovite is endeavouring to consolidate his frontier dominions will be seen by the subjoined, taken from an Indian contemporary:—

Great changes have taken place in Merv since Russia seized it. A letter from Merv appears in the Persian *Shems*, stating that the town and its neighbourhood have already become more than half Russianised, in that the inhabitants have begun to borrow the language, dress, and morals of their new fellow-citizens. The writer asserts that the liberality displayed by the Russians is facilitating the process, all schools being supplied gratis with books in the Persian and Russian languages, and the leading men

are being promised that, if their sons are taught to speak Russian, they will be educated at the cost of the State in Russian schools and colleges. On the completion of the railway as far as Merv, a large palace for the head of the administration and a vast arsenal will be constructed.

On the other hand, we read in the *Times* of the 2nd a telegram from St. Petersburg of the 29th ult., saying:—

It is stated that the further progress of the Transcaspian Railway is to be discontinued for the present, on account of financial considerations.

**INDIA COUNCIL DRAFTS.**—We regret to see that March went out like a very lamb as regards the demand for silver, which was weak to the last degree. The financial year ends with the Rupee worth less than three-quarters of its nominal value; nor does there seem in the immediate future any prospect of a change for the better. The *Statist* writes, on Saturday last, on this matter as follows:—

The minimum rates obtained this week were no better than those of the previous week, being again below 1s. 6d. per rupee, although the amount offered had been reduced from 50 to 40 lacs. About 10 lacs of bills were placed at 1s. 5 15-16d. and 5 1/2 lacs at 1s. 5 31-32d. per rupee. Twenty-three and a half lacs of transfers were also placed at 1s. 5 31-32d., and 5 lacs at 1s. 6d. per rupee. According to an official announcement posted at the Bank, the amount of bills upon India and telegraphic transfers sold by the Council from 1st April, 1885, to the 31st March, 1886, was Rs. 13,84,08,969 realising in sterling £10,523,505, the average rate per rupee having been 1s. 6 2477d., that is to say about 1/6d. lower than the estimate. The sterling amount received in 1885-6 on account of Rs. 13,53,25,369 bills and transfers was £10,292,692. The following is a comparative statement of the drawings of the India Council for the last three financial years together with the Budget estimate for 1886-87:—

Financial Year.	Amount Sold.	Sterling Amount Realised.	Average Price.
1883-84 ...	Rs. 21,27,19,462 ...	£17,315,697 ...	1/7-536
1884-85 ...	17,03,72,118 ...	13,705,777 ...	1/7-307
1885-86 ...	13,84,08,969 ...	10,523,505 ...	1/6-2477
1886-87* ...	17,77,52,000 ...	13,331,400 ...	1/6

\* Estimate.

Next week 40 lacs of Council Bills will again be offered for tender. From April 1st to March 30th inclusive, the Council had granted remittances for Rs. 13,41,25,369, realising £10,202,848. To the corresponding date last year Rs. 17,03,72,118, realising £13,705,777, had been disposed of.

FROM the tea memoranda of Messrs. Geo. White and Co., of 2, Great Tower-street, we extract the subjoined table of Tea Imports for the last nine months, as compared with the corresponding period of the two previous years:—

years :—		IMPORTS.		
	1885-6.		1884-85.	1883-84.
	lbs.		lbs.	lbs.
Indian ...	64,685,000	...	58,408,000	} 58,760,000
Ceylon ...	3,339,000	...	1,689,000	
Java ...	—	...	2,379,000	
				... 2,688,000
		DELIVERIES.		
Indian ...	46,545,000	...	52,124,000	} 45,300,000
Ceylon ...	2,947,000	...	1,540,000	
Java ...	—	...	2,659,000	
				... 2,487,000
		STOCK 31ST MARCH.		
	1886.		1885.	1884.
Indian ...	29,672,000	...	23,243,000	} 28,286,000
Ceylon ...	1,213,000	...	562,000	
Java ...	—	...	1,003,000	
				... 1,289,000

## Chit Chat.

THE Bar in India is alarmed at the rumour that "advocates would not be allowed at present to follow their profession in Upper Burma." Perhaps if this consummation were attained there would be more justice and less talk. But how about "fees?" The Bar could not be supposed to overlook these; so it is urged that it is "the privilege of a barrister to plead wherever the British flag waved." What high-sounding balderdash!

JAVA coffee-plants are being attacked by millions of rats. The English climate is doubtless capricious, but such plagues as these cannot, at any rate, be laid to its charge.

MR. DAVIDSON, late of the "Glenview Hotel," Coonoor, seems to have had a dislike to lawyers, so he made his own will thus:—

JOHN DAVIDSON'S WILL.  
As to all my worldly goods I have in store,  
I leave to my dear wife for evermore.  
I freely give, I will no limit fix,  
This is my will, and she executrix.

MR. J. SEYMOUR KEAY, of Haidarabad notoriety, has been enlightening the world as to the causes of his discomfiture at Newington at the last general election. *N'importe*, sufficient that he has been left in the cold; it matters not how or why.

MESSRS. GLOVER AND Co., contractors, have discovered that when 3,000 labourers are employed, it is profitable to pay regard to sanitary arrangements. It might have been thought that this was an elementary experience, but it is quoted as the highest development of "contractorial" science!

POONA has started a society designed to enlist the sympathy of the *working-men* of England with matters appertaining to the East. The attempt sounds rather hopeless.

A NEW "craze" has received a new name. Henceforward a collector of stamps is to be admitted within the "charmed circle" as a "Philatelist." What a grand word for an insignificant "sad!"

THE well known Orientalist, Dr. Leitner, of Punjab celebrity, having been ordered to inquire into the history of a tribe known as the "Dards," the Press in Western India transmogrified the people in question into the "Court of Wards!"

"PAGANINI REDIVIVUS" in fact, though not in name, is delighting the musical world in India, which flock in crowds to hear the great violinist, "M. Remenyi." Presumably he will honour England with a turn, and then—well, wait till he comes. Some people scoff at the possibility of a second Paganini, the "Satan-aided" fiddler.

## INDIA OFFICE.

APRIL 1.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Maj.-Gen. R. S. Hill, C.B., Inf., Col. A. Callander, S.C., Surg.-Maj. A. G. Grant, Lieut. C. V. W. Williamson, S.C., Major A. H. Turner, S.C., Surg.-Major G. M. Davis, Major B. G. Vyvyan, Inf., Capt. H. St. P. Maxwell, S.C., Surg.-Major K. M. Downie, Col. E. Stedman, S.C., Lieut. W. Thuillier, S.C.

*Madras Estab.*—Col. W. M. Dickinson, S.C., Col. W. Hands, S.C.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—J. A. Freitas, J. B. Goad.

*Madras Estab.*—L. Moore (Cov.), J. Y. Fullerton.

### EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE

#### MILITARY.

*Madras Estab.*—Lieut.-Col. M. M. Bowie, S.C., six months; Major J. M. Heath, C.M.G., S.C., three months.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—E. du C. Smith, five months' furlough; J. Kibble, six months' s.c.; Surg. M. O'Dwyer, six months' s.c.; E. L. Gramatyki, six months' furlough; W. A. Darling, six months' extraordinary leave; Dr. J. Anderson, six months' extraordinary leave; R. C. Williams, six months' s.c.

*Madras Estab.*—W. S. Haig, four days' extraordinary leave.

*Bombay Estab.*—G. M. Ryan, six months' s.c.; C. H. Brereton, six months' s.c.; L. W. Seymour, six months' s.c.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Surg.-Maj. R. C. Chandra.

*Madras Estab.*—Col. W. H. Whitlock, s.c.

*Bombay Estab.*—Col. J. R. Strutt, s.c.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—M. Simpson.

INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION.—The first meeting of the reception committee was held on Wednesday, March 31st. It is believed that the committee may reckon on receiving valuable aid from the Provincial Corporations, while it is hoped that in many cases the mayors of the chief seats of industry will receive the visitors and arrange for their being hospitably entertained during their stay. At their meeting on Wednesday, the committee considered generally the arrangements which might be made for the reception of the numerous distinguished visitors who may be expected to visit this country during the coming summer, and appointed a sub-committee to prepare a detailed scheme on the lines suggested.

## NOTICES OF BOOKS.

## THE ASIATIC QUARTERLY REVIEW.\*

In the second number of this valuable periodical the variety presented by its predecessor is equalled, and, indeed, exceeded; some of the papers being of exceptional interest. The motto, "Place aux Dames," has been duly observed; precedence being, very properly, given to a singularly unpretentious, but very well-written, account by Lady Dufferin of the "origin, organization, aim and intentions, special difficulties, and future prospects" of the "National Association" (established by her) "for Supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India." Remarkable that "the Association's one aim and aspiration is to bring to the women of India better health, freedom from unnecessary pain, and all the comforts and alleviations which science has discovered, and which the ministering hand of doctor or nurse can supply," the noble writer points out that these ends are to be attained (1) by medical tuition, (2) medical relief, (3) by the supply of trained female nurses and midwives. It is not the least interesting feature in an article, which everyone will read, to learn authoritatively (what has been all along understood to be the case) that the first suggestion of this purely philanthropic undertaking—one, too, so wholly dissociated from missionary enterprise as to be proof against all but wilful misapprehension—came from Her Majesty the Kaiser-i-Hind.

Mr. Boulger's paper (which follows) on the relations between England and China as affected by our conquest of Burma, is an important contribution to the "literature" which already exists on this subject. Mr. Boulger writes with a strong conviction that Burma was tributary to Peking, and that we have to consider, "not whether China's suzerain rights are of a substantial character if tried by a European standard, but whether they constitute, in the eyes of the Chinese themselves, a tangible and valuable possession." Not to dwell on the fact, that in India we have absorbed not a few tributary States, without, however, thinking ourselves bound to pay the tribute to the Suzerain, we cannot help thinking that this is a little too broadly stated. The writer, indeed, seems to be of opinion that we ought to consider ourselves fortunate if, by alienating (so to speak) a part of the freehold, we can clear off the mortgage on the remainder. He seems to have overlooked the old copybook saying, "Circumstances alter cases." Is there, now, any "mortgage" valid as against us?

When Mr. Boulger speaks of concessions, he, of course, steers on a different tack, and we are pleased to sail in his boat. The principle once granted, that we are to yield something as a matter of expediency, not of right, the amount to be yielded is fair matter of negotiation. We think that every reasonable concession should be made to the Chinese, and should be sorry to suppose that, through any diplomatic *gaucherie*, "we have piqued their Plenipotentiary," Marquis Tseng, "in all probability (p. 280) the coming leading statesman of China." As to the precise frontier to be fixed, we note Mr. Boulger's opinion "that the Upper Irrawaddy, the Shwelay, and the Salween would form an excellent frontier for our new possession." On this we would point out, that all history shows the unsatisfactory character of of rivers as frontiers. We might refer to the Rhine and the Danube, the former hotly disputed several times in every century since the time of Cæsar, and which has never effectually separated Teuton and Celt. But these are in Europe; and the objection to river frontiers seems to us to apply with tenfold force to the ever-shifting channels of Oriental rivers. And this we say because, while fully agreeing with Mr. Boulger, that a river (like a Strait) is a very effectual obstacle to smuggling, we cannot forget that Frontiers, "scientific" or other, exist for other purposes besides the exclusion of contraband goods. The great weight deservedly attaching to everything on China and cognate topics, which proceeds from Mr. Boulger's pen, must be our justification for having dwelt at some length on his important paper.

Mr. Pedder's article on "Village Sanitation in India" is not only interesting, and, as might be expected from its author's reputation, eminently practical, but written with a light and facile pen which invests with a kind of glamour a subject not in itself one of the most attractive, and makes the paper pleasant reading. Laying before the reader the original state of the unimproved Hindu village, the writer shows what has been done to improve it, and under what difficulties—your Hindu is nothing if not conservative—each improvement has been effected. One anecdote must not be missed.

"Villages situated on large rivers are the best off for a pure and abundant water-supply. Perhaps the majority of streams cease to flow (at least above ground, for there is usually a current below the sandy bed) in hot weather, and the stagnant pools left in them are very unwholesome. In May, 1863, I was encamped on duty at a large village situated on such a stream. Cholera was raging in the village, and I found that the people had no water except that of these pools, in which also they washed their persons and clothes, and which were horribly offensive. I dug

at once several wells, or holes, in the sand under the further bank of the wide channel of the stream, which yielded an ample supply of water at least fairly pure, and I placed sentries to prevent the people from resorting to the pools. Cholera immediately began to abate, and in a few days disappeared. But the people petitioned Government against my "Zulm," or tyranny, in compelling the women to walk a hundred yards farther in the sun for water. This illustrates one of the difficulties of sanitation."

As was too often the case in other matters, the habits of the people, in so important a point as the immemorial constitution of the village communities, and their relations to the village officials (one of whose duties was scavenging), were neglected in our early Revenue Settlements. Such services as the village menials rendered to Government were paid for by fixed stipends, instead of in kind, while those, which they had been wont to render to the village, were simply ignored by the Government, while the Civil Courts declined to enforce them. The result has been, that the service cannot be insisted on, nor remuneration for it be exacted, while the menials, declining to work without pay, and having no other means of subsistence at home, have (p. 389) in many cases abandoned their villages, and, in not a few, have taken to thieving. Certain people have evidently rushed in where wiser folk would have feared to tread.

The transition from localities under British jurisdiction, where the village community is being improved off the face of the earth, to a Native State, where it flourishes in pristine vigour, is easy and natural. And Sir L. Griffin's treatise on "Native India," places before us a well, and almost eloquently, written description of life in non-British territory, as contrasted with that which is usually found in our own dominions. "In British India," says the author, "the Government is not altogether beloved. A brood of newspaper writers has been reared, who, in return for an education gratuitously given, revile the rulers whose chief desire has been to make India prosperous and free. In Native India the British Government appears to the people, not as the rapacious demon which so many denationalised Englishmen are fond of portraying it, but as the spirit of beneficence, as an earthly providence which alone can restrain the evil passions of despotic rulers" (p. 451). The Native "sees this power exercised in his favour, and not against him; he is accustomed to look to the English officer as his best and surest refuge against oppression." Proceeding from generalities to details, the Essayist sketches lightly, yet clearly, the peculiarities all depending on religion,\* which the Oriental carries, as few Christians do, into every act of daily life—of a Mahomedan, and of a Hindu, State. He incidentally touches on the question, what is to be "the future religious belief of India" (p. 463). Certainly not, in his judgment, Christianity; "a convert" being looked down on alike by Natives, who disown him as an outcast, and by Europeans, who have, from experience, a shrewd suspicion "that his new creed has removed his ancient prejudice against the brandy bottle." We are, however, sorry to observe that, in the opinion of so competent a judge, though "Muhammadanism has gained largely," yet the animosity between Hindus and Muhammadans "seems increasing, and constitutes the chief future danger to public tranquillity."

The writer cannot, of course, avoid referring to caste, of which we have not seen a better definition than that which he gives: "a minute subdivision of tribes and sub-tribes into rigid social connection and trades unions. . . . Every occupation, even thieving, is hereditary." The passage in which (pp. 468-9) he contrasts the career in England of the three "Delegates," who recently aired their blatant nonsense on English platforms, with that which, under the laws of caste, would fall to their lot in India, is among the most instructive and suggestive in the entire Essay, with the whole of which we have been greatly pleased, and to the promised sequel of which we look forward with pleasurable anticipation.

Those who have never read Captain Burton's account of his venturesome journey, as a Pilgrim, to Mecca, and those—if any such there be—who, having once read it, have forgotten any of its details, will be greatly interested in the account given by Mr. Wollaston, from various sources, of "the Pilgrimage to Mecca." Mr. Wollaston has not, we understand, himself performed the Hadj (indeed, we think that, with the exception of the late Mr. Herman Bicknell, Captain Burton is the only European who has trodden the floor of the "Ka'bi," or Holy of Holies), but his description is so vivid, and so evidently derived from the personal experience of those who have kissed the sacred stone, that no one would be able to discover that he is not, as yet, entitled to dub himself Haji.

A paper of some importance on the "Public Works of India as Connected with its Progress" (which we notice elsewhere); one by Sir C. Wilson, on the future of the Sûdan (of which he says, "there must be a partial reoccupation"); a remonstrance by Sir F. Goldsmid on the neglect in our schools and colleges of Political Geography, more especially that of Asia; an extremely able article by Mr. J. M. Maclean, which deserves very careful perusal, on

\* "The Asiatic Quarterly Review," April, 1886. London: T. F. Unwin.

\* "If I were asked to describe Hindu society with the help of but one adjective I would say that it is religious (p. 479)."

the much-vexed question of bimetallism; and an interesting historical sketch by Mr. F. C. Danvers on our (unprofitable) connection with Sumatra, are the smaller, but not unimportant, items which form the *entrées* of a very excellent and diversified entertainment.

#### ARMY AND NAVY MAGAZINE.\*

We are glad to find in this number the first part of a translation of Lieut.-Colonel v. der Goltz's "Nation in Arms," a work well deserving the attentive perusal of every military man; though the gallant author is, perhaps, a little biased in comparing the merits of the military arrangements of the Fatherland with those of other countries. We in England cannot but profit by the remarks which he makes regarding our own dear land and its defences; and those who do not realise the difference between war in olden times, when it was (see p. 486) a point of honour to pay (as the British Army to this day does) for supplies in an enemy's country, and war at the present day (when it seems a point of honour to pay for nothing, but to "live on the country,") may try to place before the eye of what they may be pleased to call their mind the result, at which we seem to be aiming, of admitting an enemy to a more or less permanent occupation of the fertile plains and valleys of our Southern Counties. The translation conveys, on the whole, the meaning of the original, though there are occasional slips. "Divided up" (p. 502, l. 12) is queer English for (we presume) *aufgetheilt*, while singular and plural seem strangely "mixed up" at p. 488 (lines 1 and 14).

The natural fitness of things has placed after Colonel v. d. Goltz's work a treatise on the Volunteers by "A General Officer," whose lot it has been (p. 512) "to have had a very extensive and protracted experience of the Volunteer Force;" a force which the General by no means overrates, but on the careful fostering of which, and its training for the exigencies of actual war, he lays merited stress. The flourish of trumpets with which Wimbledon is annually heralded seems to be but sounding brass, or a tinkling cymbal, when we are informed that "throughout the force the proportion of skilled marksmen is extremely low, certainly not more than 3 or 4 per cent." (say 8,000 out of 210,000), "while the average of shooting in most battalions is far below what it should be."

Few wars have been more abounding in utterly-neglected lessons to Anglo-Indian officers than our first Afghan Campaign, so fruitful in brilliant episodes. Few of these attracted less general notice at the time, or have, subsequently, been more entirely forgotten, than gallant Lewis Brown's defence of Kahun, a place in itself of no practical importance, and situated in a pass which led no whence, no whither. Mr. Williams accidentally picked up a printed copy of Captain Brown's Journal, and has done right well in publishing it. He thinks it unintelligible why any General should have locked up troops in an out-of-the-way and useless place, where it was certain that they must lose men, and at least probable that they would have to be relieved at a great sacrifice of life. The answer is plain. Sir John Keane did this thing, and Sir John was not, except titularly, a general, nor have we ever heard him credited with strategical ability. The account of Captain Brown's very gallant defence of the place (which had been dismantled before we occupied it) is as yet incomplete. It is most interesting as a record of coolness and pluck under difficulties, and we look forward to its continuation in a future issue.

In the other papers, which go to make up a good number, we find Mr. Marvin reiterating his opinion that, for reasons assigned, it would be expedient to attack Vladivostok in case of a war with Russia (a proceeding which, according to the last *Army and Navy Gazette*, the Russians fully anticipate); also two entertaining stories, one, the "White Veil," almost melodramatic; the other, by Parker Gillmore, narrating the staunch fidelity to himself of a Hottentot yclept Cigar, whose fate the reader is, unfortunately, left to divine.

#### POPULAR LIBRARY OF LITERARY TREASURES.†

The nineteenth century is, indeed, an age of marvels, and not the least of them is the appearance of Messrs. Ward and Lock's "Popular Library of Literary Treasures." The type, though small, is clear and readable, and if it is not luxurious to the eye some allowance must be made for works of 120 pages which are presented to the public at the insignificant price of three-pence a volume, or sixpence if bound in cloth. Seeing that the contents are the cream of English literature, no one, on the score of expense, can plead ignorance of the great masterpieces of language which have hitherto been the heritage of the "upper ten."

\* "Army and Navy Magazine." April, 1886. London: W. H. Allen and Co.

† "Popular Library of Literary Treasures." London: Ward and Lock.

#### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

##### BIRTHS.

- DYNELEY—March 25, at 11, Devonshire-street, Portland-place, the wife of Colonel H. E. Dyneley, Madras Light Cavalry, of a daughter.  
LEWIS—March 30, at St. Leonards-on-Sea, the wife of Lieut.-Col. H. F. P. Lewis, R.A., Retired List, of a son.  
MAINGUY—March 31, at Aldershot Camp, the wife of Colonel Mainguy, Royal Engineers, of a son.  
QUARRY—March 31, at Southsea, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel John Quarry, of a daughter.  
SHEPPEE—March 25, at Chester-le-Street, county Durham, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel F. F. Sheppee, late Royal Artillery, of a daughter.  
SIMPSON—March 30, the wife of Captain G. G. Simpson, R.A., of a son.  
THOMPSON—March 28, at Maryhill Barracks, Glasgow, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel G. W. Thompson, The Royal Scots, prematurely, of twin daughters.  
THORNTON—March 29, the wife of Captain A. P. Thornton, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.  
TURNER—March, 27, at Leicester, the wife of Major F. M. Turner, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

##### MARRIAGES.

- BORROWES—HOLDEN—March 31, at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Captain Kildare Borrowes, 11th Hussars, eldest son of Sir Erasmus Dixon Borrowes, Bart., Barrets-town Castle, Naas, to Julia Aline, youngest daughter of the late William Holden, Esq., Palace House, Lancashire.

##### DEATHS.

- COSTER—March 27, at 137, Harley-street, W., Thomas Oliver Watts Coster, late Captain 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards, aged 69.  
FRASER—March 27, at Richmond House, Wellington, Somerset, Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. James Hay Fraser, B.S.C., youngest brother of the late Lord Saltoun, 17th Baron.  
GREER—March 26, at The Grange, Moy, county Tyrone, Lieut.-General H. H. Greer, C.B., late 68th Regiment, aged 64.  
LEVIN—March 31, at 44, Cleveland-square, Lionel H. M. Levin, Major Princess of Wales' Own Yorkshire Regiment, aged 36.  
THOMPSON—March 28, at Maryhill Barracks, Glasgow, Katherine Russell and Elizabeth Jane, infant twin daughters of Lieut.-Colonel G. W. Thompson, The Royal Scots.  
THOMSON—March 28, at Aldershot, Surgeon-Major Alexander Thomson, aged 45.  
TOUZEL—March 25, Joshua John Le Touzel, late Lieut.-Colonel Royal Jersey Militia Artillery, aged 74.  
WHITE—March 27, at Marden Ash, Bournemouth, General Sir Henry Dalrymple, K.C.B., Colonel 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons, aged 65.

#### INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

##### BIRTHS.

- BURTON—March 6, at Benares, the wife of Major Burton, Norfolk Regiment, of a daughter.  
HOOG—March 17, at Poona, the wife of Major A. M. Hogg, 60th Bombay Cavalry, of a daughter.  
HYNES—March 14, at Poona, the wife of H. H. Hynes, Bank of Bombay, of a daughter.  
MACKENZIE—March 9, at Poona, the wife of Captain T. H. Mackenzie, Bombay Staff Corps, of a daughter.

##### MARRIAGES.

- DE BRATH—O'MEARA—March 9, at the Pro-Cathedral, Lahore, Ernest de Brath, 32nd Pioneers, to Edith, eldest daughter of A. O'Meara, Esq.  
McDERMOTT—HALPIN—March 8, at Kassauli, at the Roman Catholic Chapel, William Henry, third son of the late Captain P. McDermott, Ordnance Department, to Elizabeth (Liz), second daughter of J. Halpin, Esq.  
O'DONNELL—BROCK—March 15, at St. Paul's Church, Poona, G. B. O'Donnell, Lieut. 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, to Sybil Cameron, daughter of the Rev. Canon Brock, vicar of Brodsworth, near Doncaster.

##### DEATHS.

- CHESTNEY—March 6, at Roorkee, Sergeant-Major J. P. Chestney, Royal Engineers.  
DAVIES—March 6, at Madras, Lieut.-Colonel Henry Charles Davies, Madras Staff Corps.  
PERCY—March 11, at "Dulce Domum," Bangalore, Henry William FitzMaurice Percy, late Presidency Postmaster, Madras, aged 58 years.  
WALKER—March 6, at Cochin, Hall Melville Walker, editor and managing proprietor, *Western Star*.  
WHITEHEAD—March 9, at Palaveram, George, son of Lieut.-Colonel G. W. Whitehead, Retired List, Madras, aged 21 years.

KURRACHEE, commercially speaking, is an oasis in the desert, its trade having increased fifty per cent. during the last five years, and this in spite of bad times.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1886.

## PUBLIC WORKS IN INDIA AS CONNECTED WITH ITS PROGRESS.

In this month's *Asiatic Quarterly* Sir Juland Danvers, who so long acted as Government Director of Railway and Irrigation Companies, furnishes an instructive article on the above subject. Many of our retired officials, who feel in the shrinking of their own purses the influence of the contraction of the Rupee, cannot be persuaded that "so long, sir, as a Rupee is not a Rupee," it is possible for the country which uses coins of that denomination to be prosperous at all. Fortunately, there is superabundant evidence to support a contrary view of the matter; and a few lines may well be devoted to the question, how far public works have contributed to this result.

"The public works of a country," says the writer, "may be defined as those which are designed for the use and benefit of the community, and those which are required for political and military, as well as for commercial, agricultural, and general administrative purposes: they include, therefore, all artificial means of communication, whether roads, railways, or navigable canals, works of irrigation, such as canals, anicuts, tanks, and wells, river and sea embankments, telegraphs, harbours, docks, lighthouses, fortifications, barracks, and civil buildings." With this exhaustive definition we are content, though the connection with progress of fortifications and barracks is less obvious than that of the other works named, and it might be hypercritical to add breakwaters, seeing that these are designed either to protect, or to complete, harbours.

Means of communication claim the first notice. Wheresoever our great colonising predecessors, the Romans, penetrated, their primary idea was the construction of roads; of roads so permanent, that in Southern England—as from Sandwich to Dover, and from Silchester to Chichester—they can be traced for miles, and in many parts still form the foundation of our bridle-paths. We, on the contrary, had possessed India many years before

a metalled road was constructed even from Calcutta to Agra. The roads previously existing, if not quite as bad as that from Jawud to Neemuch, in which an elephant is said to have disappeared in the mud, were wholly unequal to vehicular traffic; nor was a serious thought given to railways, until the arrival of Lord Dalhousie gave to their construction an impetus which has never, in spite of many financial and other blunders, been wholly lost. The hybrid system of procuring funds, called the guarantee system, probably in the end the most costly to the State which could have been devised, has the unanswerable justification popularly known as Hobson's choice; there was really no other means by which the needful money could be raised. Natives would not (and to this day will not to any considerable extent) contribute; it was not "dustoor," and the Sirkar, if it wanted railroads made, had to find the means in England. The Famine Commission appointed by Lord Salisbury in 1878, long before the days of the eighteen-penny Rupee, pointed out that the 100 millions invested had, on the whole, brought in a gross annual income of ten millions, of which five were spent in the country in wages, to its great benefit. But an advantage less obvious in ordinary times, yet which forces itself on the attention in seasons of scarcity, and which railways have in common with other modes of improved communication, is the facility which they afford for the transport of provisions from a prosperous to a famine-stricken Province or district. The utmost exertions used, in the days of imperfect communications, to fail in effecting this object. The people starved, the children were, if possible, sold, the revenue, of course, remained unpaid; and Government lost, both by the outlay to relieve sufferers, and by the outstanding of the revenue payments to which it was entitled. Anything which diminishes the "all-round" stress of a famine-period may truly be said to have contributed in no contemptible degree to the progress of the country.

"We have used the phrase "famine-period" advisedly. For nothing is more curious, nor, in the present stage of meteorological science, is anything more unaccountable, than the recurrence, in cycles, of two or three successive years of scarcity. "Out of thirty-one famines," writes Sir J. Danvers, "in the present century, fifteen succeeded each other in three, and sixteen in two, consecutive years, while the intervals between them varied from two to ten years." This recurrence of famine in consecutive years of course intensifies the suffering to an appalling extent.

It is clear that no facilities for the transport of the grain on which the whole population mainly lives will suffice, unless means be taken to ensure, as far as lies in human power, that there shall be grain to transport. And, inasmuch as the cause of famine in India is too little, rather than too much, rain, irrigation is obviously the remedy demanded. What cannot be obtained from the skies often lies beneath our feet if we will but look for it. And a fair distribution of available river water is one obvious remedy against drought. Irrigational works, unlike roads, have never been wanting in India; and it has been the pride of the more enlightened rulers—of whom there has been no lack—to connect their names and memory with the construction of some huge tank, or of some massive embankment which, closing the outlet of one or more valleys, and damming up the water which they brought down, formed a lake which, in some cases, covered many square miles. The British Government has not, we are glad to remember, the unlimited command of forced labour which was possessed by the indigenous rulers and by their Moslem conquerors. It would puzzle any Viceroy—he not possessing a Helot race in



some Land of Goshen—to build a Pyramid. Where we pay in rupees, our predecessors—or rather their subjects—paid in human lives. But the engineer of the present day has the potent aid of science to an extent which the Shah-jehans and Akbars of old could, in their wildest dreams, never have anticipated. Such a work as conveying the waters of a river (the Periyar) from one side of a chain of mountains to the other side, where they are more needed, through a tunnel nearly a mile and a half long, would have somewhat amazed them. We have done not a little. We have spent on irrigation works—if not to the best advantage, for mysterious are the ways of the Public Works Department, at least to fair advantage—some twenty-five millions of pounds sterling.

That these twenty-five millions have brought in some 4½ per cent. is a proof that the outlay is pecuniarily profitable; though, in looking at the outlay, not as a means of raising revenue, but as one way among others of conducing to the progress of the country, it is only the benefit derived by the cultivator, or rather by his land, which we have to consider. And, though we say it with regret, we cannot help thinking that this latter point has been too little regarded, and that the Canal Department has been administered far too much with a view to showing a favourable balance-sheet. The Canal officers, by acting as Revenue collectors, are beginning to stink in the nostrils of the people, who do not see the advantage of paying, as it seems to them, two sets of officers for the same piece of land. The distribution of water, too, is susceptible of great improvement. Land should be irrigated, to its benefit, not saturated, to its ruin. So unhealthy are some canal-irrigated tracts that, as we read the other day, “the physical condition of human beings and cattle is notoriously low. . . . Most significant of all, the inhabitants of rain-land villages will not readily give their daughters in marriage to the residents of canal-irrigated estates;” a fact which can hardly excite surprise when we hear of sixty-two inches of water being placed on land.

Putting aside, however, errors which a more vigorous supervision would effectually check, we cannot entertain a doubt that the canals, like the railways, of India, have very materially contributed to the undoubted progress which our grand Dependency has achieved, and the reality of which is substantiated by the increased use made of railways and telegraphs, by enormously increased imports and exports, by every criterion, in fact, which is available as a means of gauging the progress, and the prosperity, of a country.

#### LORD HARRIS AS UNDER-SECRETARY FOR INDIA.

The following interesting paragraph appeared in the *Times of India* of 12th March, 1886, and its reprint carries its own apology:—

“We have already had our say about Lord Randolph Churchill as Secretary of State for India, and something is due from an Anglo-Indian newspaper to the late Under-Secretary, Lord Harris. We all knew that he was a good type of that class of Englishmen who have made the nation celebrated throughout the world, and who are as full of energy as of pluck. But Lord Harris's first period of office was so brief that the earlier part of his career is scarcely yet known in India, and the following details will be new to all, or nearly all, our readers. George Robert Canning was born at St. Ann's, Trinidad, in February, 1851. Four years later he was taken to Madras, when his father was made Governor of the Southern Presidency, and he remained in India for two years. As a child he showed extreme perseverance and energy in the pursuits in which he engaged. He was a plucky little rider at the age of four, and from the age of seven he was not only a regular attendant at the meets in the neighbourhood of his home, but already a devoted cricketer. He went to Eton at thirteen and remained

there six years, excelling in everything he attempted—fencing, boxing, racquets, walking races and swimming—and carrying off prizes in all. He was in the Eton eleven for three years, the last year as captain. At Oxford he was two years in the eleven. He took his degree in 1874, and married in the same year the second daughter of Viscount St. Vincent. Lord Harris's love of cricket was so great that he not only persevered in it until he became one of the best gentlemen players in all England, but he raised the cricketing reputation of his county, Kent, in a remarkable degree. In his county he has been well known, too, for many years as a keen Conservative, an effective public speaker and an active magistrate, while, to take another side of him altogether, his soldiering qualities are of no mean order. When he passed his examination for the Yeomanry in 1876 it was said of him that he was so well up in military matters that the authorities could not puzzle him. He was, in fact, what is popularly known as a good man all round, working for the good of his county in a quiet persevering way, and so modestly, that the world at large was taken by surprise when a political career was suddenly thrown open to him. Not so those who knew him intimately. In the debate on the vote of censure on Government in 1885, his speech in the House of Lords, delivered with great power and earnestness, made a deep impression on all who heard it, and won for him the congratulations of the leaders of both parties in the Upper House. When the Conservatives came into power again Lord Salisbury, remembering this speech, at once offered Lord Harris the Under-Secretaryship for India. It was accepted; and with his usual thoroughness he threw his whole heart and soul into the work before him. His capacity for serious business was proved by the assiduity with which he discharged his duties, and we trust before long to see him reinstated in the India Office. Some day or other we hope to see him in India either as the leader of an English eleven or the Governor of one of the Presidencies. In either capacity he would acquit himself capably, for a good many battles besides the Battle of Waterloo have been won on the cricket ground of Eton. His father filled the post of Governor of Madras with credit to himself and advantage to the State. Lord Harris himself has had much the same preliminary and manly training that made Lord Mayo not only one of the most popular, but one of the most efficient, Viceroys India has ever had. In any case Lord Harris is now a man of mark in his party, and has a career before him.”

#### PARLIAMENTARY RETURN.

##### EXECUTIONS IN BURMA.

A Parliamentary paper containing telegraphic correspondence respecting military executions and dacoity in Burma has been issued. In a telegram to the Viceroy, dated January 22, Lord Randolph Churchill referred to reports of grave scandals at military executions, owing to the provost-marshal photographing prisoners at the moment of execution, adding “if true, gravest and most immediate action must be taken.” On February 15 the Viceroy telegraphed in reply to the Earl of Kimberley:—“It is certainly not true that prisoners are indiscriminately shot by troops. Investigation into charges against provost-marshals shows that he did photograph men undergoing execution, but prisoners were blindfolded and did not know, nor was execution in any way protracted. On one occasion attempts was made under provost-marshal's orders to extort evidence by threats of execution. For both offences he had been severely censured and would lose preferment.” Lord Kimberley telegraphed to the Viceroy that the conduct of the provost-marshal had excited great indignation, and the punishment awarded seemed very light, and asked, “Can provost-marshal be tried by court-martial?” and the Viceroy replied on the 22nd, “I have consulted Commander-in-Chief, who thinks provost-marshal could be tried.” The following day the Secretary of State telegraphed:—“I am of opinion that if your Judge Advocate-General advises that charges can be framed against Colonel Hooper steps should be taken accordingly;” and to this the Viceroy sent the following answer:—“In consultation with Commander-in-Chief, I have arranged that General Prendergast should be called upon to hold a regular court of inquiry into provost-marshal's conduct. Proceedings of Court will then be submitted to Judge Advocate-General, who will advise whether accused should be brought before court-martial.” The final despatch of the series is from the Viceroy to Lord Kimberley, in the course of which he says:—“As there will now be a regular court of inquiry the exact facts cannot fail to be established.”

At Karachi the local shopkeepers have raised their prices an anna in the rupee to meet the demand made on them for income-tax; so the unfortunate purchaser has not only to pay his own tax, but to disburse somewhat on the same account to save the dealer from loss. This is a curious commentary on the new mode of taxation.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.

HOME.—March 30, Mira (s), Calcutta; Loch Broom, Calcutta.—31, Rohilla (s), Calcutta.—April 1, Siam (s), Bombay.—2, Rydal Hall (s), Bombay; Gresham Abbey, Calcutta.—4, Clan Macgregor (s), Calcutta.  
BOMBAY.—March 29, Pekin (s), London; Maulkin Towers (s).—April 1, Otway Tower (s), Clyde; California (s), Clyde.—2, Peshawur (s), Colombo.  
CALCUTTA.—March 27, Chollerton (s).—29, Stronsa, Liverpool.—30, Astronomer (s), Liverpool.—April 1, Duke of Buccleugh (s), London; Nuddea (s), London.—2, Bokhara (s), London.—3, Clan Macarthur (s), Liverpool.  
MADRAS.—March 30, Bokhara (s), London.

## DEPARTURES.

HOME.—March 27, Persia (s), Calcutta; Victoria (s), Bombay.—April 1, Clan Forbes (s), Bombay; Aston Hall (s), Kurrachee.  
BOMBAY.—April 1, Werneth Hall (s), Kurrachee; Clan Gordon (s), Dunkirk.  
CALCUTTA.—April 1, Navarino (s), London.—2, Clan Grant (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Malwa*, from London, April 7; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, April 15; from Brindisi, April 19.

For Bombay: Mrs. Warter and child, Surgeon-Major Gray, Mr. Cheer, Rev. A. Bird, Mr. and Mrs. J. Rohde, Lieuts. G. J. Browne and C. A. Osborne, Mr. H. Johnston. From Venice: Colonel C. K. M. Walter, Lady St. John, Mr. Jno. F. Taylor. From Brindisi: Capt. Turner, R.E., Dr. W. J. Simpson.  
For Suez: Major H. Cumings, Rev. T. A. Lindon.  
For Malta: Surgeon-Major Tomlinson.

S.s. *Ganges*, from London, April 7; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, April 15; from Brindisi, April 19.

For Colombo: Mrs. E. N. Hodges and three children, Miss Simonds. From Brindisi: Mr. J. Mackwith Smith.

For Calcutta: Mr. Farrell, Mr. and Mrs. Barnes, Mr. A. D. Rawlins. From Brindisi: Mr. E. W. Dixon.

For Madras: Colonel H. W. Whitlock, Rev. and Mrs. Bird, Miss Russell. From Suez: Mr. and Mrs. Lyall.  
For Malta: Messrs. A. and F. Bowring, Mr. and Mrs. Woolley, Mr. J. T. Lancaster and friend, Miss Bowring, Mr. and Mrs. Downing, Misses Downing, Mr. R. Kaye, Miss Adderly, Miss Brice, Mr. Adderly.  
For Port Said: Sir W. McArthur, Rev. — Allen.

S.s. *Rosetta*, from London, April 14; s.s. *Nizam*, from Venice, April 22; from Brindisi, April 26.

For Bombay: Mrs. Walker, Misses Stratton, Surgeon-Major Keelan, Mr. A. Porthouse, Mrs. Cheer. From Brindisi: Major L. Babington.  
For Malta: Sir W. and Lady Gordon and friend, Mr. Lewis.  
For Suez: Mr. E. Willett, Mr. C. H. Sargant.

S.s. *Nepaul*, from London, April 21; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, April 29; from Brindisi, May 3.

For Madras: From Suez: Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Lyall.  
For Bombay: Miss Sill. From Brindisi: Colonel J. G. D. Walker.  
For Calcutta: Miss M. E. Durden.

S.s. *Rohilla*, from London, April 28; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, May 6; from Brindisi, May 10.

For Bombay: Mrs. Cousens. From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Hight.  
From Brindisi: Mr. R. A. Willis, Capt. Sinclair.

S.s. *Cathay*, from London, May 5; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, May 13; from Brindisi, May 17.

For Bombay: From Brindisi: Colonel and Mrs. A. Wardrop, Miss Wardrop, Colonel and Mrs. P. Greig.

S.s. *Coromandel*, from London, May 5; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, May 13; from Brindisi, May 17.

For Calcutta: Mr. C. F. Davies, Mr. Hallett.

S.s. *Surat*, from London, May 12; s.s. *Assam*, from Venice, May 20; from Brindisi, May 24.

For Alexandria: From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, Miss Crane.

S.s. *Bengal*, from London, May 19; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, May 27; from Brindisi, May 31.

For Bombay: From Brindisi: Mr. E. C. Johnson.  
For Calcutta: Mrs. Anderson.

S.s. *Peshawur*, from London, May 26; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, June 3; from Brindisi, June 7.

For Bombay: From Brindisi: Mr. Ewbank.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Huzara*, to sail April 7.

For Kurrachee: Mrs. M. J. Brind.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Chyebassa*, to sail April 14.

For Calcutta: Mr. J. A. and Miss Manning.

For Aden: Commander Burt.

For Madras: Mr. Watson.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *India*, to sail April 28.

For Colombo: Mrs. Norman and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert F. Traill and infant.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Lalpoora*, to sail May 5.

For Kurrachee: Mrs. Etheridge.

Per Star Line s.s. *Mira*, Capt. Leportier, to leave Liverpool, April 20.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Needham, Mr. A. Stevens.

For Colombo: Mrs. P. R. Shand, Mrs. Somerville and child, Mr. J. P. Herringham, Mr. H. H. James.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. *Ancona*, Capt. S. F. Cole, March 16.

From London: Mrs. Young, Miss G. Cottle, Mr. A. Dillon Way, Mrs. P. Tarry, Mrs. Ingle and infant, Mr. Daniell Stott, Mr. Robert Henderson.

From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Lyon, Misses Lyon and Macdonald, Mr. H. J. Lamprey.

From Brindisi: Mr. A. M. Lang, Miss Lang, Mr. Park, Mr. and Mrs. G. Otte, Mr. Bowyer, Mr. F. Nietzsche, Mr. Barnes, Mr. H. A. Krohn, Mr. E. B. C. Hambley, Mr. R. Reeve, Mr. Evelyn Gray, Mr. E. F. Webster.

At GRAVESEND, per Star Line *Mira*, Capt. Leportier, March 30.

From Calcutta: Mr. J. Alexander, Mrs. H. B. Beames, two children and European nurse, Mrs. F. M. Beamish, child and ayah, Mr. Boyd, Major-General Corder, Mrs. Corder and two children, Miss Corder, Major Fische, Mrs. Fische and child, Mr. Gutteling, Master Hartnell, Rev. G. Hughes, Mrs. Hughes and five children, Mrs. A. MacDonnell and infant, Mr. J. M'Innes, Mrs. J. French-Mullen, Mr. J. Palmer, Mrs. Palmer and infant, Miss H. Pratt, Lieut.-Colonel Thullier, Mr. Reginald Young, Mrs. Young.

From Colombo: Mr. G. W. R. Campbell, Misses Campbell (two) and four children, Mr. and Mrs. Hood, infant and ayah, Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Margary and six children, Mrs. Morrison and two children, Mr. Gordon Pyper, five children and ayah.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Nizam*, Capt. W. J. Webber, left Bombay, March 19.

For Brindisi: Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Heyward, Mr. and Mrs. W. Wilson, Mr. Evans C. Johnson, Mr. R. Farquhar, Mrs. A. B. Stopford, Mr. E. J. Barton, Mr. J. King, Captain and Mrs. Montague, Mr. and Mrs. D. Tod, Mr. Swann, Mr. Crew, Mr. J. Cheesman Norwood, Mr. C. W. Marshall, Mr. G. Hughes.

For London: Mrs. T. R. Cowie, Mr. Austed, Mr. G. Pawe, Miss Rich, Mr. Samuel Sanders, Mr. Wallace.

For Marseilles: Mr. C. E. Wilkinson, Mrs. Bigg Wither, Mr. and Mrs. James Hennessey.

For Venice: Mr. F. L. Lucas, Mr. May, Capt. Green.

For Suez: Commandant de Farcey.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Verona*, Capt. de Horne, from London, March 31.

For Bombay: His Highness the Maharajah Duleep Singh, family and servants, Capt. P. W. Case, Surgeons J. R. Adie, A. W. Alcock, G. H. Baker, J. M. Cadell, A. R. Edwards, H. R. Woollett, A. C. Youman, T. Grainger, Mrs. Rivaz, Mr. M. G. Pennock, Mrs. Reading and three children, Mr. W. Griffin, Lieut. H. C. Carnegie, Major D. Auchinlech, Major F. Carpenter, Lieut. G. M. Baldwin, Major E. R. Crook, Mr. D. Evans, Lieuts. A. M. Campbell, G. P. Campbell, H. W. Wilberforce, Miss G. M. Phipps, Mrs. Field, Mrs. and Miss Hilton and two children, Mrs. McGrath, Miss Cohen, Mr. Serrell, Mr. Halsey, Mr. Cox, Mr. Parkinson.

For Suez: Mr. W. Littlewood, Capt. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. Holder.

For Malta: Viscount Bangor, General Ward, Mrs. Monreal, Mr. A. M. Marshall, Mr. Low, Mr. Belton, Mr. Barnard, Mr. Ellison.

For Port Said: Rev. R. M. Allen.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Almora*, from London, March 31.

For Colombo: Mr. R. W. Nunn, Messrs. H. and C. Ziesenis.

For Madras: Mr. R. L. O'Donoghue, Mr. N. Dunstan, Mr. C. E. Murray Aynsley, Mr. R. Jones, Mr. J. Prince.

For Calcutta: Mrs. D. Warner and infant, Mr. R. W. Barney.

For Malta: Mr. Thomas Hogg.

For Suez: Mr. John Inglis.

The following passages have been engaged:—

By the s.s. *Surat*, Capt. R. G. Murray, sailing on March 26.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McNabb, Miss McNabb and three children, Mr. H. F. Eckersley, Mrs. T. Dawden and infant, Mrs. J. C. Mitchell and four children, Lieut.-Colonel W. R. Bunbury, Mrs. Murray, Mrs. C. L. Prendergast, Mrs. E. V. Stace and child, Mrs. Ferguson, Mr. G. E. Hiltons and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Rickie and two children, Mr. Besley and infant, Mr. J. M. Lane and two children.

For Brindisi: Mr. J. S. Mott, Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Whishaw, Mr. H. F. Lennard, Mr. R. Beech, Mr. J. D. Davies, Mr. C. Verner, Mr. A. Hume Spry, Mr. and Mrs. Biddulph, Mr. R. B. Thompson, Mr. C. D. Steward, Mr. J. W. P. Hongsdem, Mr. Reinold, Colonel Hay, Major E. J. Fells, Mr. E. M. Caslon, Mr. T. R. Wynne, Mr. Oakes, Mr. Dadabhoj Nowrojee, Mr. Jehangee P. Cama, Mrs. Kirkham and infant.

For Suez: Hon. R. Steel.

For Venice: Mr. Crow and two Misses Crow, Mr. Corrie Bird.



# Official Gazette.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

### MILITARY.

(Gazette of India, March 13.)

HUDSON, Colonel Sir J., K.C.B., Bengal S.C., has been appointed to the Brigade Staff of the Army, with the rank of brigadier-general, vice Major-General R. S. Hill, C.B., who vacates his command on promotion, dated Feb. 23.

WEMYSS, Colonel H. M., C.B., Bengal S.B., commandant 31st Bengal Infantry, to the Brigade Staff of the Army, temporarily, with the rank of brigadier-general, vice Brigadier-General Sir J. Hudson, K.C.B., on furlough, dated Feb. 23.

SCOTT—The tenure of the appointment of superintendent of factories by Major C. H. Scott, R.A., is extended to Nov. 9, 1888.

The following appointments have been made on the personal staff of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief in India, from Nov. 2, 1885:—

POLE-CAREW, Lieut. - Colonel R., Coldstream Guards, to be military secretary.

CHAMBERLAIN, Major N. F. FitzG., Bengal S.C., squadron commander 2nd Regiment Central India Horse, to be Persian interpreter.

OWEN, Captain R., 21st Hussars;

TURNER, Lieut. J. G., Bengal S.C., squadron officer 10th Bengal Lancers;

HUME, Lieut. C. V., R.A., to be aides-de-camp.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:—

BROWN, Lieut. H. T., Royal Warwickshire Regiment, wing officer 42nd Bengal Infantry, from Nov. 29, 1883.

DUNCAN, Lieut. F., Somersetshire Light Infantry, officiating wing officer 23rd Bengal Infantry, from Nov. 16, 1884.

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to the Bengal Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

SMART, Lieut. E. de S., from the Middlesex Regiment, to be lieutenant, dated May 3, 1883, but to rank from July 1, 1881.

GRIMSTON, Lieut. R. E., from the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, to be lieutenant, dated March 7, 1883, but to rank from July 1, 1881.

CROMMELIN, Lieut. C. Y., from the West Riding Regiment, to be lieutenant, dated July 24, 1884, but to rank from Oct. 22, 1881.

CHEYE, Lieut. C., from the West Yorkshire Regiment, to be lieutenant, dated Sept. 23, 1884, but to rank from May 10, 1882.

O'BRYEN, Lieut. C. W., from the Cheshire Regiment, to be lieutenant, dated Aug. 20, 1884, but to rank from Sept. 9, 1882.

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

BLOOMFIELD, Lieut.-Colonel A., Bengal S.C., to be colonel, from March 7.

GRIFFITH, Lieut.-Colonel J. G. E., Bombay S.C., to be colonel, from March 9.

FORREST, Captain R. H., Bengal S.C., half-pay list, has been permitted to retire from the service, from March 24, subject to H.M.'s approval.

#### FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

WALTON, Colonel B., C.I.E., B.S.C., superintendent and agent for army clothing, Bengal (p.a.), for one year.

WATSON, Colonel T. J., B.S.C. (u.p.a.), for 182 days.

TURNBULL, Major S. D., B.S.C., squadron commander 15th Bengal Cavalry, sub-assistant commissary-general for transport, 1st class (p.a.), for one year.

MAUDE, Captain F. N., R.E., assistant engineer,

1st grade, Military Works Department (m.c.), for 276 days.

LAMB, Captain H. C., B.S.C., squadron commander 4th Bengal Cavalry (p.a.), for one year and 229 days.

MONTRESOR, Captain W. F., Bengal S.C., squadron commander 17th Bengal Cavalry (m.c.), for one year.

RAYE, Surgeon-Major D. O'C., M.D., professor of anatomy, Calcutta Medical College, and ex-officio second surgeon to the College Hospital (m.c.), for 225 days.

SHIRRES, Captain J. C., R.A., commandant No. 1 (Kohat) Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, is granted furlough in and out of India (p.a.), for two years, from date of quitting station.

ROBERTSON, Major D. H., General List, Infantry, is granted furlough from December 1, 1885.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India:—

BROOKE, Captain A. W., Bengal Staff Corps (m.c.), for six months.

JAMESON, Captain W. H., Bengal Staff Corps (m.c.), for six months.

POLLOCK, Captain J. A. H., Bengal Staff Corps (p.a.), for 183 days.

BURN-MURDOCH, Captain J., R.E. (p.a.), for 183 days.

BURNE, Lieut. N. A. K., Bengal Staff Corps (m.c.), for three months.

CATLEY, Brigade-Surgeon H. (m.c.), for six months.

COLLINS, Sub-Conductor P., Military Works Department (m.c.), for six months.

SHAW, Sub-Conductor J., Military Works Department (m.c.), for six months.

### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head Quarters, Simla, March 4.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

GIBBON, Lieut. H. H., officiating squadron officer, on probation, 39th Bengal Infantry, to be officiating squadron officer, 8th Bengal Cavalry, on probation, vice Travers, appointed to the 9th Bengal Cavalry.

GILES, Lieut. A., supernumerary on the establishment, 26th Punjab Infantry, to be wing officer, 13th Bengal Infantry, on probation, vice Murray, transferred to the Punjab Frontier Force.

BEAMES, Lieut. D., supernumerary on the establishment, 24th Punjab Infantry, to be wing officer 39th Bengal Infantry, on probation, vice Banan, permitted to resign the service.

FITZGERALD, Lieut. J. W., supernumerary on the Establishment, 33rd Bengal Infantry, to be wing officer, on probation, 43rd Assam Light Infantry, vice Wingate, transferred to 3rd Bengal Cavalry.

#### FURLOUGHS.

THOMAS—The six months leave to England, on private affairs, pending retirement from the service, granted to Major E. A. Thomas, 7th Dragoon Guards, is extended to July 29.

HORNBY—The leave to England, on urgent private affairs, granted to Major J. F. Hornby, 12th Lancers, is extended to Aug. 31.

JERVIS-WHITE-JERVIS, Captain J. H., Royal Artillery (No. 5 Battery 1st Brigade, Lancashire Division), to England, for fifteen months, on very urgent private affairs.

GLEN, Major A., 2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment, for fifteen months, on urgent private affairs.

HARRISON, Captain S. H., 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

DAVIDSON, Lieut. F. A. L., 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, for twelve months, on private affairs.

KNIIGHT, Lieut. W. C., Worcestershire Regiment, (officiating squadron officer on probation, 4th Bengal Cavalry), to Bombay, for four months, from date of availing himself of it, to study the native languages.

(March 6.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

STOKER, Surgeon R. N., 2nd Battalion 1st Goorkha Light Infantry, garrison surgeon, Attock, to the permanent medical charge of the battalion.

HILL, Major W., wing commander 1st Battalion 2nd Goorkhas, to be second in command, vice Bechen, appointed commandant of the regiment.

NEWALL, Captain W. P., wing officer 1st Battalion 2nd Goorkhas, to be wing commander, vice Hill.

FISHER, Lieut. J., supernumerary on the establishment of the 1st Battalion 2nd Goorkhas, to be wing officer, on probation, vice Newall.

BOMFORD, Surgeon G., 2nd Battalion 2nd Goorkhas, garrison surgeon Fort William, to the permanent medical charge of the battalion.

BROWN, Lieut. G. R., wing officer 4th Goorkhas, to be adjutant, vice Dundas, permitted to resign the service, dated Feb. 15.

RYALL, Lieut. E. C., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer on probation, vice Dundas.

PALEZIEUX-FALCONNET—Subject to Her Majesty's approval, Colonel G. Pulteney de Palezieux-Falconnet, Royal (Madras) Engineers, is permitted to retire from the service on the pension and extra annuity to which he may be entitled, from March 4.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to exchange to the battalions specified against their names:—

GWYNNE, Captain R. E. H., 2nd Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

LYLE, Captain H. T., 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

YOUNG, Lieut. F. de B., R.A., is directed to proceed from Gwalior to Allahabad, and rejoin No. 5 Battery 1st Brigade, Welsh Division.

WATKINS—ROBINSON—Lieuts. L. G. Watkins and W. H. Robinson, R.A., are directed to proceed from Calcutta to Fortress Gwalior, and rejoin No. 5 Battery 1st Brigade, Lancashire Division.

HUSKISSON, Lieut. W., R.E., is transferred from the Peshin to the Quetta Division, Military Works.

CORDUE, Lieut. W. G. R., R.E., on arrival in India, is posted as an attached officer to the Meerut Command, Military Works.

With the sanction of Government the following order is confirmed:—

TAYLOR, Lieut. R. E. S., 38th Bengal Infantry, to officiate as brigade-major from the 27th idem, as a temporary arrangement, vice Major W. C. Farwell, vacated.

#### FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

JOHNSTONE, Lieut. F. B., G Battery 4th Brigade R.A., for six months, on private affairs.

STOPFORD, Lieut. J. M., O Battery 4th Brigade R.A., for fifteen months, on private affairs.

EVANS, Major H. T. P., 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

CHRISTIE, Paymaster (Honorary Captain) W., 2nd Battalion Norfolk Regiment, for six months, on medical certificate.

(March 9.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

CLIFFORD, Lieut.-Colonel R. M., second in command 9th Bengal Cavalry, to be commandant 2nd Bengal Cavalry, vice Campbell, retired, dated Feb. 20.

FORBES, Lieut. W. G., supernumerary on the Establishment 11th Bengal Infantry, to be wing officer, on probation, 12th Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment, vice Hall, transferred to the 2nd Battalion 2nd Goorkhas.

ALPIN, Surgeon W. G. P., 10th Punjab Infantry, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon-Major J. W. Johnson, M.D., proceeded on sick furlough.

BANATVALA, Surgeon H. E., 32nd Pioneers, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon G. S. Griffiths, granted furlough.

MACCARTIE, Lieut. J. FitzG., officiating wing officer, on probation, 27th Punjab Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity to the 26th Punjab Infantry.

### NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, March 13.)

HOBY, Mr. W., assistant commissioner, Unao, has been appointed to officiate as magistrate and collector of Fatehpur, from the date on which he takes charge from Mr. F. S. Growse.

YOUNG, Mr. W., district and sessions judge, Agra, has been appointed to officiate as judicial commissioner, Oudh, during the absence on furlough of Dr. W. Duthoit.

MUIR, Mr. J. W., joint magistrate, Agra, has been appointed to officiate as district and sessions judge, Mainpuri.

BARRY, Mr. W. R., judge, Small Cause Court, Allahabad has been appointed to officiate as district and sessions judge, Ghazipur, during the absence on furlough of Mr. G. J. Nicholls.

PEARSE, Mr. H. G., officiating magistrate and collector, Moradabad, has been appointed to officiate as district and sessions judge, Meerut, during the absence on furlough of Mr. H. A. Harrison.

GILES, Mr. F., joint magistrate. Moradabad, has been appointed to officiate as magistrate and collector of Moradabad, from the date he takes charge of the district from Mr. H. G. Pearse until the return of Mr. Spedding.

MOIR, Surgeon-Major W., M.A., M.B., officiating civil surgeon, 1st class, to revert to civil surgeon, 2nd class, from Feb. 27, and to resume charge of the civil medical duties of the Meerut district, from March 1.

SYKES, Surgeon J., supernumerary civil surgeon, 2nd class, has been appointed to officiate as Superintendent of Central Prison, Agra, from the date he takes charge from Dr. Tyler.

WILCOCKS, Surgeon-Major A. J., M.D., civil surgeon, 2nd class, having returned from deputation duty, resumed charge of the civil medical duties of Naini Tai, from Feb. 24.

GRAHAM, Lieut.-Colonel G. F. J., district superintendent of police, on return from furlough, has been posted to the Etah district.

STUART, Mr. J. V., assistant commissioner, has been transferred from Jhansi to Lalitpur.

MACMILLAN, Mr. A., officiating district and sessions judge, has been transferred from Mainpuri to Agra.

YOUNG, Mr. J. D., district superintendent of police, has been transferred from Etah to Ghazipur.

CAINE, Lieut. G. W. L., of the Cawnpore Light Horse, has been granted leave of absence out of India from March 15 to Oct. 15.

WHISHAW, Surgeon-Major J. C., M.D., is permitted to retire from the service, from Feb. 15, subject to H.M.'s approval.

FRANCKEN, Mr. W. A., executive engineer, is posted to the Bhognipur division, Lower Ganges Canal.

#### FURLOUGHS.

EVANS, Mr. C. T., executive engineer, 2nd grade, Anupshahr division, Ganges Canal, is granted furlough for one year, seven months and fifteen days.

WILMOT, Mr. S. E., deputy conservator of forests, in charge Kumaun Forest Division, has been granted privilege leave for two months and fifteen days from April 1.

BARTLETT, Mr. H. F., joint magistrate, 1st grade, Sitapur, has been granted furlough for ten months from March 8.

DUTHOIT, Dr. W., judicial commissioner, Oudh, has been granted furlough to Europe for nine months from May 14.

ROBERTS, Mr. G., head master, Rae Bareilly High School, has been granted furlough for three months and eight days.

SMITH, Mr. S., district superintendent of police, Shahjohanpur, has been granted furlough to Europe for eight months, from April 16.

MOIR, Mr. E. McA., deputy conservator of forests, 3rd grade, has been granted furlough to Europe for eleven months, from March 20.

### MADRAS.

## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

### MILITARY.

(*Port St. George Gazette*, March 9.)

WESTERN, Lieut.-Colonel G. E., General List, Infantry, deputy assistant adjutant-general, Ceded District, to officiate as assistant adjutant-general, vice Major H. R. Hope, officiating as deputy adjutant-general, dated Feb. 26.

M'INTYRE, S.C., wing officer 8th Madras Infantry, to be sub-assistant commissary-general, 3rd class, sub pro tem.

CLEMENTS, Lieut. C. H., S.C., wing officer 24th Madras Infantry, to be sub-assistant commissary-general, 3rd class, sub pro tem.

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

MACINTYRE, Captain A. H., to be major, dated March 9.

BURN, Lieut. A. G., to be captain, dated March 10.

BRIGGS, Colonel G., S.C., is permitted to retire from the service, dated Jan. 31.

(*Head-Quarters, Ootacamund*, March 12.)

MACPHERSON, Lieut.-General Sir H. T., V.C., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Bengal Staff Corps, having assumed the command of the Madras Army on March 1, is pleased to make the following appointments on his Excellency's Personal Staff from that date:—

BEATSON, Captain S. B., Bengal Staff Corps, to be military secretary.

CHILDERS, Lieut. F. C. E., R.A., to be aide-de-camp.

SMITH, Surg.-Major W.P., Medical Staff, will proceed to England on April 3.

LAVIE, Major A. J., Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Saint Thomas' Mount to Singapore for duty.

LAVIE—BLACKBURN—Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards that an exchange has been sanctioned between Major A. J. Lavie, P Battery, 1st Brigade, and Major P. Blackburne, No. 2 Battery, 1st Brigade Southern Division, Royal Artillery.

RIDDELL, Brigade-surgeon G. D., Indian Medical Department, is directed to proceed to Suakin on March 12, for duty as principal medical officer, in relief of Brigade-Surgeon Roberts, who is directed to return to Madras.

PATCH—The services of Surgeon A. T. L. Patch having been placed at the disposal of the Government of India, he is directed to proceed forthwith to join the 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.

SUGDEN, Lieut. A. M., 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, is detailed for duty with the regiment depot in the room of Captain Heaton of the same battalion. Lieut. Sugden will proceed to England with the time-expired men on March 24.

DMICK, Army Schoolmaster T. H., is transferred from the European Artillery Veteran Company, Pallaveram, to the Garrison School, Toungoo.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed in Hindustani, according to the tests specified opposite their names:—

JACKSON, Lieut. R. P., Bedfordshire Regiment, Probationer Staff Corps.

WILLIAMS, Lieut. C. S., 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers, Higher Standard.

BENSON, Lieut. T. C., 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, Lower Standard.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:—

PEDROZA, Surgeon F. H., to the medical charge of the 16th Regiment Madras Infantry, vice Surgeon-Major Hall.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following posting:—

HALL, Surgeon-Major H. G., Indian Medical Department, to do duty Eastern District, and to be in medical charge of the Madras Infantry Depot and European Artillery Veteran Company Hospitals, Pallaveram.

The following orders are confirmed:—

TAYLOR, Lieut. H. N., 22nd Regiment Madras Infantry, station Staff officer, vice Lieut.-Colonel Bredin, relieved.

SWIFE, Lieut.-Colonel J. W., 27th Regiment Madras Infantry, to be station staff officer, and to the charge of pensioners and holders of family certificates.

#### FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

OLDERSHAW, Brigadier-General C. E., commanding Belgaum District, privilege leave from March 5.

HUDSON, Lieut. H. S., wing officer and quartermaster 29th Regiment Madras Infantry, for sixty days, on private affairs, from March 10.

POOLE, Major G. R. R., 12th Royal Lancers, to Cashmere, on private affairs, from Sept. 15.

DAVIDSON, Lieut. F. A. L., 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, to England for twelve months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

NEWELL, Major J. H., S.C., assistant resident, Mysore (p.a.), for eight months.

ANDREWS, Lieut. R. C., S.C., wing officer and adjutant 19th Madras Infantry (p.a.), for one year.

JAMES, Surgeon R., M.B., 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent (p.a.), for one year.

### BOMBAY.

## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

### MILITARY.

(*Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Poona*, March 12.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

THOMSON, Lieut. D. B., officiating wing officer 20th Bombay N.I., to officiate as wing officer 14th Regiment Bombay N.I., on probation.

MOSSIE, Lieut. W. O. M., officiating wing officer 14th B.I., to officiate as wing officer 20th Regiment B.N.I., on probation.

HILLS, Colonel J., C.B., R.E., is permitted to reside at Nassick.

HINDE, Deputy Surgeon-General G. L., C.B., having arrived from England, is appointed administrative medical officer, Poona Circle.

MAITLAND, Surgeon C. B., Indian Medical Service, is transferred to Suakin for duty with the Indian Contingent.

BENSON—ADDINGTON—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that an exchange of batteries has been sanctioned between Lieut. G. E. Benson, B Battery 2nd Brigade, and Lieut. the Hon. H. W. Addington, L Battery 1st Brigade R.A. Lieut. Benson will proceed to England forthwith.

ALEXANDER—Under instructions, India Headquarters, it is intimated that Lieut.-Colonel R. Alexander, R.A., has been appointed to command the Royal Artillery at Neemuch.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, March 13.)

COCKELL—The retirement of Surgeon-Major P. W. Cockell, Indian Medical Department, takes effect from Oct. 13, 1885, and not from Oct. 1.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—

WOOLDRIDGE, Lieut.-Colonel De L. R. F., Staff Corps.

STAYLEY, Lieut. G. E., Staff Corps.

PARKER, Captain G. C., is permitted to resign his commission in the Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps.

STEELE—The services of Captain L. L. Steele, 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, are replaced at the disposal of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, from April 1.

SCOTT, Major W., Staff Corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be lieutenant-colonel, from March 12, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

GILLESPIE—The appointment of Brigadier-Genl. R. R. Gillespie, C.B., to the divisional staff of army has effect from March 3.

#### FURLOUGHS.

LENGTH, Lieut.-Colonel A. E. H., 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, for six months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

McHINCH, Major A., Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps, for six months, on private affairs.

TYACK, Major R. H., North Staffordshire Regiment (2nd Battalion), to Cashmere, from March 7 to Aug. 7, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extension of leave by the Secretary of State for India for the periods specified:—

McGLOTHRY, Surgeon J., Indian Medical Department, for nine months, on private affairs.

COLSTON, Brigade-Surgeon C. K., Indian Medical Department, for six months, on medical certificate.



## LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

*Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the Period from which the Leave was granted.*

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### CIVIL.

Adie, A. E., Burma Ralls, 12 mos., June 2, '85.  
Aikman, R. S., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 17 m. Apr. 30, '85.  
Aitken, G. C., Berars Educational, 30 mos., April 1, '84.  
Allen, C. F. E., Burma Judd, 24 mos., March 6, 1884.  
Algie, W., Burma P.W.D., 12 mos., July 21, '85.  
Ancoill, F., Bengal Pilot, 17 mos., March, '85.  
Anderson, Dr. J., Indian Museum, 21 mos., Mar. 6, '85.  
Anderson, R. H., Ben. Cov., Bn. Rev. & Gen., 18 m. Apr. 15, '85.  
Ansted, C. F., Financial Dept., 12 mos., Mar. 19, '86.  
Atkinson, J. N., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Dec. 17, '85.  
Arundel, A. T., Ma. Cov., Ma. Judd, 24 mos., Aug. 14, '85.

Baden-Powell, B., Ben. Cov., Punj. Judd, 24 mos., Feb. 27, '85.  
Baker, H. V. S., Punjab P.W.D., 18 mos., April 23, '85.  
Bamber, H. W. F., Ben. Police, 13 mos., Oct. 16, '85.  
Barker, E. J., Calcutta Mint, 12 mos., Jan. 30, '86.  
Barnett, J., Bengal Pilot, 12 mos., Jan. 15, '86.  
Barrett, A., Bom. Educational, 24 mos., May 7, '84.  
Barrett, H., Bombay Forests, 14 mos., April 24, '85.  
Barrow, O. T., Ben. Cov., 11 mos., Dec. 11, '85.  
Battie, R. C., India P.W.D., 12 mos., May 15, '85.  
Barstow, H. C., B.C., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 19 m., Apr. 3, '85.  
Batten, S. G., N.W.P., P.W.D., 12 mos., May 22, '85.  
Beachcroft, F. P., Ben. Cov., Punj. Com., 20 m., Apr. 3, '85.  
Beckett, H. B., Punjab Comm., 12 mos., Dec. 1, '85.  
Bellasi, E. S., Punjab P.W.D., 30 mos., April 24, '84.  
Benett, C. C., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Agr., 8 mos., Nov. 2, '85.  
Benson, R. S., M. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Oct. 6, '85.  
Bentnick, B. J., Punjab Comm., 12 mos., Feb. 26, '86.  
Berry, F. C., C.I.E., Ben. Cov., Political Dept., 18 m., June 2, '85.  
Berresford, P., N.W. Provs., P.W.D., 20 mos., Mar. 1, '85.  
Best, K. T., Bom. Educl., 24 mos., Mar. 6, '85.  
Betts, A. S., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Feb. 25, '85.  
Biddulph, C. E., Sind Rev. Survey, 18 mos., Mar. 17, '85.  
Biggs, T. H., Finl. Dept., 10 mos., April 30, '85.  
Bird, E. C., Telegraph Dept., 16 mos., May 16, '85.  
Bird, W. L., Madras P.W.D., 24 mos., Oct. 17, '84.  
Blair, R. W., Optum Dept., 12 mos., Aug. 20, '85.  
Blissett, T., Telegraph Dept., 20 mos., April 2, '85.  
Blood, Surg. J., N.W.P., Medl., 12 mos., Oct. 1, '85.  
Boyce, H. G., N.W. Provs., P.W.D., 9 mos., Feb. 13, '86.  
Boyd, J. E. E. A., Madras Police, 12 mos.  
Boxwell, J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 15 mos., May 2, '85.  
Bradbury, H., Calcutta Customs, 12 mos., Nov. 1, '85.  
Brassington, J. W., Rajpootana P.W.D., 14 m., Apr. 1, '85.  
Bremner, A. W., Calcutta Post Office, 24 mos., Feb. 14, '85.  
Brereton, C. F., Railway Dept., 18 mos., June 11, '85.  
Brooke-Fox, C. G., Railway Dept., 12 mos., Feb. 1, '86.  
Brown, J. S., India Ralls, 18 mos., May 1, '85.  
Buck, E. C., Ben. Cov., Sec. to Govt., R. A. Dept., 6 mos., Mar. 1, '86.  
Burn, R. N., P.W.D., Accounts, 12 mos., April 26, '85.  
Burn-Murdoch, Capt. J., R.E., Railway Dept., 18 mos.

Calton, J. E., Punjab P.W.D., 18 m., May 1, '85.  
Cameron, D., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 m., Apr. 24, '85.  
Campbell, J. M., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev., 24 mos., Aug. 12, '84.  
Carmichael, C. P., Mad. Cov., to Mar. 2, '86.  
Carey, A. D., Bo. Cov., Salt Comr., India, 24 mos., May 27, '85.  
Channing, F. C., Bn. Cov., Punj. Com., 20 m., M. 29, '84.  
Chichester, F. A., Bengal Police, 12 mos., July 24, '84.  
Christie, J., Bengal Pilot, 6 mos., Mar. 4, '86.  
Coates, Surg. W., Punjab Medical, 12 mos., Feb. 3, '86.  
Cobb, Surgeon R., Ben. Medl., 20 mos., Feb. 3, '85.  
Coles, G. E., N.W.P., P.W.D., 42 mos., April 1, 1883.  
Cowper, G., India P.W.D., 12 mos., Feb. 1, '86.  
Cox, H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Jan. 1, '86.  
Croft, A. W., Bengal Educational, 16 mos., Mar. 8, '85.  
Crosthwaite, C. H. T., Ben. Cov., Chief Comr. Cent. Prov., 11 mos., Dec. 25, '85.  
Croudeau, C. H., Bengal P.W.D., 15 mos., July 23, '85.  
Cruckshank, A., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos.  
Crump, C. J., Bn. Cov., N.W.P., R. & G., 20 m., Jly. 5, '84.  
Cunningham, A. F. D., Ben. Cov., Punjab Comm., 12 m., Nov. 15, '85.

Darling, W. A., Bengal P.W.D., 54 mos., May 7, 1882.  
Davidson, H. C., Bom. Rev. Survey, 12 mos., June 11, '85.  
De Crettes, A., Burma P.W.D., 24 mos., May 1, '85.  
Denno, R. T., Assam, P.W.D., 12 mos., Jan. 16, '85.  
Dennistoun, J. L., B.C., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 17 m., June 2, '85.  
Dennys, E. A., P.W.D. Accounts, 12 mos., Aug. 18, '85.  
Dixon, J., Burma Police, 12 mos., June 4, '85.  
Dodsworth, A. T., N.W.P., P.W.D., 11 mos., July 1, '85.  
Douglas, C. G., Mad. Fore. ts, 12 mos.  
Douglas, F. M. S., Bengal P.W.D., 12 m., Mar. 22, '85.  
Down, J. E., Bo. Police, 12 mos., Dec. 1, '85.  
Drysdale, A. T., Hyderabad Forests, 24 mos., Jan. 30, '85.  
Drysdale, T., Cent. Prov. Judd, 18 mos., May 1, '85.  
Dunbar, W. J. C., Bom. Forests, 12 mos., Oct. 6, '85.  
Duncan, G., Madras Educl., 12 mos.,

Edgar, J. W., C.S.I., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 13 mos., Mar. 1, '86.

Egerton, R. W., State Railways, 21 mos., Jan. 215, '85.  
Elliot, J., Ben. Educl., 21 mos., Dec. 12, '84.  
Elphinstone, J., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 19 m., Apr. 3, '85.  
Elston, J., Burma P.W.D., 15 mos., Feb. 1, '85.  
Evans, H. E. G., Mad. P.W.D., 30 mos., April 25, 1884.  
Evans, H. F., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 19 m., Mar. 5, '86.  
Ewing, R. C. D., Survey Dept., 12 mos., Sept. 17, '85.

Fanahaw, H. A. W., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Oct. 13, '85.  
Fanahaw, H. C., Ben. Cov., Punj. Comm., 14 mos., Nov. 27, '85.  
Fadden, F., Geological Survey, 23 mos., Nov. 22, '84.  
Field, G. M. R., Punjab P.W.D., 12 mos., Oct. 31, '85.  
Foreman, F., Railway Dept., 10 mos.  
Fraser, A. H. L., B.C., Cent. Provs. Com., 12 mos., Oct. 1, '85.  
Fraser, H., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 9 m., Feb. 19, '86.  
Fraser, R. W., M. Cov., M. Rev. & Gen., 12 m., Mar. 23, '85.  
Freitas, J. A., P.W.D. Accounts, 12 mos., Nov. 23, '85.  
Fullerton, J. Y., Madras Police, 12 mos.

Garrard, A. S., India P.W.D., 18 ms., Mar. 27, '85.  
Garstin, N. A., N.W.P. Police, 18 mos., July 14, '85.  
Gibson, E. M., Cov. Sec. Bde. Rev. Madras, 15 m., Sep. 15, '85.  
Gibson, G. St. P., Bo. Forests, 12 mos., Dec. 23, '85.  
Goad, J. B., Bengal Police, 9 mos., Feb. 13, '86.  
Gour, A., Cent. Provs. Com., 12 mos., Sept. 8, '85.  
Gr-matski, E., Assam P.W.D., 18 mos., May 19, '85.  
Grierson, G. A., Bn. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 m., Apr. 30, '85.  
Grigg, H. B., Ma. Cov., Ma. Educl., 12 mos.  
Grinwood, F. St. C., Ben. Cov., Assam Com., 20 m., Mar. 26, '85.  
Grindlay, W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 19 m., Mar. 16, '85.

Hallett, J. R., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judd, 15 mos., Mar. 8, '85.  
Handley, J. H., Hyderabad, P.W.D., 16 mos., Mar. 8, '85.  
Happell, W. A., Mad. Cv., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 14 m., Apr. 24, '85.  
Harkness, J., Malwa Railway, 12 mos., Oct. 19, '85.  
Harris, G., Burma P.W.D., 18 mos., May 8, '85.  
Harrison, J. F., Ben. Regu., 12 mos., Oct. 1, '85.  
Hartley, J. W., Railway Dept., 9 mos., Oct. 9, '85.  
Hart-Davies, T., Bo. Cv., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 14 m., Sept. 21, '85.  
Hawkins, J. P., Persian Telegraph, 12 mos., Dec. 5, '85.  
Hayes, A., Ben. P.W.D., 15 m., s., April 26, '85.  
Hayne, W. C., Madras Forests, 18 months.  
Hearn, E. H., Bom. Rev. Survey, 14 mos., June 11, '85.  
Hennessy, S. H., Cent. Prov. Com., 15 mos., Apr. 17, '85.  
Higgs, W. H., Telegraph Dept., 15 mos., July 30, '85.  
Hight, A. E., Bom. P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 1, '85.  
Hight, G. A., Bom. Forests, 7 mos., Nov. 1, '85.  
Hill, F. J. H., Bombay Salt, 14 mos., April 13, '85.  
Hodges, E., N.W.P., P.W.D., 18 mos., April 13, '85.  
Holmes, H., Bombay Police, 18 mos., April 10, '85.  
Holme, W. C., M. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Oct. 30, '85.  
Hooper, E. D., M. Madras Forests, 24 mos.  
Holderness, T. W., Ben. Cov., Ind. Rev. & Ag., 19 m., Apr. 1, '85.  
Hunter, D. H., Punjab Police, 18 ms., Mar. 15, '85.

Innes, T. E. D., Opium Dept., 12 mos., Aug. 15, '85.  
Innes, J. S. R., Ben. Opium, 12 mos., Nov. 25, '85.  
Israel, Syed M.,

Jackson, E. J., India Survey, 12 mos., Nov. 12, '85.  
Jacob, H. P., Bo. Educl., 24 mos., Feb. 1, '85.  
Jervoise, A. A. G., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Apr. 24, '85.  
Johns, E. H., P.W.D. Accounts, 24 mos., Feb. 2, '85.  
Johnson, F. W., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., Feb. 5, '86.  
Johnson, J. W., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., Mar. 7, '86.  
Johnston, W. P., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., July 9, '85.

Kaye, E. St. G., Ben. Police, 18 mos., May 3, '85.  
Kemble, W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Opium, 12 m., Nov. 27, '85.  
Kennedy, J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev., 12 mos., Nov. 6, '85.  
Kibble, J., N.W.P. Educl., 34 mos., Feb. 13, 1884.  
Kiebs, E. J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev., 24 mos., Nov. 27, '85.  
Kough, C., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 15 mos., Apr. 18, '85.  
Kreiser, C. F., P.W.D., Punj., 27 mos., Aug. 24, 1884.

Leckie, M. C., Bom. Salt Dept., 12 mos., Sept. 8, '85.  
Ledger, J. C., India P.W.D., 21 mos., Feb. 27, '85.  
Leonard, G. S., Railway Dept., 18 m., Aug. 11, '85.  
Le Quenes, W. H., Bombay P.W.D., 15 mos., Mar. 2, '85.  
Lewis, W. O., Madras P.W.D., 23 mos., Feb. 7, '85.  
Little, T. D., Bombay P.W.D., 24 m., May 26, '85.  
Lord, W. F., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., July 26, '85.  
Lyll, J. B., Ben. Cov., Resident, &c., Mysore, 12 mos.

Macdonald, D. B., Postal Dept., 21 mos., Nov. 5, '85.  
Mackay, E. V., Bom. Police, 12 mos., Sept. 8, '85.  
Mackenzie, J., Bengal Marine, 18 mos., June 16, '85.  
Mackie, A. W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 21 m., Feb. 26, '86.  
Macrae, Surg. R., Bengal Medical, 24 mos., Nov. 23, '84.  
Manson, G. E., Madras P.W.D., 24 mos., Nov. 16, '85.  
Marks, C. B. D., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Dec. 4, '85.  
Martin, C. A., Bengal Educl., 15 mos., Aug. 18, '85.  
Martin, E. J., Ben., P.W.D., 20 mos., Feb. 8, '85.  
Martin, J. A., Ben. Educl., 30 mos., Dec. 12, 1883.  
Martindale, A. H. T., M. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos.  
Masters, J., Ben. Police, 20 mos., April 15, '85.  
Mathew, G. F., Railway Dept., 12 mos., Oct. 17, '85.  
Melville, W. B., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., Mar. 1, '85.  
Merriman, J. H., Mad. Salt, 12 mos., Oct. 23, '85.  
McCabe, R. B., Ben. Cov., Assam Com., 21 mos., Feb. 19, '86.  
McCallum, E., Bom. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Nov. 27, '85.  
McGregor, W., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., Sept. 22, '84.  
McGowan, R., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., July 28, '85.  
McLeod, G. E., Assam Com., 10 mos., Dec. 18, '85.  
Michell, T., India P.W.D., 15 mos., July 14, '85.  
Midwinter, Burma Com., 15 mos., May 1, '85.  
Moberley, G. J., Telegraph Dept., 17 mos., Oct. 4, '84.  
Moffat, E., Hyderabad Police, 12 mos., April 6, '85.  
Monckton, M. J., Bengal P.W.D., 18 mos., May 13, '85.  
Montagu, J. M., India P.W.D., 15 mos., June 30, '85.  
Moore, G. E., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Oct. 1, '85.  
Moore, L., Mad. Cov., M. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., Mar. 5, '86.  
Moore, T. M., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., June 11, '85.  
Moriarty, A. S., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., July 15, '85.  
Moscardi, E. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judd, 18 mos., Feb. 15, '85.  
Moss, M. A., Mad. Educl., 24 mos., Oct. 1, '84.  
Muir-Mackenzie, J. W. P., Bo. C., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 30 ms., May 1, '85.  
Munro, H. B., Ben. Police, 20 mos., April 15, '85.

Nash, J. F., Sind Rev. Survey, 18 mos., Nov. 13, '85.  
Naylor, F. A., Cent. Provs. Police, 18 mos., May 11, '85.  
Neaham, W. A., Cent. Provs. Com., 8 mos., Mar. 5, '86.  
Nelson, J. H., Ma. Cov., Ma. Judd, 12 mos., Aug. 16, '85.  
Neunham, W. A., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Nov. 27, '85.  
Newham, W. E., Bengal P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 28, '85.  
Newton, W. G., Cent. Provs., P.W.D., 21 m., Mar. 20, '85.  
Nicholson, K. M., Oudh Comm., 10 mos., March 5, '85.  
Nisbet, J., Burmah Forests, 24 mos., Feb. 20, '86.  
Nixon, G. B., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., Sept. 8, '85.  
Norfor, C. H. T., Madras P.W.D., 24 mos., Nov. 30, '85.  
Norris, W. R., Madras P.W.D., 12 mos., Feb. 10, '86.

Oakeshott, J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Dec. 1, '85.  
Obbard, R., Ben. Cov., Cent. Provs. Com., 20 m., Apr. 3, '85.  
Odling, R. T. F., Persian Telegraph, 24 mos., Dec. 8, '85.  
O'Dwyer, Surg. M., Punjab Medical, 24 mos., Nov. 14, '84.  
O'Farrell, H. H., M. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 24 m., Nov. 7, '85.  
O'Flynn, J. J., M.L. Accts. Madras, 24 m., Nov. 28, '85.  
Oliver, J. W., Burma Forests, 24 m., Mar. 27, '85.  
Omanney, H. T., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 13 m., Mar. 17, '85.  
O'Neill, L., Ben. Cov., Cent. Prov. Com., 12 m., Nov. 13, '85.  
Owen, H. M., Bengal Jails, 9 mos.  
Owen, H. P., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., Jan. 8, '86.

Fargiter, F. E., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 11 m., Feb. 7, '86.  
Peacock, E. B., Punjab Com., 18 mos., Nov. 27, '85.  
Peacock, Surgeon J. C. H., Bom. Med., 18 m., May 15, '85.  
Pears, Capt. T. C., B.S.C., Ind. Pol., 18 mos., Apr. 17, '85.  
Pearson, C., Punjab Educational, 19 mos., July 20, '84.  
Perase, H., Madras Police, 12 mos., May 19, '85.  
Pickard, J. N., Burma Forests, 12 mos., April 4, '85.  
Pinhey, E., Bo., P.W.D., 18 mos., Feb. 20, '85.  
Playfair, Lt.-Col. A. L., Mhow Judd, 15 mos., Oct. 17, '85.  
Pollan, A. D., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judd, 18 mos., Nov. 18, '85.  
Ponsonby, C. J., N.W.P. Forests, 24 mos., Aug. 4, '85.  
Porteous, W., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 20 m., Mar. 11, '85.  
Pratt, J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 9 mos., Mar. 5, '86.  
Provost, G. F., Burma Forests.  
Price, P. L. E., Punjab P.W.D., 48 mos., Nov. 24, '82.  
Pritchard, C. B., Bo. Cov., Bo. Customs, to Oct. 16, '86.

Quinn, J., Ben. Cov., Oudh Com., 12 mos., Mar. 12, '86.

Reddie, T., Bengal Pilot, 15 mos., Aug. 24, '85.  
Reid, A. G., Punjab P.W.D., 18 mos., Aug. 1, '85.  
Reilly, C. H., Asst. Sec., Govt. of Bengal, 9 m., Feb. 17, '86.  
Redfern, T. R., Bn. Cv., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 10 m., Feb. 1, '86.  
Reynolds, C. H., Telegraph Dept., 20 mos., April 1, '85.  
Rhind, R. H., P.W.D. Ben., 18 mos., April 19, '85.  
Roberts, D. T., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev., 12 mos., Nov. 13, '85.  
Robertson, F. E., India P.W.D., 17 mos., April 23, '85.  
Ro, S. J., D. Mad. Cov., Under Sec. to Govt., 18 mos.  
Rule, E., Finl. Dept., 18 mos., April 30, '85.  
Rundall, C., Madras Salt, 18 mos., April 17, '85.  
Rundall, J. W., Madras P.W.D., 24 mos., July 28, '85.  
Russell, A. S., Madras P.W.D., 15 mos., May 5, '85.  
Russell, S., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 18 m., Mai. 20, '85.  
Rust, R., Bengal Pilot, 18 mos., Mar. 31, '85.  
Rutherford, J. M., Railway Dept., 11 mos., July 22, '85.  
Ryan, G. M., Bombay Forests, 15 mos., Aug. 25, '85.

Scott, R., Rev. and Gen. N.W.P., 30 mos., April 11, '84.  
Sells, A., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Judd, 18 m., Apr. 1, '85.  
Sewell, H., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 14 m., Aug. 12, '85.  
Sewell, R., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 14 m., May 8, '85.  
Seymour, L. W., Bombay Survey, 18 mos., May 2, '85.  
Shaw, W. M., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., Feb. 7, '86.  
Shawe, G. A. G., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., July 9, '85.  
Silcock, J. G., Ben. Cov., Punjab Comm., 12 mos., Mar. 6, '86.  
Sills, F., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., April 15, '85.  
Simpson, M., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., July 14, '85.  
Smith, E., Punjab P.W.D., 17 mos., May 3, '85.  
Smith, G. F. N., Madras, 15 mos.  
Smith, H. G. F., Burma P.W.D., 12 mos., June 2, '85.  
Souter, Sir F. H., C.S.I., Comr. Pol., Bombay, 7 m., Oct. 16, '85.  
Spencer, E. E., Mad. Cov., 18 mos., April 9, '85.  
Steedman, C. B., Cov., Punjab Comr., 20 mos., May 2, '84.  
Steel, C. D., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 18 m., Apr. 12, '85.  
Stevens, W., Punjab P.W.D., 24 m., Mar. 19, '85.  
Stokes, H. E., Mad. Cov., Sec. to Govt., 15 mos., Apr. 8, '85.  
Stretzell, G. W., Bengal Forests, 21 mos., May 8, '84.

Tarkhad, M. A., Bom. Educl., 12 mos., Aug. 11, '85.  
Tawney, J. W., Ben. Cov., Cent. Provs. Com., 10 m., Jan. 29, '86.  
Taylor, F. B., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 15 m., July 23, '85.  
Temple, Capt. R. C., B.S.C. Punjab Judd, 24 m., May 5, '85.  
Tickell, C., Punjab P.W.D., 12 mos., M. y 1, '85.  
Todd, A. B., Madras P.W.D., 24 mos., Aug. 24, '85.  
Todd, J. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Nov. 20, '85.  
Tomes, Surg. A., Civil Surg., Bengal, 20 m., Mar. 18, '85.  
Tracy, T. B., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Judd, 12 mos., Oct. 16, '85.

Usher, C. J., Madras P.W.D., 21 mos., Jan. 9, '86.

Vernon, H. C. E., P.W.D., N.W. Provs., 21 mos., Mar. 9, '85.  
Vortannes, J. C., Bengal P.W.D., 20 mos., Feb. 13, '85.

Walch, G. T., Madras P.W.D., 20 mos., April 20, '85.  
Walker, G. H. D., P.W.D. Accounts, 12 mos., Nov. 20, '85.  
Walker, E. O., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., June 1, '85.  
Wallinger, W. H. A., Bom. Forests, 12 mos., Oct. 31, '85.  
Warden, H. W., Hyderabad P.W.D., 9 mos., July 14, '85.  
Watts, G. K., P.W.D., Hyderabad, 27 mos., Mar. 14, '84.  
Weekes, A., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 20 mos., Mar. 5, '84.  
Weist, W., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 20 mos., Mar. 5, '85.  
Whalley, P., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., June 6, '81.  
Wight, J. K., Bn. Cov., Assam Comr., 24 mos., Aug. 20, '84.  
Williams, J. C., B.C., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 4 m., Feb. 15, '83.  
Williams, R. C., India Ralls, 18 mos., M. y 22, '85.  
Wilson, J., Assam Educl., 19 m., Mar. 16, '85.  
Wilson, J. H. D., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 14 m., M. y 15, '85.  
Wood, C. A. H., Postal Dept., 15 ms., Mar. 23, '85.

Yardley, G., Bom. Ordnance, 12 mos., Oct. 23, '85.

Youngusband, A. D., B.C., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 m., Jy. 15, '85.

### CHAPLAINS ON FURLOUGH.

Babington, Rev. W. M. S., 24 mos., Oct. 19, '85, M.  
Baillie, Rev. W. W., 12 mos., Oct. 4, '85, B.  
Baynham, Rev. A. W., 24 mos., Jan. 18, '85, Bo.  
Bell, Rev. W. C., 12 mos., July 24, '85, B.  
Blyth, Ven. G. F., 24 m., Mar. 23, '85, B.  
Robart, Rev. W. H., 12 mos., May 22, '85, M.

Clarke, Rev. D. G., 24 mos., June 1, '85, M.

Elwes, Rev. W. W., 12 mos., Mar. 24, '85, M.

Forbes, Rev. J. F., 12 mos., March 13, '85, Bo.

Jones, Rev. W. 12 mos., Sept. 8, '85, Bo.

Leeming, Rev. W., 24 ms., March 1, '84, M.

Liston, Rev. W. A., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '85, M.

Lye, Rev. F. G., 22 mos., Mar. 25, '85, M.

Matthew, Ven. H. J., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '85, B.

Morrell, Rev. B., 12 mos., Sept. 16, '85, B.

Nicholas, Rev. P., 24 mos., Mar. 16, '85, B.

Onslow, Rev. A. L., 21 mos., Aug. 18, '85, B.

Scott, Rev. W., 24 mos., Oct. 1, '85, M.

Spens, Rev. A. W. N., 24 mos., Oct. 31, '85, B.

Stead, Ven. S., 21 mos., Sept. 1, '84, Bo.

Wace, Rev. W., 24 mos., March 23, '84, M.

Wilson, Rev. A. N., Ben., 24 mos., Mar. 27, '85.





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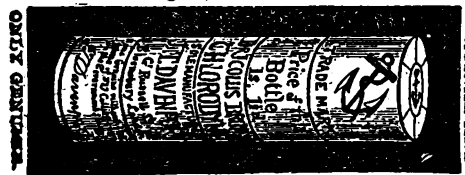
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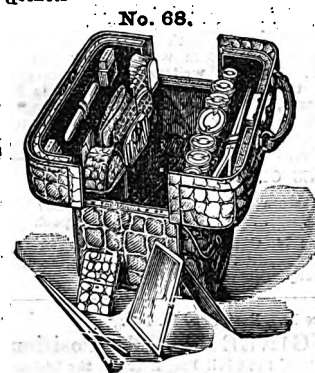
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BY

**CAPTAIN FRED BURNABY,**

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1886.

## Notes of the Week.

THE overland mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 26th March; from Calcutta, Madras, and Allahabad to the 24th March.

THE latest news from the *Times* Correspondent at Mandalay, dated April 11, is satisfactory enough. The so-called Alompra pretenders have been well trounced, and the capital is free from dacoity. Mr. Beraard is on the borders of the Shan States.

THE Commander-in-Chief, with his Staff and Sir R. Sandeman, returned to Quetta from Pishin on Tuesday, the entire trip along the frontier having been most successful. The Hurnai Railway and the tunnels cut through the Chappar rift greatly impressed the party with the excellence of the work done by Major Browne, R.E., and his staff. General Roberts left Quetta on Saturday, the 10th, for Sibi and Kurrachee.

THE Viceroy, after visiting, in company with the Maharajah of Benares, the sights of the holy city, has gone to Allahabad, where he opened the Muir Central College, and delivered much such a speech as is usual on these occasions: a kind of essay on study with a view to the intended future career, "*nec definitus, nec brevis, articulus*," as was said some years ago, in Westminster dormitory, of the *Times*' leaders.

WE are truly sorry to record that judgment has gone against that elegant and eloquent writer, Rukmibae (the "Hindu Lady" of the *Times of India*), in the matter of the restitution to her husband of "conjugal rights," which he has never exercised, or attempted to exercise, during the ten years of his nominal marriage. The case is to be appealed, and meanwhile Rukmibae might do worse than imitate some of her Parsee sisters, and take refuge at Goa.

THE *Times*' correspondent at Calcutta reports the case as follows:—

I mentioned that great interest had been excited by a suit for the restitution of conjugal rights pending before the Bombay High Court, the defendant in which was Rakhmibai, a gifted Hindoo lady, whose pathetic denunciations of infant marriage and enforced widowhood attracted much attention last year. This lady is a daughter of the late Mr. Janardhan Pandurang. About twelve years ago she was married to the plaintiff, Dadaji Bhibaji, she being then eleven, and he nineteen years old. She never lived with him, but remained in her stepfather's house. Last year her husband demanded that she should go to him. She refused, on the grounds that she had had no voice in the marriage, that he was personally repugnant to her, that his character was bad, that his health was indifferent, and that he had no means of supporting her. At the first hearing, before Mr. Justice Pinhey, the suit was dismissed without calling on the defendant, the Judge expressing the opinion that it would be a barbarous, cruel, and revolting thing to compel her to cohabit in the circumstances, and that neither law nor the practice of the Courts justified him in making such an order.

The husband appealed, and the case was argued at some length before the Chief Justice, Sir C. Sargent, and Mr. Justice Bayley, who, after some three weeks' consideration, have now delivered judgment. They held that the suit for restitution of conjugal rights does not stand discredited in India, and that to decide otherwise would be to disregard the whole Hindoo law, which looks upon the giving of daughters in marriage as a religious duty imposed upon parents. They therefore reversed Mr. Justice Pinhey's decision and remanded the case to the lower Court for re-trial on the merits. It is understood that, whatever be the decision on the re-trial, the case will be carried on appeal to the Privy Council, and probably that tribunal will uphold the judgment of the Bombay Appellate Bench. But it is at least equally probable that the case will deal a deathblow to the pernicious system of infant marriage, and mark an important step in the progress of social reform in India.

THE Financial Commission are not to have a monopoly of reductions of expenditure. The Bombay Government have taken the initiative. We read in the *Englishman*:—

On the retirement from the Civil Service of Mr. Robertson it is very probable that a reduction will be made in the number of the Commissionerships in the Bombay Presidency. It is expected that the Central Division will be abolished altogether, and that the districts will be divided between the Northern and Southern Divisions.

WONDERFUL to relate! After having, during a most critical period, left our interests at Peking in the hands of a Charge d'Affaires, we at length read in to-day's *Times*:—

Sir John Walsham, the new British Minister to China, left London yesterday for Peking to assume his new duties. He travels *via* Marseilles by the Messageries Maritimes Company's line.

THE same thing—the leaving vacant the Embassy—was done, as we pointed out at the time, at Constantinople at an especially dangerous conjuncture, not long since. But, by luck rather than good play, we had there an exceptionally gifted substitute, a *chog Adam dur*, Sir W. White.

THERE are still rumours of disturbances in Nipal.

It would really seem as if the disintegration of the Empire had begun when a Prime Minister announces his wish to dissociate Ireland from the rest of the United Kingdom. A cynical friend of ours took an entirely different view of the matter, "Govern Ireland," said he, "when you can't even get a decent place to hold your own English representatives! They number some 500, and you force them to come to what is, by courtesy, called their Chamber, at five in the morning, because the Government chose, some forty years ago, to select as their architect a poor stick of a man, incapable of designing a room which would hold 640 people." We really could not answer the cynic.

NATIVE Papers are still very much annoyed at the refusal of the Government to sanction the enrolment of Indian Volunteers. The *Sanjibani* expresses itself in plain terms:—

Lord Dufferin gave vent to some of his feelings in Madras. The Natives of India will see how the Viceroy has dealt with their prayer for enrolment as volunteers. Andrew, Pedro, Brown and Black, Feringhees and Negroes, may be admitted as volunteers, but fresh difficulties arise when the Natives of India desire that privilege. In other words, the Government cannot entrust us with arms. As it does not look well to make a definite statement of this nature, the course has been adopted of praising our loyalty. But we very well understand that the Government distrusts us. The Government has not been able to secure respect for its double-heartedness.

It is a question how far the Bengal Putwari Bill was altogether a wise measure. It has, at all events, met with very general disapprobation, in which the *Bangabasi* shares, as witness the following:—

The Putwari Bill was introduced into the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor last year, and protests were made against it from several places. The opinions of the Secretary of State and the officials in the mufassal have now been received. We hear that some members of the Select Committee have expressed a desire to see what the Secretary of State said on the subject, but that they were not allowed to do so, as that document is confidential. We believe that the Secretary of State has not given his assent to the Bill in full. Most of the officials in the mufassal have expressed their disapproval of the measure. Why, then, is Government going to revive the Bill in spite of so much opposition? The Bill ought to be withdrawn at once.

WE do not think it likely that even the depreciation of the Rupee by twenty-six per cent. will induce retired Indian officials to remain in the country. *Tout au contraire*. Yet even on this point opinions differ:—

One good (says the *Anglo-Indian*) which the exchange difficulty promises before long to bring about, is the settling down of large numbers of Englishmen in India, and in his belief, the hope of India for another century, that is, until a real nationality is born, lies in the presence of men in it fired with English feeling. We (*Bengal Times*) do not quite agree, as we think that there are many who will lose threepence in each shilling sooner than submit

o life-long expatriation. It's a very sad case to have to give twenty-five per cent. of one's hard-earned gains, year after year, without anything in return, but will that drawback bind a man to India, whose soul longs for the tight little island where his dearest associations centre, his fondest hopes lie buried, and where the decline of life offers a refuge that few would reject even upon short commons? It is, to say the least, unlikely. We take this view, and we believe it will be found to be general.

THERE has always been a good deal of natural jealousy on the part of the Calcutta people at the unprecedented prosperity of Bombay, and the contrast between the two ports is dwelt on below. Commenting upon the Bombay Port Trust estimates, the *Indian Daily News* says:—

Here is Bombay, Calcutta's great rival, which has already taken a large slice of trade away from our port, being rendered cheaper for shipping, while the port authorities of Calcutta are blindly and wilfully pursuing a course which can only result in adding to, instead of taking away from, the burdens upon trade that now exist, and are already found to be extremely heavy. It will be noticed that the items in respect of which the chief reductions in wharf and dock fees at Bombay are proposed are those (grain and oil seeds) in whose regard Bombay has already largely drawn upon, and hopes still more to attract to itself, a field formerly belonging almost wholly to Calcutta.

WE do not think that any of our Madras readers, those especially who have been at the Presidency Town within the last year or two, will think that the following letter, addressed to the *Madras Mail* some time since, but which we had no space to insert sooner, at all overstates the ease with which a single foreign cruiser—we may almost say a mere gunboat, armed with a heavy Krupp—could hold Madras to ransom; and to what a ransom! Of course we know that the same may be said of Brighton. But is anything ever to be done? And when?

People (writes our contemporary's correspondent) have almost forgotten the last Russian scare, although but a few months old; at the time, however, many must have wondered what would happen if a Russian cruiser appeared off Madras. Would the six 9-inch guns, in their barbette batteries, have rendered a good account of her? To that question, supposing her to have been a moderately powerful vessel, I would unhesitatingly answer, no. To begin with, 9-inch guns are not very powerful weapons as compared with the breech-loading Krupps one might expect to meet with on a first-class cruiser. These 9-inch guns are, too, mounted on scattered barbette batteries almost on the water-line. It is evident, therefore, that an armoured vessel fighting them, while under steam, would have everything in her favour, as these batteries possess none of those advantages which are given by casemates fronted with iron, or by superior command. A cruiser, too, would find it her best policy to fight the batteries at short range in order that she might make use of the fire of her machine guns, to which the Nos. 2 and 3 at each of the guns in the batteries would be terribly exposed while loading. Then, too, a vessel might be able to direct her whole fire on the battery first attacked, and so crush all three in detail. Madras, to protect itself effectually, should be defended by casemated batteries fronted with iron, and armed with guns of large calibre, either 12-inch B. L., of 43 tons, or 12.5-inch M. L., of 38 tons. These 9-inch barbette batteries, without any command to counterbalance the great exposure to gun detachments, inevitable with this form of fortification, are a snare and a delusion; and if the supposititious cruiser ever does appear off the coast with, say, twenty-five hours to "work his wicked will" in, then—woe to Madras!

WE have read the subjoined with more disgust than surprise. Surely it is something like *lèse majesté* to appear at a levée with an assumed title, and persons so offending ought, for all time to come, be excluded from the Viceroy's presence, and from the Government House of the Presidency. The allegations of the *Muslim Herald*, if true, betoken the most scandalous carelessness, or utter incapacity, on the part of those whose duty it was to protect the Representative of the Queen-Empress, while sojourning at Madras, from such insolent proceedings. But perhaps the Madras officials imitated their Governor (whose business it surely was to prevent his guest being officially insulted), and found matters ceremonial so far removed from matters transcendental as to be beneath their notice. What would Her Majesty's opinion be of a Lord Chamberlain who were to permit the presentation to

her of a Lord North Foreland or any other self-assumed title. The *Muslim Herald* says:—

In the list of presentations made at the Viceroy's levée we find a few Mahomedan names with apparently self-assumed titles; and what strikes us more is, that, not content with Khan Bahadur, some have gone the length of adopting for themselves the Umra and the Mulk titles also, which are equal to Marquis and Earl in England. In the list published in the local Mail there is an Amiral Umra Br. and a Rañul Mulk Br., which titles we never before heard, and unless they belong to any of the Hyderabad nobles, we would invite serious attention of Government to check such an impertinent practice—impertinent because these gentlemen not only start the titles for themselves, but also introduce them with impunity into the Government House list. If an interference in such matters is considered by Government beyond worth their while, it must also be reckoned beyond worth their while to confer an Indian title which would carry no weight whatever; and while optional titles are the order of the day, who would care for the Government ones?

THE subjoined, from the *Agriculturists' Advocate*, must not be inserted without a word of commendation of the sound common sense displayed in it:—

Charity begins at home is a trite saying, the value of which is not appreciated even by men of erudition. The fact of ourselves being so blind to the radical defects, imperfections, and drawbacks which exist in different societies of the Hindu community does not indicate any earnestness, anxiety, and concern for our own welfare. This in itself forms the most cogent argument for our British rulers to ignore our representations, memorials, and petitions to them for the redress of our grievances and wrongs. The system of early marriage and caste prejudices have been the main and the most powerful causes of destroying the martial spirit and *esprit de corps*. If we are really earnest for and expect improvement in our political condition, it is absolutely necessary for us to show our rulers that we are so by the spontaneous introduction of social reforms in our community. The prohibition of early marriage will effect half the cure for the evils of enforced widowhood.

THE liquor question has given trouble in Bengal as well as in England. About two years ago the Bengal Government appointed a Commission, with Mr. Ware Edgar as president, to inquire into the cause of the increase in the consumption of spirituous liquors among the people, and to suggest a remedy. After spending some months in visiting various parts of the Province, the Commission submitted a report enumerating the chief causes, and recommending the establishment of central distilleries in large towns, with various checks on the distillation and sale of liquor. Eighteen months have passed ere the suggestions of the Committee have been carried out; but Sir W. Lawson will be pleased to hear that the liquor traffic in Bengal, if not annihilated, is at least in a fair way to be systematized.

## Chit Chat.

"DR. K. R. KIRTIKAN was of opinion," the quotation is from the *Times of India*, "that the Hindoos should acquire a certain domestic position before they aspired to rise high up in the political sphere." This is sound common sense.

"BURMA for the Burmans" seems a failure. The men selected go on well enough when matters are quiescent, but in times of responsibility and danger no dependence can be placed upon them. When will the authorities learn that the East must be ruled upon Eastern principles? To conquer a country, and then expect the conquered to govern the kingdom they have lost, is opposed to all the traditions of good sense and sound acumen. But "clap-trap" is the order of the day.

THE *Pioneer* has lashed itself into fury at the frothy declamations of a certain Mr. Telang, a democratic Native orator, who advocates an union of Indians with the view of thwarting Government in political matters. "They entrench themselves," such is the language of the semi-official organ, "within the dull precincts of a narrow egotism. They are emancipated from prejudice without having acknowledged the empire of reason; they are animated neither by instinctive patriotism nor by thinking patriotism . . . but they have stopped half-way between the two in the midst of confusion and distress." Read this all ye who fall down at the feet of "Babuism," ye Blunts, Brigh's, Seymour Keays, and Digbys, C.I.E.!

WHAT is the "Old Man's Hope?" Well, it is a picture by the pen of what the East will be when Native Representative Councils have been formed to assist (Heaven help us!) the Government; there would then be, it is assured us, "a new India, prosperous, peaceful, and progressive, with only ten per cent. of Europeans among the official classes, and less than half a lakh of British soldiers in the land, with Native Princes assured of their 'continued independence,' with the mass of the people freed from sickness, suffering, and sorrow, and with the already well-to-do classes 'living honest, simple lives, without fear or favour of or from any official.' With no unjust wars and annexations made by the expenditure of India's blood and India's money, and with all officials 'minding their p's and q's and giving the representative Councils all reasonable satisfaction,' under the simple penalty of being handed up for punishment to the British House of Commons." What utter clap-trap nonsense! The outcome of "India for the Indians" seems to be an idea that a few alliterative, high-sounding, and pretentious sentences are a panacea for all the administrative difficulties which have to be confronted in governing more than 200 millions of people! Indeed, may it be said, "A little knowledge is a dangerous thing."

THE "New Terai" tea company has just declared a dividend of twenty per cent. for the year. This is encouraging.

MR. SEYMOUR KEAT and his "friends" in India are quarrelling. *Al humdu l'illah.*

A POSTHUMOUS baby king of Burma has just seen light of day.

MR. EDWIN ARNOLD has written a charming poem on his departure from India. No apologies are needed for its insertion:—

"India, farewell! I shall not see again  
Thy shining shores, thy peoples of the sun,  
Gentle, soft-mannered, by a kind word won  
To such quick kindness! O'er the Arab main  
Our flying flag streams back; and backwards stream  
My thoughts to those fair open fields I love,  
City, and village, maidan, jungle, grove,  
The temples and the rivers! Must it seem  
Too great for one man's heart to say it holds  
So many unknown Indian sisters dear!"

THE world, says Mr. Chapman, is suffering a "dearth of gold." Few will dispute this dictum.

WHEN the Viceroy landed at Madras he was met by the Governor, Mr. Grant Duff, &c. Paragraph writers should be careful, for this reads as though "Madame" were the Governor. Perhaps she is.

EX-KING THEBAW will not have much to complain of as regards his accommodation at Rutnagherry, for two of the best bungalows at that station have been taken and fitted for his use. Rutnagherry itself is a remarkably pretty place, so long as the observer looks towards the sea, and the views from Thebaw's bungalows which are to be, are well calculated to cheer the spirits of even an exiled monarch. For directly below there are masses of green palms in which the native town of Rutnagherry is secreted; on the one side is a tidal creek with its immediately surrounding cultivation and its more distant circling hills, the valley ending in the sweep of one of those magnificent bays for which the Malabar coast is so famous. On the other side, if its component parts are considered, the scenery is very similar, but the grouping is sufficiently varied to do away with any idea of sameness. We have spoken of the beauty of the site, but his house is furnished in a manner worthy of its surroundings, and yet with none of the tawdry magnificence so often seen in the palaces of native chieftains. At home Thebaw was as Oriental in his habits and his domestic arrangements generally as in his easy way of disposing of troublesome relations. But under Mr. Arthur Crawford's guidance he ought very soon to be Europeanised, for nothing has been forgotten which under European ideas can minister to his comfort. From a luxurious four-poster to packets of plate powder, from champagne glasses to spittoons for the ladies, from a couple of carriages and pairs of horses to easy chairs, which really rest the back, everything, we hear, has been provided. A few barrel organs and a few musical boxes might perhaps be judiciously added, but nothing else, judging from the list, appears wanting. Indeed, there seems a plethora of some things—beds, for instance, which abound. As Thebaw's 300 maids of honour do not accompany him, twenty beds or so in the zenana bungalow may appear a superfluous allowance, but doubtless Mr. Arthur Crawford knows best. The general result may, however, be stated to be, that much as Thebaw may regret the loss of his white elephant and its accessories, he will have no reason to complain of scurvy treatment as a potentate out of employ.—*Broad Arrow.*

## NOTICES OF BOOKS.

### THE NATIONAL REVIEW.\*

Politics are again "to the fore" in the present issue of the "National." The first and the last, besides other articles, are devoted to the burning question of the day:—Is the United Kingdom to be an entity or a non-entity? The first article, that on "the Falsehoods of the Political Situation," was, indeed, penned before the secession from the Cabinet of Mr. Chamberlain an occurrence which, in view of the rapid march of events, can hardly be considered as belonging to modern history. But the query above formulated was just as clearly the question of the day a month, aye, or six months ago, as it is now. And the way to answer it is as obvious now as it was then—it could not well be more so. It is, in the words of the writer, "that all that is sound, honest, intelligent, and influential in the country shall combine, with a complete disregard as to the possible consequences of such combination on our system of Party Government, to procure a judgment of the electorate on the facts as they really exist. Let it be recognised that the first duty of the Government is to restore order, to procure the enforcement of the law, and to rid the country of the plague by which all social liberty has been destroyed."

It would be difficult to get a better definition of "the Spirit of the Age" than that given in the article which has this heading. "Competition" is its prominent characteristic. From the boy at school to the Civil Servant, the would-be professor, the politician, all is "first come, first served, and the—take the hindmost." In trade this passion to get, *coûte que coûte*, ahead of everyone else often leads to very questionable actions; and no one will deny, after reading the disruption speech of the whilom Conservative Gladstone, that it does so in politics too.

The editors of the "National" have had a "happy thought" in proposing to give their readers an idea of the "position of the laity in the Episcopal Church of America, and in the Colonial dioceses." In the Church of Rome the layman is nothing, except a well, whence money can be drawn. In the Church of England his status is much less accurately defined than ought to be the case. Standing, as Anglican Churchmen and Churchwomen do, face to face with Disestablishment, they cannot contemplate too seriously the experiences, as regards disestablishment, of that Church, which used to figure on the title-page of our Prayer-books, along with our own, as "the United Church of England and Ireland." Nor could they well have a better expositor of those experiences than the Archdeacon of Cloyne, Dr. Jellett, whose paper well deserves attentive perusal. The Archdeacon's opinion, "that the clergy need not be afraid to trust the laity with the exercise of equal powers in synods and councils," may not meet with the approval of rectors and vicars who systematically ignore all laymen but their own churchwardens; but it will obtain the hearty assent of all who will bear in mind that man is not for the Church, but the Church for man.

*Apropos* of Henri—or, as he preferred to call himself, Hendrik—Conscience, the well-known Belgian novelist, the Rev. George Edmundson contributes an article of really exceptional interest on Belgium. The little country could almost be contained within the limits of a large English county; yet it has three different populations—French, Flemish, and Walloon—and a history as diversified as that of any country of Europe, of which, indeed, it has proverbially been the battlefield, or "cockpit." Yet, except in Holland, it would not be easy to find, within a few hours' journey from England, a country so entirely original. Conscience was the impersonation of the national feeling of abhorrence from Holland (a country distasteful to the "braves Belges" chiefly on account of the difference of religion) and from France, in which Belgium has more than once been so nearly engulfed. Belgian literature was like the snakes in Iceland ("there are no snakes in Iceland") until Conscience appeared; people read, *faute de mieux*, French, German, even Dutch, writings; books, in short, in any tongue but their own. Conscience taught them to enjoy original works in their own language, and has probably done more than anyone to perpetuate the existence of a little known, yet, from an ethnographical point of view, a most interesting, language. He is fairly entitled to the praise assigned to him by the sculptor "Conscience leerde zijn volk lezen" (Conscience taught his people to read). This is an article which no reader should leave unperused.

It has been said, and we believe truly, that nothing is more difficult than to frame a definition. You must include everything which belongs to the thing to be defined, and on no account must you exclude anything. When you come to define the precise scope of an elastic phrase, your difficulties increase with its elasticity. Now a more elastic word than Gentleman it would be difficult to devise. It does not apply to barristers, nor to members of Parliament, for they are "Esquires." It probably applies to crossing-sweepers, for we remember being told that a "gentleman" of that profession was ready to carry a

\* "The National Review." April, 1886. London; W. H. Allen and Co.

parcel for us. Yet "Do you call yerself a gen'lman?" is not an uncommon form of obijuration among that very class. On the whole, we think, considering the gravity of the matter in dispute, that Mr. W. R. Browne did well in departing this life before he put into type anything respecting it. Nevertheless he has left us an excellent article on the subject. "Any true definition of a gentleman," he wisely remarks, "must be wide enough to include some kings and some labourers." And this is his own: "A gentleman is one to whom discourtesy is a sin, and falsehood a crime." The usual charge brought by foreigners against Englishmen, that they never speak to travelling companions—a charge accentuated by the old story, that an Oxford man, on the box of a stage-coach, would not ask another for a light for his cigar until he had been introduced to him by the driver—is, we think, very fairly met by Mr. Browne. "It is not," he says, "that the Englishman is either selfish or morose; he only takes it as a principle of courtesy that needless conversation is better omitted unless it is to the taste of both parties."

Mr. Armstrong's article on the fame of Turner, a painter whose pictures hardly "improve by keeping," and who, *pace* Mr. Ruskin, will probably not stand quite so high in the estimation of posterity as he now does in that of some enthusiasts, seems to us to be, on the whole, fair; the writer candidly admitting that Turner did not represent things as they were. "He sets his mind to work, not to select from the scene before him those characteristics which tend towards a single impression, but rather to introduce foreign elements."

An entertaining paper by Lady Rayleigh on her somewhat diversified canvassing experiences (we are glad to say that, though unsuccessful, she was on the right side); a scathing exposition, by Mr. Harris, of the real meaning of Home Rule, and a continuation of Mr. Mallock's novel, "The Old Order Changes," are the minor papers which complete a very good number of this Review.

#### INDIA AND TIGER-HUNTING.\*

"I don't want to read, or to hear, a confounded lot of traveller's lies," is the not uncommon exclamation of the average Briton, if, while he is quietly seated at his fireside, in the company of his matronly spouse, and a bevy of daughters, attractive as only English girls can be, someone hints that there is an interesting book about tiger-shooting, which has just made its appearance, and bids fair to turn out a success, at Mudie's or Smith's. And in many cases the feeling is not unnatural. For most narrators of their own adventures are so unreasonably egotistical, that one cannot help suspecting them of a (possibly unconscious) inclination to "accentuate" their own part therein. Now we may truly aver that no one will have this fault to find in the present work of Colonel Barras. His sporting adventures, and they are neither few nor commonplace, are told with such plainness of language and evident accuracy that the reader involuntarily feels that he is reading an unvarnished narrative of facts as they occurred. Yet tiger-shooting is so exciting a pursuit, that it is no mean tribute to the Colonel's coolness that he narrates these facts with such evident *insouciance*.

Commencing by a few hints to brother Shikarries as to their equipment, our author starts with his first "foray," which took place in Central India; but the happiest two months of his life, this enthusiastic sportsman tells us, he passed in that paradise for Shikar, the Terai. We also have (in Vol. II., at p. 63) an account of panther-shooting on the hills of the Deccan, a sport, we are told, "not only different to any yet described, but in many respects more interesting," though, perhaps, not less dangerous, as the Colonel found to his cost. These adventures are all described in adequate detail, and the whole is wound up by an account of an expedition (Vol. II. p. 190) from Ahmedabad, against a marauding hyæna.

One would be surprised not to find in these pages many amusing anecdotes, though the author now and again gives us an idea of his views regarding matters political; these being all but invariably unfavourable to the Native States.

Of the sagacity of elephants he speaks, as do all who have had any real acquaintance with them, in the highest terms. Here is an instance. A tiger, having been heard roaring, "divining that he was pursued, stopped (p. 136) his concert, and crouched in what he considered a safe nook. He might possibly have given us the slip had not all the elephants winded him. I had never seen them do this so well before. They all stood around at different posts, and, stretching out their trunks towards a common centre, they pointed to the very spot where the tiger was lying."

(P. 24.) In noticing General Burton's work, "Reminiscences of Indian Sports" (ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL, 1885, p. 941), we called attention to his opinion that many deaths, especially of females, put down to wild beasts and snakes, are, in reality, murders, and we regret to find that the General's belief as to this is shared by Colonel Barras. "My own opinion," says the latter, "is that murder is frightfully common among the Indian population, and that wild animals, especially snakes, are made to account for many a black deed committed in remote districts free from all European control."

\* "India and Tiger-hunting." By Colonel Julius Barras. Series II. London; Swan Sonnenschein and Co. 1885.

Here is an amusing instance of a superstition familiar to every Anglo-Indian, namely, that a tiger is not always really a tiger. Once, when the Colonel was out, on a tiger intent, "He" (the Sahib) said a voice in subdued tones, "will never shoot this tiger—never, for it is not a tiger, but a faqueer, who has long ago quitted the human shape, and is doomed to accomplish the rest of his penance in the form of a wild beast. Till this is done the higher powers will protect him. As a proof that what I say is true, the bangles which the saint wore on his arms are still around the tiger's wrists."

"Have you yourself ever seen these ornaments on this tiger?" asked a doubter.

"Hundreds of times," responded the voice.

No one need be ashamed to learn from the experience of others; and, even in these days of heliography, we might, mirrors failing, remember that our Indian fellow subjects contrive to do without them. While out panther-shooting, "it is," says our author, "very pretty to see the men on the distant heights signalling to those guiding the party below. This they do with their long sticks, and . . . they contrive to make themselves perfectly understood even when at such a distance as to appear mere specks on the sky-line." How far is this Indian experience utilised in military operations on occasions when the obscuration of the sun renders heliographic signalling all but impossible?

Rarely can we open the books of a Shikari, whether the "Old," so long known to fame, or the "New," as Colonel Barras in one of his works styles himself, without getting useful hints: the above is one. Of elephants we hear plenty, perhaps almost too much, for the author's experiences with these creatures were various, and perhaps interested himself more than they will excite the attention of his readers. One may be given. On one occasion the Colonel saw an elephant, dubbed Futteh Ali, who had a certificate of ill-temper. "You see, Sahib," said the Mahout, "this elephant is a beast devoid of religion (be imān), and he hates the English." Not that his dislikes were at all eclectic; for he had killed two natives, and the Mahout was quietly looking forward to a similar ed.

This book will well reward the perusal of anyone interested in the pursuit of big game. As we have said, the straightforward and soldierly style of the narratives is alone sufficient to commend them to the reader: the volumes may well beguile many a leisure hour.

#### THE ILLUSTRATED NAVAL AND MILITARY MAGAZINE.\*

In this number the "Record of the Victoria Cross" is continued, and comprises those gained before Sebastopol previous to Inkerman. From the day when the *Retribution*, just before the declaration of war, quietly steamed, in spite of Russian warnings, into Sebastopol harbour, giving that excellent daughtsman, Mortagu O'Reilly, time to sketch the details of the various batteries which commanded it, and any one of which could have blown the little frigate out of the water, the Muscovite had many opportunities of admiring the coolness, and calm indifference to danger, of the British forces. Few instances of the possession of these inestimable qualities are more striking than those of Collingwood Dickson (Colonel R.A.), Sergeant McWheeney, Corporal Owens, and Private Grady—recorded in the present issue. We also meet with matters Muscovite in "A Scamper through Russia," an interesting and well written (and illustrated) account of winter months passed in that country.

Ships and shipping companies claim three papers. We have the eventful career of the old *Bellerophon*, in which the first Napoleon made his last sea voyage—that to St. Helena—and of her successors: a full account of the British India Steam Navigation Company, as No. 4 of "the Merchant Navy of Great Britain," and, last, but by no means least, a very accurate description of the new fast French cruiser, the *Cécille*, a formidable armour-plated vessel of nearly 7,000 tons displacement, and armed with sixteen heavy guns, ten machine guns of the Hotchkiss pattern, and four torpedo-launching tubes. She is to be lighted throughout by electricity, and is destined to attain a speed of nineteen miles (not, it would seem, knots) an hour. The illustration gives one the idea that she would be a decidedly ugly customer.

Colonel Duncan, the popular M.P. for the Holborn Division, speaks very encouragingly of the present condition of Sir Evelyn Wood's Egyptian army. It has cost much trouble to bring it into anything like what a British commander would call order; this has, however, been at length done. The little army has a tried General, to whose "personal energy much, very much, is due"; and who "would be the first to admit that no General was ever better served than he was by the English officers whom he selected."

A turn of the kaleidoscope brings to view another army, of vastly different dimensions, no other than the Austro-Hungarian, respecting which Colonel Malleon, under the head "Europe in Arms," concludes his exhaustive and fully illustrated essay. For the valuable details given concerning the equipment of the various corps we must refer to the paper itself, one which every military, and every intelligent political, reader will peruse with profit, as

"The Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine." April, 1886. W. H. Allen and Co.



well as with interest. The great variety of peoples subject to the Potentate who wears the Imperial and Royal crowns, gives him, of course, a vast field for obtaining recruits of very different races and of widely differing habits. Of this the utmost advantage rendered possible by circumstances is taken, and the machine, originally composed of such diverse elements, is welded into a whole tolerably homogeneous, yet in which the peculiar characteristics of each part have, as far as may be, fair play; no easy matter to ensure in an army which, on a peace footing, numbers some 300,000 men and nearly 17,000 officers. It may be doubtful whether the thirty Imperial and Royal fortresses enumerated by Colonel Malleson might not, in time of European war, lock up an inconvenient number of men.

A brief life of Lord Wolseley contains no new facts, being, indeed, but an abstract of the published biographies. The "Volunteer Adjutant's" paper on "the Supply of Ammunition in the Field" is suggestive, while the real inventor of the percussion lock, which has for so many years, in one modification or another, been the only form in use, is shown by Major A. J. F. Reid, B.S.C., to have been a parson, the Rev. Alexander John Forsyth, LL.D., who has left a singular account of the way in which he was led to make the invention.

For the other papers which are comprised in a number of more than usual merit we must refer our readers to the magazine itself.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—April 6, at Gloucester-place, Portman-square, the wife of John Anderson, M.D., C.I.E., Brigade Surgeon, retired, of a daughter.

ATKINSON—April 5, at Monart, Torquay, the wife of J. N. Atkinson, Madras Civil Service, of a son.

BURGESS—March 25, at Hendon, the wife of Major Ardwick Burgess, of a daughter.

FALLOWFIELD—April 5, at Linwood House, Linwood, Renfrewshire, the wife of H. G. Fallowfield, Esq., late Captain 91st Highlanders, of a son.

HOYES—April 3, at The Hermitage, Wyke, Winchester, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Alex. Hoyes, of a son.

LEWIS—April 5, at Banstead Hall, Banstead, the wife of Captain E. Lewis, late Royal Scots Fusiliers, of a son.

MAITLAND—April 5, at 35, Grove-end-road, N.W., the wife of Colonel E. Maitland, R.A., of a daughter.

ROBINSON—April 6, at Aldershot, the wife of Colonel C. W. Robinson, A.A.G., of a daughter, stillborn.

### DEATHS.

CHARLETON—March 31, at St. Helier's, Jersey, Elizabeth, widow of the late Captain George Thomas Charleton, R.A., in her 81st year.

DENT—April 5, at Southsea, Francis Charles Hastings Dent, Commander Royal Navy, son of the late Admiral and Lady Selina Dent, aged 44.

GRAY—April 5, at the Hotel du Louvre, Paris, Major-General William Gray, Her Majesty's Indian Army, retired, aged 61.

GREER—March 27, at The Grange, Moy, Ireland, Lieut.-General Henry Harpur Greer, C.B., D.L., aged 64.

LOGIE—April 6, at Queensborough-terrace, W., of heart disease, Cosmo Gordon Logie, Surgeon-Major, late of the Royal Horse Guards Blue.

NATION—April 2, at Dresden, Germany, of diphtheria, Ada Constance, the beloved child of Major-General J. L. Nation, O.B., Bengal Staff Corps, aged 8 years and 10 months.

NORRIS—April 6, at Drayton-gardens, Robert William Norris, of the P.W.D., Madras, aged 39.

OWEN—March 26, at Brighton, Herbert Parker Owen, Esq., Telegraph Department, India, aged 52.

PUCKLE—April 7, at Tunbridge Wells, Major William Puckle, late of Carisbrooke House, Isle of Wight, aged 50.

THE "faddists" of the day, too, in this country have discovered an admirable way of governing India. Experience is to be abolished, for as soon as any one becomes thoroughly qualified he is to be set aside and a fresh man is to take his place. It at once strikes an ordinary mortal that the inevitable result would be to swell the pension list to an inordinate degree, but then "on paper" only salaries are given, not retired allowances, so the new plan "looks" cheap. But, then, it is further contended that the scheme will secure a constant succession of Agents—untried, of course—"of sound liberal principles," and in direct touch with the democracy of England. Fancy Bill Sykes administering justice in the name of the British Government! What would happen with the luckless eighth commandment? Fancy a sturdy British butcher ruling a territory where Hindu prejudices as to the slaying of kine had to be respected! Fancy a foul-mouthed blatant infidel holding the reins of power amongst a set of bigoted Wahabis and fanatical Muslims, who almost hourly fall down and worship the Creator of heaven and earth! A shrewd suspicion may be hazarded that the throats of the democrats of "sound liberal principles" would make the acquaintance of the assassin's knife ere many suns had set on the land of their adoption. This, forsooth, is the enlightenment of the nineteenth century.

## A VOYAGE IN A "CLAN" STEAMER.

SUEZ, February 9th.

In these days of Syndicates and Conferences, when the various lines of Ditchers travelling to the East have adopted equal fares to and from the old country, the passenger naturally seeks to secure a passage in the most comfortable and well-found steamers leaving the port. Many lines are popular with the travelling public with more or less reason, but few have made such rapid strides in public estimation during the past few months as the Clan Line. It was my good fortune to take a passage in the *Clan Macpherson*—one of the largest and most commodious of this splendid line of steamers—and from the day she left Colombo, the 27th of January, to the present moment, when we lie at anchor in Suez harbour, I have never had cause to regret my choice. We have had a glorious run to this place in every respect. The weather has been most delightful, neither too warm nor too cold; and though it was fairly rough for a couple of days in the Indian Ocean, the ship made light of it, and fiddles on the tables were never necessary. Aden we reached under eight days, and five days' run up the Red Sea brought us here in just thirteen days, by no means a bad passage, considering that the engines were slowed down soon after leaving Colombo, as we were making so much more than the regulation speed. It must be remembered, too, that we have on board nearly 5,000 (five thousand) tons of cargo. It would be useless to deny that some time past a strong prejudice has existed against the Clan Line, both as passenger steamers and as cargo boats; but it is to be doubted whether much of this was aught else than heedless gossip passed from mouth to mouth in follow-my-leader fashion. One thing is certain: not half-a-dozen of the many who have thoughtlessly run down the Line know of what they were talking, or could have produced any facts in proof of their assertions. With the exception of a Clan boat lost off the Mauritius some years ago, not one vessel of this line has ever come seriously to grief.

No steamer that I am acquainted with is more handsomely fitted up in every part than the *Clan Macpherson*. The saloon is the picture of comfort, and about the coolest part of the ship. Placed amidships, taking up the complete width of the vessel, with four large windows—they cannot be called port-holes—facing forward, the wind is always passing through it, whilst the port-holes on either side are the largest I have ever seen on any passenger steamer, being upwards of four square feet in size. The beautiful and substantial oak carving, the mirrors, and the truly æsthetic fireplace, all go to make up as pleasant and comfortable a saloon as one could wish for. The latter—I am alluding to the fireplace—with its brass fender and coal scuttle, I am thinking we shall require to make use of before we sight "Old England." The cabins are very large, roomy, and cool, and by no means the stuffy boxes with which one has so often to put up with on board ship, whilst all the internal arrangements are perfect. Perhaps the most noticeable feature of the ship's economy is the excellent manner in which the electric light is worked and managed. Nothing could be more perfect than this on board the *Clan Macpherson*. Every cabin has its electric light, which can be turned on or off at will; and all through the journey it has not failed us once. Saloon, cabins, passages, engine-room, cook-house—every part of the ship—are lit with electric light, and until it has been regularly used it is not possible to imagine how very much superior in every way it is to oil or gas. Another noticeable feature on board this ship at all events is the strict discipline maintained, which, as was remarked by one passenger, was more like that of a man-of-war than of a merchant vessel. Every day at eleven o'clock the captain, who thinks no detail too trifling or insignificant, together with the chief officer, doctor, and chief steward, inspects the ship from end to end, to see that order and cleanliness are preserved in every department. Cabins are visited, also the pantry, bakehouse, bathrooms, &c., whilst the quarters of the men are not neglected, and woe betide the luckless individual who has allowed dirt to accumulate anywhere, for surely he will not escape the vigilant eyes of the captain, who takes a pride in having everything in his ship clean, from the cook-house to the floors of the saloon and the brass of the fender. The ship is most wonderfully clean, and well may it be so, for scrubbing and cleaning goes on from morning till night, and is hardly finished then.

Every Saturday we have boat drill. All hands on board are told off to the six different boats, the officer of each mustering his crew, and seeing that all necessaries, such as compasses, fresh water, &c., are placed in the boats, which are lowered with the crew in them. Such instructive drill as this should certainly be practised on every ocean-going steamer, but I fear there are very few on which such is the case. Too frequently we read in cases of shipwreck that the greatest confusion prevailed, inasmuch as no one knew their proper places in the boat, and nothing was in working order from the tackle to the boats themselves. By regular boat drill all possibility of this is obviated, whilst confidence in the arrangements for their safety is given to both crew and passengers.—*Ceylon Times*.

QUETTA has been immortalised as a "place of twenty-five lady power." What a happy hit!



## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be legible written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the INDIAN MAIL are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1886.

## THE BONEYRWALS.

THE Punjab Frontier Force seems likely ere long to smell hostile powder under its new Commander. The Boneyrwals, or inhabitants of the Boneyr Valley and the adjoining districts, have long shared with the Afridis a bad pre-eminence among the frontier tribes of the North-West for daring raids and generally rebellious conduct. The Boneyrs, it may be remembered, were the chief offenders in the Umbeyla Campaign of 1863: and they number so many fighting men, in a country so difficult, that the force required to reduce them is estimated at some 10,000 men: an estimate probably by no means excessive if, as is likely enough, they are joined by the Afridis. The necessity, under which we find ourselves, of despatching, every few years, an expedition on a considerable scale into the Hills, has led many people to doubt whether our whole system of managing our relations with the frontier tribes be not susceptible of great improvement. An Indian contemporary tells us:—

Some very excellent authorities think that we ought to possess the Afridi country, as it flanks the Khyber Passes on one side, and the Kurum Passes on the other. A little way further down comes the great Gomul Pass, the railways and roads towards which are now making, and for which something like five millions sterling are eventually to be paid. Should the Afridis, as stated before, join the Boneyrwals, there would be a grand opportunity for a decisive measure, but it must really be a decided and not a half-and-half measure. There, in Tirah and about the Gomul, are fine open plains in which our European troops might well be located, and in which we could give land to a military militia, both European and Native. The beautiful climate of these regions, where the pine grows luxuriously, and where lovely perennial streams are ever flowing, would supply fruit for all India. Moreover, the country is full of mineral wealth in the shape of iron, copper, and sulphur, and gold too has been found there. Coal exists, too, but the lodes found at present are of no depth, though they crop up on to the surface. In these places and Cashmere, one of the most crying wants of India might be satisfied, namely, a suitable climate for Europeans and European troops which would prevent the enormous drain of £17,000,000 sterling going annually out of the country.

Again :—

Anyone who has seen the North-West Frontier could not but think of a big wall enclosing the Garden of India, as Elphinstone remarked nigh on half a century ago. There is no doubt

that this wall ought to have been in our hands long ago, and these Swatis, Boneyrwals, Momunds, Afridis, Mahsud, and other Waziris either shunted or turned into peaceable citizens many years ago. With the heads of the Bamian and Gomul and Bolan Passes in our hands, we, with our small, compact, and well-equipped army might have been safe; but as it is now, we shall have to meet vast hosts of men with vast hosts of men, if we can get them, but there is the rub.

Now, the occupation of any considerable portion of additional territory is not only a new departure, but a measure in itself of very doubtful expediency, and one which could only be adopted on the clearest proof of its being absolutely unavoidable. It is, however, a very obvious one, and one which, on this account, will never lack advocates. But that the policy which has hitherto governed our relations with these tribes needs reconsideration is, we think, established beyond all question. Here, again, the terrible money difficulty appears. The marauders cannot be coaxed into abandoning their evil ways without money, (and of coaxing there has hitherto been, we are inclined to think, just a little too much,) nor can they be coerced without money; a difficulty which the Government feel most keenly. It was indeed at one time thought probable that the expedition would be deferred. We hope not. The Boneyrwals are astute enough to promise anything, if they can only keep us out of the country until they have had time to gather in their harvest, and are already temporising with this very object. Yet it is before the harvest is got in that an expedition, to be really punitive, should have entered the hills, and we hope soon to have to report that it has started.

## ROUTES TO CHINA, VIA ASSAM.

THE events which have brought us, within the last few months, into immediate contact with China, must not blind us to the fact, that in Assam we possess a Province which affords comparatively easy access directly from the plains of Bengal, without employing the circuitous route *via* the Irrawaddy, to within a measurable distance of Yunnan. In the days of old, before the annexation of Upper Burma had "come within the range of practical politics," the question how best to reach China from Assam had been hotly enough debated. It was felt that a direct route would not only benefit the large valley of Assam, and convert it from a *cul-de-sac* into a great highway, but that two large and populous empires touching each other, and in harmony, would be brought into direct intercourse.

We hear now of routes from Burma, across the Shan States, into China, of railways from Moulmein across the mountains to a point on the Yang-tse-Kiang, but the more northerly route through Assam, has, of late, received, perhaps, less attention than it deserves.

The reason is not far to seek. Assam was for many years an outlying Province, managed by a Governor-General's Agent, whose reports, as long as they contained nothing alarming, were simply pigeon-holed. But the said Governor-General's Agents had been by no means behindhand in bringing to notice what was needful for the development of the resources of the Province, and always recommended the reopening of a route (*via* Patkai, and the Hukong Valley), which presents but little difficulty. It has more than once been specially reported on, and it has been shown that the only obstacles were of a political character, which will be materially modified now that we hold Upper Burma, and by no means of a physical nature. Mr. Peel crossed the pass—if so it may be called—at 3,500 feet above sea level, but there are other passes, notably those "by which the Ahoms and Burmese entered," of 2,000 feet or less. The present route, Mr. Peel adds,

"is selected simply because it presents an easy passage. The trouble of climbing a few hundred feet more or less is of little consequence to the hardy mountaineers. It is also near some villages where provisions are procurable, the country east being absolutely uninhabited."

The continuation of the little trip is worth recalling:—

After crossing Patkai I descended to the Nongyang Lake, a sheet of water about 1,800 by 1,000 yards, lying in an open flat grassy valley, about ten miles long by two or three broad. As I had taken a "Rob Roy" canoe with me, I was able to get out on the lake and had a good view of the range; the lake and valley level stands from 1,500 to 2,000 feet above that of Assam. On returning, my party crossed from the Nongyang Lake on the Burmese side, to the river Nunki on the Assam side, in about seven hours of actual travel.

Hitherto the great obstacle to any route this way was thought to be difficulty of crossing Patkai; it was considered an impassable barrier, even by those in favour of a joint route from Assam and Upper Burma. But it is now clear that this barrier does not exist, and that an easy and low route is possible. Thus the first step in a good and easy trade route out of India towards China is secured, and secured here alone. The total distance of a route from the plains of Assam at the Nampuk to the Yangtse I estimate at 300 miles to 350, including windings; and to clear out a serviceable bridge path or fair weather road on this I estimate would cost but £10,000. The present path for long distances is a mere jungle track, often obstructed by fallen trees; small deep gullies necessitate long detours. Were some of the jungle removed, and fallen trees, a few strong logs felled over the little streams would make a good commencement.

At a time when it is a matter of political expediency to conciliate China in every reasonable way, and to bind her to us by the bonds of mutually profitable commerce though as many openings as possible, it may be well to direct attention to these once so frequented, but now so entirely neglected, trade routes.

## INDIA OFFICE.

APRIL 8.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Col. J. M. Stewart, Inf., Maj. W. J. Heavyside, R.E., Maj. A. Fiske, S.C., Maj. H. P. Kirke, Inf., Surg. H. C. Hudson, Lieut.-Col. J. M. Heywood, R.E., Capt. P. R. Bairnsfather, S.C., Lieut. J. H. Balfour, S.C., Lieut. A. B. Pritchard, S.C., Col. G. Wheeler, S.C., Capt. M. I. Gibbs, S.C., Col. R. H. Inglis, Inf., Lieut.-Col. E. C. Corbyn, Capt. C. H. P. Christie, R.E., Dep. Surg.-Gen. A. J. Dale, Surg. A. W. Mackenzie, Lieut. F. Oswald, S.C., Capt. F. R. Dittmas, S.C., Lieut. T. H. Bairnsfather, S.C.

*Madras Estab.*—Col. J. O. Mayne, R.E., Lieut. E. S. Brooke, R.A., prob. for S.C.

*Bombay Estab.*—Col. A. Le Messurier, R.E., Lieut.-Col. W. F. Sandwith, S.C.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—H. Lambert, W. A. Nedham.

*Madras Estab.*—R. W. Norris.

### EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Maj. A. J. T. Welchman, Inf., six months; Maj. T. T. Carter, R.E., six months.

*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. E. C. Cox, S.C., 129 days.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—A. T. Dodsworth, one month's furlough.

*Madras Estab.*—C. Kough, one week and to return.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Capt. E. B. Nixon, S.C.

#### CIVIL.

*Bombay Estab.*—E. H. Hearn.

**STRANGER'S HOME FOR ASIATICS.**—The annual meeting of this most deserving charity will be held at the Home, West India Dock-road, Limehouse, on Thursday next, at 3 P.M., under the presidency of the late Governor of Bombay, Sir James Fergusson, when we have no doubt that a full attendance will be ensured. We are glad to see from a letter from the Rev. George Small, which will be found in our Correspondence column, that satisfactory progress is being made in the reorganisation of the Ayah's Home.

## Correspondence.

### IMPERIAL PARSIMONY.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—In the *Allahabad Pioneer Mail* of the 17th ult. is an article on Imperial Parsimony under the title of "Uncivil Truths about Civil Justice;" its study by every member of Parliament would be very beneficial.

None of our legislators, with the exception perhaps of Sir George Campbell, have any clear idea of the hatred entertained in 1857 by our subjects in India against our Civil Courts of Law. Great numbers of our Native Judges were openly accused of evading their duties by nonsuited plaintiffs whenever they could succeed in picking a hole in the plaint; and some of our European Judges were believed to have been raised to the Judicial Bench because they had not weight enough to administer the affairs of a District to the satisfaction of a paramount Power.

Mr. Justice Prinsep has now submitted a report on the Civil Courts of the Bengal Presidency, which must remind the actors in 1857 of the hatred which then existed owing to the evasion of justice by the Government of India. The first duty of an Oriental Government is to dispense justice; when Moses found that the burden was too great for him, he transferred the duty to others; when David neglected to dispense justice, the hands of Abithophel and of other rebels were strengthened.

The Executive government in India had better take warning in time. The Supreme Court, both in Calcutta and in Bombay, has at times been a thorn in its side; if Sir Comer Petheram be enabled to prove to the people of England that a parsimonious government prefers cheap injustice to the duty of teaching justice by example to 200 millions of souls, its condemnation by Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen will be terrible.—Your obedient servant,

April 6.

### AYAHS' HOME.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—Many of your readers, no doubt, will be anxious to know the result of the two meetings last month, in the Zenanah Society's Rooms, Adelphi-terrace, to discuss the question as to the future of this important institution. They will be glad to learn that the directors of the Asiatic Strangers' Home having been requested to come to the rescue, they, at a subsequent special meeting, passed the following resolution:—"That the committee of the Strangers' Home for Asiatics guarantee £100 rent for the first year, in order to prevent the Ayahs' Home from falling through at this time, until arrangements can be matured; and they will endeavour to form a Ladies' Committee to raise the £100 for the first and future years, and to supervise the management." This committee of ladies has since been formed, and will doubtless succeed in raising the requisite supplementary funds. Contributions will be thankfully received by J. H. Fergusson, Esq., Hon. Sec., Strangers' Home; or by Mrs. Macfarlane, 17, Westbourne-park, W.—Yours truly,

Strangers' Home, Limehouse, E., April 10.

GEORGE SMALL.

## INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### BIRTHS.

**HENRY**—March 13, at Umballa, the wife of W. D. Henry, Alliance Bank of Simla, of a daughter.

**HILLS**—March 16, at Jullundur, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel G. S. Hills, 27th Punjab Infantry, of a daughter.

**PIKE**—March 13, at Rawal Pindi, the wife of Major R. J. Pike, Suffolk Regiment, of a son.

**ROWE**—March 20, at 10, London-street, Calcutta, the wife of F. J. Rowe, Education Department, of a son.

**WYLLIE**—March 13, at Bareilly, the wife of Major R. J. H. Wyllie, Assistant Commissary-General, of a son.

### MARRIAGES.

**BUTCHER—BUTCHER**—March 13, at Bombay Cathedral, Herbert Louis Butcher, Assistant Engineer, P.W.D. (State Railways), eldest son of L. G. Butcher, the Manor House, Ilfracombe, North Devon, to Edith Charlotte, eldest daughter of Edward H. Butcher, Mysore Revenue Survey, Bangalore.

**CLINE—LILLEY**—March 13, at Christ Church, Cawnpore, Clarence Noble Cline to Lizzie Lilley.

### DEATHS.

**COVEY**—March 22, at Mejah, West Allahabad, Charles Covey, Major, 68th Durham Light Infantry.

**DOWSETT**—March 16, at Chunar, Sub-Conductor George Dowsett, Commissariat Department.

**WRIGHT**—March 21, at Chinchpoo, Zoe Cameron, second daughter of Edward and Emily Wright.

**WILLIAMSON**—March 24, at Sholapur, Cecilia, wife of George Williamson, late of the Bombay Preventive Service, aged 53 years.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.

HOME.—April 6, Nepal (s), Bombay; Mira (s), Calcutta; Golden Horn, Calcutta.—7, Chyebassa (s), Calcutta.—8, Rajore, Calcutta.—10, City of Edinburgh (s), Calcutta; India (s), Madras.  
BOMBAY.—April 5, Mirzapore (s), London.—6, Kangra (s), London; Mameluke (s), Cardiff.—7, Inchmaree (s), Shields; Waverley (s), Cardiff.—10, Rosario (s), Hull.  
CALCUTTA.—April 10, Steelfield, London.  
MADRAS.—April 10, Goorkha (s), London.

## DEPARTURES.

HOME.—April 4, Bryn Glas (s), Bombay.—7, Malwa (s), Bombay; Blair Drummond, Calcutta; M. J. Perrie, Calcutta.—9, Clan Maclean (s), Bombay.—10, Merton Hall (s), Bombay; Asia (s), Bombay.  
BOMBAY.—April 10, Otway Tower (s), Kurrachee.  
MADRAS.—April 7, Navarino (s), London; Clan Grant (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Rosetta*, from London, April 14; s.s. *Nizam*, from Venice, April 22; from Brindisi, April 26.

For Bombay: Mrs. Walker, Misses Stratton, Surgeon-Major Keelan, Mr. A. Porthouse, Mrs. Cheer, Colonel C. W. Wilson, Mr. Serrell, Miss Stegeman, Lieut. C. F. Venner, W. L. H. Paget, T. P. Tenpler, Lieut. Col. Le Marchant, Lieut. P. O. Sandilands, Mr. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Haig and two children. From Malta: Lieut. Halliday; From Brindisi: Major L. Babington, Mr. T. H. Stewart.

For Malta: Sir W. and Lady Gordon and friend, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Hooker, Mr. and Mrs. Baring and two children.

For Suez: Mr. E. Willett, Mr. C. H. Sargent, Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Rees.

S.s. *Nepaul*, from London, April 21; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, April 29; from Brindisi, May 3.

For Madras: From Suez: Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Lyall.  
For Bombay: Miss Sill. From Brindisi: Colonel J. G. D. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. T. Henderson, Mr. A. A. K. Campbell.  
For Calcutta: Miss M. E. Durden, Mr. Greaves, Mr. E. C. Payne.

S.s. *Rohilla*, from London, April 28; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, May 6; from Brindisi, May 10.

For Bombay: Mrs. Cousens. From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Hight. From Brindisi: Mr. R. A. Willis, Capt. Sinclair, Colonel and Mrs. Greig.

For Malta: Mr. Osborne, Mr. Woodhouse.

S.s. *Cathay*, from London, May 5; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, May 13; from Brindisi, May 17.

For Bombay: Mr. P. Corbet. From Brindisi: Colonel and Mrs. A. Wardrop, Miss Wardrop, Mr. F. Gruter, Mr. A. C. Trevor, Mr. Percy Smith.

S.s. *Coromandel*, from London, May 5; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, May 13; from Brindisi, May 17.

For Calcutta: Mr. Hallett.

S.s. *Surat*, from London, May 12; s.s. *Assam*, from Venice, May 20; from Brindisi, May 24.

For Bombay: Colonel Alexander, Colonel C. J. Smith.

For Alexandria: From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, Miss Crane.

S.s. *Benjal*, from London, May 19; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, May 27; from Brindisi, May 31.

For Bombay: From Brindisi: Mr. E. C. Johnson.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Anderson, Dr. R. C. Chandra, Mr. C. J. Davies.

S.s. *Peshawur*, from London, May 26; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, June 3; from Brindisi, June 7.

For Bombay: From Brindisi: Mr. Ewbank.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Chyebassa*, to sail April 14.

For Calcutta: Mr. J. A. and Miss Manning.

For Aden: Commander Burt.

For Madras: Mr. Watson, Major A. W. Ferrier.

For Colombo: Mr. W. K. Elwes.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *India*, to sail April 28.

For Colombo: Mrs. Norman and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert F. Traill and infant.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Lalpoora*, to sail May 5.

For Kurrachee: Mrs. Etheridge.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Manora*, to sail May 12.

For Calcutta: Rev. W. G. Brockway.

Per Star Line s.s. *Mira*, Capt. Leportier, to sail April 20.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Needham, Mr. A. Stevens.

For Colombo: Mrs. P. R. Shand, Mrs. Somerville and child, Mr. J. P. Herringham, Mr. H. H. James, Mrs. Macleod, three children and ayah.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. *Assam*, Capt. J. Nantes, March 22.

From London: Mrs. Cotton, Mr. Heven, Mr. E. Winterson, Miss Lamb, Miss Mary Hamden, Mr. Reddie, Mr. E. Dickinson, Mr. Baxendale, Mr. Gayton.

From Venice: Rev. and Mrs. and two Misses Hansers, Mrs. Losack, Mr. J. Cruden.

From Brindisi: Mr. J. MacIntosh, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Nicoll, Mr. and Mrs. Milley, Mr. A. B. Fisher, Mr. Buckingham, Major and Mrs. Waller, Mr. Sanderson, Colonel T. Graham, Mr. J. Westland.

From Aden: Mr. Tooth.

At PLYMOUTH, per P. and O. s.s. *Nepaul*, Capt. Alderton, April 5.

From Bombay: Mrs. Woodward and child, Colonel and Mrs. Inglis and two children, Mrs. Newman, Miss Stevenson, Mrs. Slack and child, Mr. and Mrs. Reid and child, Capt. Bellasis and child, Rev. — Briscoe, Mrs. Stephens and two children, Major and Mrs. Bouverie and child, Capt. and Mrs. Hamilton, Capt. and Mrs. Donald, Deputy Surgeon-General Dale, Capt. and Mrs. Christie and two children, Rev. C. Ash, Mr. Bell, Mr. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hoare, Lady Fitzgerald and child, Mr. Elliott, Mr. Cowper, Mrs. Wilson and four children, Mr. Barr, Mrs. Barrow, Messrs. de Costa, F. and J. de Souza, Ghose, Gupta, Mr. and Mrs. Bell and two children, Colonel Stack, Colonel and Mrs. Corbyn and five children, Messrs. Mukhayee, Mr. Geekin, Mr. Trinning, Mr. Strickland.

From Suez: Mr. Lloyd, Mrs. Stewart and child.

From Port Said: Lieut. Frederick, Mr. Blair, Sergeants Williams and Carroll.

From Malta: Mr. Mathias, R.N., Colonel Llewellyn, Major Sparshott, Mr. Amedroz, Mr. Wiseman, Miss Bell, Miss Wiseman, Mr. Tyers and wife, Mr. Mathews, Mr. Cullop.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Surat*, Capt. R. G. Murray, left Bombay, March 26.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McNabb, Miss McNabb and three children, Mr. H. F. Eckersley, Mrs. T. Dawden and infant, Mrs. J. C. Mitchell and four children, Lieut. Colonel W. R. Bunbury, Mr. Murray, Mrs. C. L. Prendergast, Mrs. E. V. Stace and child, Mr. G. E. Haltons, child and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Rickie and two children, Mr. Basley and infant, Mrs. J. M. Lane and two children, Sisters Gladys, Mrs. Cleghorn, Colonel J. J. McLeod Innes, Mrs. Merriman, Lieut. Colonel and Mrs. Wallace, Mr. W. H. Housden, Mrs. Jacob, two Misses White, Mr. Kadur Buksh, Mrs. Fentiman and child, Mr. S. N. Fox, Mr. T. Kennall, Mr. E. Comber, Mr. C. D. Stewart, Miss Tyler, Mr. E. W. Campbell, Mr. W. R. Burnbury and infant, Miss Dyer, Mr. R. Innes, Mrs. Ravenshaw and infant, Mr. Ruttonjee Bomonjee, Mrs. Robert Roses, Mr. Kuchler, Mr. Neisch, Mr. Morrison, Mr. FitzGerald and child, Mr. F. A. Owen, Mr. Duff.

For Brindisi: Mr. J. S. Mott, Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Wishaw, Mr. H. F. Lennard, Mr. R. Beech, Mr. J. D. Davies, Mr. C. Verner, Mr. and Mrs. Biddulph, Mr. R. B. Thompson, Mr. C. D. Stewart, Mr. J. W. P. Hongadem, Mr. Reinold, Colonel Hay, Major E. J. Fells, Mr. E. M. Caslon, Mr. T. R. Wynne, Mr. Oakes, Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Mr. Jehangee P. Cama, Mrs. Kirkham and infant, Miss Kirkham.

For Venice: Mr. Crow and two Misses Crow, Mr. Corrie Bird, Colonel McNair.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Malwa*, Capt. Atkinson, from London, April 7.

For Bombay: Mrs. Warter and child, Surgeon-Major Gray, Mr. Cheer, Rev. A. Bird, Mr. and Mrs. J. Rohde, Lieuts. G. J. Browne and C. A. Osborne, Mr. H. Johnston, Mrs. Millard and two children, Mr. Down, Mrs. Foxon and child, Mrs. Chapman, Major Martin.

For Suez: Mr. H. Dawnay, Mr. A. Anderson.

For Malta: Surgeon-Major Tomlinson, Miss A. Fraser.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Ganges*, Capt. Stewart, from London, April 7.

For Colombo: Mrs. E. N. Hodges and three children, Miss Simonds.  
For Calcutta: Mr. Farrell, Mr. A. D. Rawlins, Mr. Dow, Mr. Busheroodur, Abdul Ghofur.

For Madras: Colonel H. W. Whitlock, Rev. and Mrs. Bird, Miss Russell.

For Malta: Messrs. A. and F. Bowring, Mr. and Mrs. Woolley, Mr. J. T. Lancaster, Miss Bowring, Mr. and Mrs. Downing, Misses Downing, Miss Adderly, Mr. Bruce, Mr. Adderly, Mr. Howell, Mr. C. Abela, Mr. A. Bourgonitz.

For Port Said: Sir W. McArthur, Rev. — Allen.

For Suez: Rev. T. A. Lindon, Mr. J. Smith.

The following passages have been engaged:—

By the s.s. *Australia*, Capt. E. Ashdown, sailing on April 2.

For London: Mr. J. E. Brooks, Mrs. Campbell Thompson and child, Mrs. Quarrell, Mrs. J. E. Howard and Miss Howard, Mr. Edward Gordon, Mr. J. Hunt, Mrs. Ewan and two children, Mr. H. W. Dobble, Miss Keay, Mr. William Ellis, Capt. S. Spencer Smith, R.N., Mr. B. Baker, Mrs. Evans and two children, Miss Burdow Sancelson and friend, Miss Robinson, Miss Box, Mr. and Mrs. James Hennessy, Mrs. Wilson and child.

For Brindisi: Mr. W. A. Bailward, Miss Bailward, Mr. G. F. Eastwood, Hon. C. Wilkins, Mr. George Richter, Mr. G. W. Dance, Colonel Wimberley, Mr. G. T. Mackenzie, Hon. P. Macfayden, Capt. Simpson, Mr. Edwin Freshfield, Rev. A. J. King, Capt. Smith Cunningham, Mr. Stevenson, Mr. F. Lane, Mr. Hadwin and three children, Mr. W. Lonsdale.



## Official Gazette.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, March 20.)

#### CIVIL.

**MACNABB**, Mr. J. W., is permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal C.S., from March 26.

**LUKIS**—The services of Surgeon C. P. Lukis are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of the N.W. Provinces and Oudh.

**ROBERTS**—The services of the Rev. A. G. A. Roberts, chaplain of Morar, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the N.W. Provinces and Oudh from the 9th inst.

**MOIR**—The services of Mr. E. McA. Moir, deputy conservator of forests, 3rd grade, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the N.W. Provinces and Oudh, from March 15, on which date his employment in the Jeypore State ceased.

The undermentioned gentleman is declared to be, ex-officio and for life, a Companion and Member of the Order of the Indian Empire :—

**HUGHES**, The Hon. Major-General T. E., R.A., Member of the Council of the Governor-General.

**CRAWFORD**, Mr. J. A., political agent of the 3rd class, sub pro tem., and political agent in Quetta and Pishin, is re-appointed as assistant secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department from the date of assuming charge, vice Mr. F. T. Hewson, political agent of the 2nd class, sub pro tem., who vacates appointment.

**BARNES**, Mr. H. S., officiating political agent of 2nd class, on return from leave, is reappointed as political agent in Quetta and Pishin from the date of assuming charge, vice Mr. Crawford.

**FRASER**, Major E. A., political assistant of the 1st class, is appointed to officiate as a political agent of the 3rd class, and is posted as assistant to the resident in Mysore, and secretary to the chief commissioner of Coorg, from the date of assuming charge.

**BURLTON**, Colonel H. M. B., cantonment magistrate at Morar, is appointed to officiate as cantonment magistrate at Neemuch, from the date of assuming charge, during the absence on privilege leave of Lieut.-Colonel C. Grant.

**DAVIES**, Lieut. R. D. C., assistant cantonment magistrate at Morar, is appointed to be assistant cantonment magistrate at Mhow, from the date of assuming charge.

**GAHAN**—The services of Mr. H. H. Gahan, executive engineer, 3rd grade, P.W.D., and executive engineer of the Dholepore State, are replaced at the disposal of the P.W.D., from April 1.

**TAYLOR**, Mr. J. C. G. Du P., has been appointed by the Secretary of State for India a 3rd grade officer in the Indian Marine, from Nov. 18.

**WATHEN**, Mr. H. A. D., deputy examiner of accounts, is transferred from the office of the Examiner of P.W. Accounts, Central Provinces, to that of the Examiner of Accounts, Central Provinces, State Railways.

**ONSLow**—The services of Captain G. P. C. Ouslow, R.E., assistant principal, Thomason College, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, from Oct. 29.

**CRASTER**—The services of Colonel G. A. Craster, R.E., superintending engineer, 1st class, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department, from March 11.

**SOWERBY**, Mr. C., officiating joint auditor and examiner of accounts, Assam Railways and Trading Company, is appointed to officiate as deputy examiner of railway accounts, Assam, with the temporary rank of deputy examiner, 2nd grade, from the date that he relinquished charge of the duties of joint auditor and examiner of accounts, Assam Railways and Trading Company.

**STENT**, Mr. W. E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, sub pro tem., State Railways, is appointed to

officiate as engineer-in-chief of the Bellary-Kistna and Cuddapah-Nellore State Railways, from March 1, and until relieved by Mr. H. C. D. LaTouche.

**RENNIE**—The services of Mr. W. C. Rennie, executive engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, are placed at the disposal of the Indian Midland Railway Company.

**JACOB**, Lieut.-Colonel S. S., Bengal S.C., executive engineer, 1st grade, Rajputana, employed under the Jeypore State, is appointed to officiate as superintending engineer, and secretary to the agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana P.W.D., with the temporary rank of superintending engineer, 3rd class, during the absence on furlough of Major W. G. Cumming, R.E.

**RIGBY**, M. V., executive engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is appointed to act as superintending of Way and Works, N.W. Railway, Punjab Section, during the absence of Mr. R. T. Mallet, on special duty.

The directors have made the following changes in the Bank's Establishment :—

**CRAW**, Mr. W., on return from short leave, has resumed charge of the Benares Branch.

**BURNE**, Mr. D. E., to be acting accountant at Bombay.

**LESLIE**, Mr. A. K., to be acting agent at Patna, vice Mr. H. F. Freshwater, who has been granted eight months' leave to Europe.

**FITZPATRICK**, Mr. H. E. J., extra assistant commissioner and treasury officer, Ajmere, resumed charge of his duties from Pundit Jia Lal on Feb. 25.

The Jhansi-Manikpur State Railway having been made over to the Indian Midland Railway Company, the following officers are transferred :—

**TOOZS**, Mr. R. W. L., assistant engineer, 1st grade, to the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.

**CRESSWELL**, Mr. P. H., assistant engineer, 1st grade, to the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.

**LA TOUCHE**, Mr. J. N. D., assistant engineer, 1st grade, to the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.

**DANGERFIELD**, Mr. P. W., executive engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Sind-Sagar State Railway to the office of the Director-General of Railways.

**HOMAN**, Mr. E. N., of State Railways, Stores Department, is transferred from the N.W. Railways to the Sind-Pishin State Railway, N. Sec.

**SANFORD**, Colonel G. E. L. S., R.E., is appointed inspector-general of Military Works, with rank of chief engineer, 3rd class, special, and took over charge of his duties from Major-General J. J. McLeod Innes, V.C., R.E., on March 15.

#### MILITARY.

**JACKSON**, Brigade-Surgeon C. J. J., M.D., to be deputy surgeon-general, with temporary rank, during the absence, on leave, of Deputy Surgeon-General A. J. Dale, M.B., dated March 4.

**JONES**, Lieut. J., Welsh Regiment, a probationer for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating squadron officer Punjab Frontier Force, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, on probation, in the vacancy caused by the appointment of Major E. A. Money to the Queen's Own Corps of Guides, dated Feb. 11.

**COMBER**—The name of Colonel A. K. Comber, Bengal S.C., is placed on the list of major-generals on the Indian Gradation List, in consequence of Major-General L. W. Buck, M.S.C., having become supernumerary on the effective list of the Indian Army, from Jan. 14.

**GRAHAM**, Colonel G. F., Bengal S.C., is permitted to retire from the service from April 10, subject to H.M.'s approval.

**KELLY**, Surgeon-Major J., M.D., has been permitted to retire from the service from March 12, subject to H.M.'s approval.

#### FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

**SANDEMAN**, Colonel Sir R. G., K.C.S.I., Bengal Staff Corps, Resident, 2nd class, agent to the Governor-General in Beluchistan (p.a.), for one year and 217 days.

**MILLER**, Colonel J. Bengal Staff Corps, commandant Bhopal Battalion (u.p.a.), for 182 days.

**GORDON** Colonel W., Bengal Staff Corps, district

superintendent of police, 2nd grade, officiating 1st grade, Bengal Staff Corps (p.a.), for 243 days.

**PRENDERGAST**, Lieut.-Colonel C. L., General List, Infantry (p.a.), for 273 days.

**TYTLER**, Major and Brevet-Colonel R. F. C. A., General List, Infantry, deputy judge advocate (m.c.), for 245 days.

**CAMPBELL**, Major W. M., R.A., commissary of ordnance, 2nd class (m.c.), for 182 days.

**MACPHERSON**, Major J. L., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem., North-West Provinces and Oudh, Public Works Department (p.a.), for 273 days.

**M'CULLAGH**, Major J. R., R.E., deputy superintendent, 4th grade, officiating 3rd grade, Survey of India (m.c.), for one year.

**DALE**, Deputy Surgeon-General A. J., M.B. (m.c.), for 130 days.

**PURVES**, Surgeon-Major H. B. (m.c.), for one year.

**ROCHFORD**, Colonel T. F. C., cavalry, superintendent of Reserve Depot, Army Remount Department, is granted furlough in and out of India (p.a.) for two years from date of quitting station.

**ADAMS**, Sub-Conductor J., P.W.D., is granted an extension of the leave allowed up to the date of his transfer to the Pension Establishment.

The undermentioned warrant officers have been granted extension of furlough by the Secretary of State for India :—

**DAVIES**, Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain R. G., P.W.D. (m.c.), for six months.

**FAIRLEY**, Conductor J., P.W.D. (m.c.), for six months.

**CRAIG**, Sub-Conductor S., Commissariat Department (m.c.), for six months.

**COWLEY**, Mr. P. A. G., surveyor, 1st grade, Survey of India, is granted furlough for fifteen months, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

**CORDERY**, Mr. J. G., C.S., resident of the 1st class, and resident at Hyderabad, is granted furlough, without medical certificate, for six months, from April 16.

**GERARD**, Colonel M. G., C.B., second squadron commander and officiating second in command, 1st Regiment Central India Horse, is granted sixty days' privilege leave, from April 1.

**GRANT**, Lieut.-Colonel C., cantonment magistrate, Neemuch, is granted privilege leave for three months, from March 30.

**MAYNE**, Lieut. A. B., availed himself of the six months' leave to study the native languages on Sept. 7, and returned from it on Feb. 17.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head Quarters, Simla, March 12.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

**CARPENDALE**, Lieutenant W. M., 14th Bengal Lancers, officiating wing officer on probation, 11th Bengal Infantry, to be officiating squadron officer on probation, vice Bairnsfather, on furlough.

**HERBERT**, Lieutenant L. N., 10th Bengal Infantry, supernumerary on the establishment 22nd Punjab Infantry, to be wing officer on probation, vice Ommaney, transferred to the 2nd Battalion 1st Goorkhas.

**PEEVOR**, Surgeon G. H., 25th Punjab Infantry, to the permanent medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon-Major J. Armstrong.

**SAVAGE**, Lieutenant W. H. supernumerary on the establishment 1st Bengal Infantry, to be wing officer, vice Coats, seconded for service on the staff.

**FITZGERALD**, Lieut.-Colonel A., commandant 17th Loyal Poorebeah Regiment, to be officiating commandant 26th Punjab Infantry, vice Chester, on leave.

**BEATSON**, Surgeon C. H., Indian Medical Service, to be garrison surgeon, Fort William, vice Surgeon G. Bomford, M.D.

**CHARLES**, Surgeon R. H., M.D., Indian Medical Service, to be garrison surgeon, Attock, vice Surgeon R. N. Stoker.

**TAAFFE**, Surgeon R. J., Indian Medical Service, to be garrison surgeon, Chunar, vice Surgeon G. H. Peevor.

**FERRINGTON**, Brigadier-General M. C., is temporarily posted to the Presidency district.

**EARLEY-WILMOT**, Colonel R., assistant adjutant-general, is posted to the Meerut division.

COATS, Captain G. H. B., brigade-major, is posted to Agra.

EGERTON-GREEN, Lieut. F., R.A., is directed to proceed from Campbellpore to Agra, and join D Battery, 4th Brigade, to which he has been transferred.

McCARTHY—PERKINS—The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to sanction an exchange of appointments between Lieut. G. A. McCarthy, adjutant, and Lieut. N. C. Perkins, quartermaster, 39th Bengal Infantry.

With the sanction of Government the following order is confirmed:—

STONE, Major G. O., King's Own Borderers, to officiate as brigade major, Meerut, vice Burton, officiating as assistant adjutant-general of the division.

#### FURLONGS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

HAMILTON, Major H. B., 6th Dragoon Guards, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

MAHON, Lieut. B. T., 8th Hussars, for six months and twenty-two days, on urgent private affairs.

SMYTH, Lieut.-Colonel A. E. H., 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, for six months, on private affairs.

PRIOLEAU, Lieut. L. H., 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment, for nine months, on private affairs.

VIZARD, Lieut. R. D., 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment, for nine months, on private affairs.

ALISON, Lieut. R. F., 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, for six months, on medical certificate.

TRIBE, Lieut. C. W., 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment, for nine months, on medical certificate.

PAUL, Major C. H. St., 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

CLUTTERBUCK, Major T. St. Q. (doing duty, Allahabad), to Cashmere, on private affairs, from April 15 to October 15.

#### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, March 17.)

HANDLEY, Mr. F. F., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Midnapore, is allowed furlough for nine months.

BOXWELL, Mr. J., C.S., has been granted by Her Majesty Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for two months and twenty-four days.

The following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the Central Examination Committee for conducting the half-yearly departmental examination of assistant magistrates and others:—

Mr. H. Beveridge, Mr. J. G. Charles, Mr. C. M. W. Brett, Mr. H. F. J. T. Maguire, and Mr. M. Finucane.

MAUDE, Mr. W., assistant magistrate and collector, Tajpore, Dhurbanga, is transferred to Patua, and is appointed to have charge of the Parh sub-division of that district.

CHAMBERS, Dr. E. W., is appointed to be coroner of Calcutta, vice Mr. B. L. Gupta.

GOUGH, Mr. A. E., professor in the Presidency College, is appointed to act in class II. of the Bengal Educational Service, vice Mr. A. M. Nash, on leave.

ROBSON, Mr. S., professor in the Hooghly College, is appointed to act in class III. of the Bengal Educational Service.

OSBORNE, Mr. H., sub-deputy opium agent of Basti, on furlough, is appointed to be sub-deputy opium agent of Rai Bareilly.

BRYSON, Mr. A. C., assistant sub-deputy opium agent, Muttra, is appointed to act as sub-deputy opium agent of Rai Bareilly, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. H. Osborne.

LUARD, Mr. P. J., sub-deputy opium agent of Aligarh, is appointed to be sub-deputy opium agent of Basti.

JERDON, Mr. C. M., officiating sub-deputy opium agent of Aligarh, is confirmed in that appointment.

ROY, Surgeon-Major G. O., civil surgeon, Beerbhoom, is appointed to act as civil surgeon of Burdwan, during the absence, on deputation, of Surgeon-Major O'Brien.

POSFORD—The Lieut.-Governor appoints Mr. J. Posford, officiating district and sessions judge of Pubna, to be temporarily joint sessions judge

of Jessore to exercise jurisdiction in the court of the sessions judge of that district.

YATES, Mr. L. E. H., locomotive superintendent, is on return from furlough, posted to the Naraingunge, Dacca and Mymensing State Railway.

MIDDLETON, Mr. C. J. L., executive engineer, fourth grade, sub pro tem., is on return from furlough, posted to the Orissa Circle.

ODLING, Mr. C. W., is appointed to hold charge of the Sone Circle, during the absence, on furlough, of Lieut.-Colonel J. M. Heywood, R.E.

#### NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, March 20.)

TAAFFE, Surgeon R. J., of the Indian Medical Service, has been appointed to the civil medical charge of Chunar, from March 10.

ROBERTS, Rev. A. G. A., whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government by the Government of India, Home Department, to be chaplain of Cawnpore, from March 9.

CLEGHORN, Surgeon-Major J., M.D., civil surgeon, 1st class, on return from deputation, has been posted to the charge of the civil medical duties of the Lucknow district, from March 9.

CAMERON, Surgeon-Major A., M.D., civil surgeon, has been promoted from the 2nd to the 1st class, from the date of retirement from the service of Surgeon-Major J. C. Wishaw, and to remain in charge of the Allahabad district.

SYKES, Surgeon J.; supernumerary civil surgeon, 2nd class, on being relieved by Dr. J. Cleghorn, has been transferred from the Lucknow to the Bara Banki district.

FITZGERALD, Surgeon-Major E. A., civil surgeon, 2nd class, has been transferred from Meerut to Mainpuri.

MOYNARD, Lieut.-Colonel F. N. M., district superintendent of police, Bahraich, is placed on special duty for the purpose of recruitment of military police from these provinces for service in Burma.

CANTOR, Lieut.-Colonel C. H., district superintendent of police, Moradabad, is placed on special duty for the purpose of recruitment of military police from these provinces for service in Burma.

The following transfers are ordered:—

VERNON, Mr. H. C. E., executive engineer, 4th grade, officiating executive engineer, Agra Division Provincial Works, has been transferred to the Meerut Division Provincial Works.

ORCHARD, Mr. F. S. A., executive engineer, Fyzabad Division Provincial Works, has been transferred to the charge of Agra Division Provincial Works.

McDOWELL, Mr. G. R., executive engineer, 2nd grade, has been transferred from the Meerut Division to the charge of the Fyzabad Division Provincial Works.

HEING, Mr. J., executive engineer, Allahabad Division Provincial Works, is granted one year's furlough to Europe.

CARSWELL, Mr. E. A., executive engineer, 3rd grade, sub pro tem., is temporarily appointed to the charge of the Anupshahr Division, Ganges Canal, during the absence of Mr. C. T. Evans, executive engineer, on furlough.

#### BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, March 6.)

LITCHFIELD, Colonel R. E., district superintendent of police, is appointed to be a magistrate of the first class in the Sandoway district.

MAXWELL, Lieut. F. D., assistant commissioner, is appointed to be a magistrate of the second class in the Thongwa district.

NISBET, Mr. F. C., Myook, is appointed to be a magistrate of the second class in the Thongwa district.

AGNEW, Mr. W. F., resumed charge of the Court and office of the Recorder of Rangoon from Mr. R. S. T. MacEwen on Jan. 26.

CRESSWELL, Captain C. A., deputy commissioner, is transferred from Sandoway to the charge of the Thayetmyo district.

LITCHFIELD, Colonel R. F., is appointed to officiate, as a temporary measure, as deputy commissioner of the Sandoway district.

## MADRAS.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

#### MILITARY.

(Fort St. George Gazette, March 17.)

WILSON—The Right Hon. the Governor is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon. Mr. Wilson, acting chief secretary to Government, of his seat as an additional member of the Council of Fort St. George for making laws and regulations.

WEBSTER, Mr. E. F., chief secretary to Government, to be an additional member of the Council of Fort St. George for making laws and regulations.

ELLIOT, Mr. E. H., B.A., head master of the Practising Department of the Teachers' College, to be sub pro tem. first senior assistant professor of the Presidency College from Jan. 19, the date of Mr. S. Seshaya's appointment to the Kumbakonam College.

McMASTER, Mr. B., assistant commissioner of Salt Revenue, Southern Division, during the employment of Mr. W. Fowler on other duty.

CLOETE, Colonel J. G., deputy superintendent, 2nd grade, Madras Survey, to act as deputy superintendent, 1st grade, Madras Survey, during the absence of Mr. W. Beaumont on privilege leave.

MALTY, Mr. A., 1st assistant superintendent, Madras Survey, to act as deputy superintendent, 2nd grade, Madras Survey, vice Colonel J. G. Cloete, acting deputy superintendent, 2nd grade.

MARTIN, Mr. C. W., 2nd assistant superintendent, Madras Survey, to act as 1st assistant superintendent, Madras Survey, vice Mr. A. Maltby, acting deputy superintendent, 2nd grade.

The following promotions are made among the inspectors in the Salt Department from April 1:—

SIMPSON, Mr. H. J., from the 3rd to the 2nd grade.

McMURRAY, Mr. W. C., from the 4th to the 3rd grade.

FARRER, Mr. P. W. N., from the 4th to the 3rd grade, without prejudice to his appointment as acting assistant commissioner.

CHISHOLM, Mr. R. F., consulting architect to Government, retired on pension from the Public Works Department on Feb. 20.

The following transfer is ordered:—

HUGHES, Mr. W., executive engineer, 2nd grade, from the VI. Circle, Tanjore division, to the I. Circle for duty in the Godavari Eastern division.

The following transfers are ordered in the Salt Department:—

MARSHALL, Mr. F. G., second grade assistant inspector, from the North Trichinopoly to the charge of the Madura Circle during the absence of Mr. T. R. Barter on leave, on relief by Mr. F. W. F. Fletcher.

FLETCHER, Mr. F. W. F., third grade assistant inspector, from the Madras Depot to the charge of the North Trichinopoly Circle, to join at once.

EDWARDS, Mr. W. G., 1st grade assistant inspector, from the Kurnool to the Madras Circle, to join immediately.

BROOKES, Mr. E. H., 1st grade assistant inspector, from the Kuttanguli Circle to the charge of the Kurnool Circle, on relief by Mr. C. Gahan.

GAHAN, Mr. C., 2nd grade assistant inspector, from under the orders of the collector of Coimbatore, to the charge of the Kuttanguli Circle, on relief by Mr. E. Fowle.

FOWLE, Mr. E., 3rd grade assistant inspector, from under the orders of the collector of Trichinopoly, to the charge of the Distillery at Coimbatore, under the orders of the collector of Coimbatore, on relief by S. Venkatasay Iyer.

#### FURLOUGH.

BARTER, Mr. T. R., inspector of Salt Revenue, is granted three months' privilege leave from date of relief.

#### MILITARY.

MAYNE, Colonel J. O., Royal (late Madras) Engineers, is permitted to reside out of India.



The Secretary of State for India has granted Colonel H. A. Justice, S.C., commandant 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, furlough (m. c.) for one year, from Oct. 4.

BROOKE, Lieutenant E. S. wing officer 15th Madras Infantry, probationer Madras Staff Corps, is permitted to proceed to England to appear before a medical board, and is granted the subsidiary leave.

COWIE, Major D., Madras S.C., to be lieutenant-colonel, dated Dec. 9.

NELL, Major G. F. E. S., Madras S.C., to be lieutenant-colonel, dated Dec. 9.

RENDLE, Lieutenant A. W., to be captain, dated Dec. 2.

ANDERSON, Major A. W. L., Madras Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, dated Dec. 4.

TAYLOR, Major R. F., Madras Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, dated Dec. 9.

HUTCHINSON, Major R. C., Madras Infantry (since deceased), to be lieutenant-colonel, dated Dec. 9.

MACNEILL, Major J. G. R. D., Madras Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, dated Dec. 22.

DALZIEL, Surgeon-Major G., Madras Medical Establishment, to be Brigade Surgeon, dated Oct. 20.

(Head-Quarters, Ootacamund, March 19.)

RIDDELL, Captain W. H., 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, is detailed for duty at the Wellington Depot.

STURT, Quartermaster F., 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry, is directed to return to England on being transferred to the 4th battalion of his regiment.

EVANS, Surgeon A. O., Indian Medical Department, is directed to proceed to Suakin by the first opportunity, and report himself to the principal medical officer there for duty.

MULLINS, Lieut. A. J., P Battery, 1st Brigade, is appointed to officiate as adjutant, Royal Artillery, Eastern District, as a temporary measure, vice Captain L. A. McClintock. The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

SIMPSON, Captain C. H., squadron officer, to be squadron commander 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, remaining seconded for service on the staff.

McMULLIN, Colonel J., wing commander, to be second in command 11th Regiment Madras Infantry.

SIMPSON, Major G., wing officer, to be wing commander, vice McMullin.

GRAHAM, Lieut. S. B., Royal Sussex Regiment, who has been appointed a probationer for the Madras S.C., to be wing officer (on probation) 14th Regiment Madras Infantry.

CHAMBERS, Lieut.-Colonel C. J. O., second in command, to be commandant 19th Regiment Madras Infantry, vice Orr, who vacates, dated March 19.

AUSTIN, Lieut.-Colonel E., wing commander, to be second in command, vice Chambers.

SMALLEY, Lieut.-Colonel F., General List, Infantry, to be wing commander, vice Austin.

VANDERZEE, Lieut.-Colonel F. H., 24th Regiment Madras Infantry, wing commander, sub pro tem., 5th Regiment Madras Infantry, to officiate as second in command.

REILLY, Surgeon E. W., 29th Regiment Madras Infantry, to the medical charge of the wing of the regiment at Sumbulpore.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following posting:—

BANNERMAN, Surgeon W. B., Indian Medical Department, doing duty 4th Regiment Madras Infantry (Pioneers), to do general duty under the orders of the Deputy Surgeon-General Her Majesty's Forces, Bangalore Division and Ceded District.

Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards of the following postings of Royal Artillery officers:—

HONNER, Captain W. J., just promoted to that rank, from officiating second subaltern, No. 4 Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, has been posted to No. 4 Battery 1st Brigade, North Irish Division, vice W. H. F. Taylor, seconded.

WINGATE, Captain G. M., just promoted to that rank from M Battery A Brigade, has been posted to No. 4 Battery 1st Brigade, Welsh Division, vice R. M. B. F. Kelly, seconded. The following order is confirmed:—

SHELLEY, Lieut.-Colonel H. R., staff officer and superintendent of details, Fort St. George, to act as deputy assistant adjutant-general,

Eastern District, without prejudice to his own duties during Lieut.-Colonel Weston's absence on duty.

#### FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers and warrant officer have leave of absence:—

ASPINALL, Lieut. H. H. H., S.C., wing officer and adjutant 16th Regiment Madras Infantry, to Australia, on private affairs, for six months from March 15.

FARRANT, Lieut. C. W., Royal Munster Fusiliers, to Ceylon, for three months, on private affairs, from March 25.

OATES, Lieut. W. C., Royal Munster Fusiliers, to Balaghat, for three months, on private affairs, from March 20.

REPORTER, Surgeon M. E., Indian Medical Department, in medical charge 10th Regiment Madras Infantry, for 182 days, from Feb. 28.

ROBINSON, Major F. M., No. 6 battery, R.A., 1st Brigade Southern Division, for six months, on m.c.

NICHOLSON, Captain G. S., 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers, for one year on m.c.

HUNTER, Lieut. F. C. K., 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, for six months, on m.c.

## BOMBAY.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, March 25.)

KIRTIKAR, Surgeon K. R., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., is appointed to act as Professor of Anatomy and Curator of the Museum, Grant Medical College, during the absence of Surgeon W. K. Hatch. The following transfers of assistant apothecaries are ordered:—

MERCADO, Mr. A. L., from general duty, Mhow, to station hospital, Aden.

SALDHANA, Mr. S. C., from leave, to general duty, Mhow.

ROZARIO, Mr. J. E., from field service, Burma, to general duty, Poona.

VIEGAS, Mr. F., from station hospital, Aden, to general duty, presidency.

FENWICK, Mr. E., from general duty, Quetta, to general duty, Mhow.

H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

SETON, Colonel A. R., R.E., to be executive engineer, Lower Central Sind.

HART, Major E. C., to be executive engineer, Belgaum.

FERGUSON, Mr. J. D., M. Inst. C.E., to act as executive engineer, Nasik, in addition to his present duties.

#### FURLOUGHS.

JUDD, Assistant Apothecary J. A., is granted ninety days' privilege leave, from March 15.

CABRAL, Sub-Assistant Apothecary W. H., is granted sixty days' leave on medical certificate, the date of departure.

MACCARTIE, Surgeon F. F., B.A., M.B., B.C.M., health officer of the Port of Bombay, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month, from May 8.

WYNNE, Mr. T. R., executive engineer, 3rd grade, and officiating deputy consulting engineer for railways, Bombay, is granted six months' leave, on urgent private affairs, from March 20.

CHAPMAN, Lieut. F. R. H., assistant political agent, Southern Maratha Country, in charge of the Chief of Miraj (Senior), is granted furlough to Europe for one year, from the 20th inst.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, March 19.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

CANE, Lieut. H. C. E., S.C., officiating wing officer 17th Bombay Infantry, to be wing officer 13th Regiment Bombay Infantry.

BRAGANZA, Surgeon M. B., I.M.D., is appointed to the sub pro tem. medical charge of the 16th Regiment Bombay Infantry at Suakim, vice Surgeon-Major W. C. Kiernander, appointed to the medical charge of No. 1 Field Hospital.

HUNTER, Surgeon V. E., Medical Staff, having returned from sick leave, is placed on general duty, Poona Circle.

The undermentioned medical officer having returned from field service, Burma, is pleased on general duty, Poona Circle:—

O'CALLAGHAN, Surgeon G. H. K., Medical Staff.

The undermentioned officers and warrant officer returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the dates specified:—

PHILLIPS, Lieut. C. R., Staff Corps, adjutant 19th Regiment Bombay Infantry, March 13.

BARNETT, Lieut. R. P. S., S.C., squadron officer 3rd Bombay Cavalry, March 13.

DEAN, Conductor F., Ordnance Department, March 13.

#### FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

LANTONE, Major E. J. de, A Battery, 4th Brigade, Royal Artillery, from April 1 to Oct. 1, to Central India and Simla, on private affairs.

FLEETWOOD, Major T. P., 2nd Battalion Lancashire Regiment, to Cashmere, for four months, on private affairs.

BEALE, Lieut. A., 5th Regiment Bombay Light Infantry, Staff Corps, to Cashmere, from March 20 to July 19, on private affairs.

REDFERN, Lieut. R., Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, to England, from April 1 to Sept. 30, on private affairs.

TOWELLE, Lieut. W. M., Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps, for six months in India, on private affairs.

(March 25.)

CRAWFORD—The services of Lieutenant C. M. Crawford, 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, attached to the 13th Regiment Bombay Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

MAVOE, Captain Sir H. C., K.C.I.E., is permitted to resign his commission in the Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps.

The following despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, dated Feb. 25, is published for general information:—"I have to inform your Excellency that Her Majesty has been pleased to approve the appointment of Major-General F. R. S. Flood, C.B., to the divisional staff in the Bombay Presidency, in succession to Lieut.-General Sir John Ross, K.C.B."

LANG—TATE—Messrs. F. Lang and W. W. Tait are appointed lieutenants in the Bombay, Baroda and Central Indian Railway Volunteers.

NELSON—In recognition of the services rendered by Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant G. H. Nelson, of the Bombay Commissariat Department, during the Suakim Expedition, his Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased, with the sanction of the Government of India, to order the promotion of that warrant officer to the grade of assistant commissary, from Feb. 17.

#### FURLOUGHS.

GALLOWAY, Colonel J., C.B., Staff Corps, commandant 29th Bombay Infantry, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on private affairs, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

CATES, Brigade-Surgeon W. E., Indian Medical Department, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave by the Secretary of State for India for the periods specified:—

JONES, Captain G. T., R.E., for six months, on p.a.

COX, Lieut. C. L. H., Staff Corps, for six months, on m.c.

COUSMAKER, Major M. F., Staff Corps, for three months, on m.c.

LEBRETON, Major W. I., Staff Corps, for one month, on m.c.

COX, Lieut. E. C., Staff Corps, for three months, on m.c.

DEAN-PITT, Captain D. C., R.A., has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

ERSKINE, Lieut.-Colonel G. E., Cavalry, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for the period of six months on private affairs.

WALFORD, Rev. C., M.A., Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, is granted furlough to Europe for nine months, on medical certificate.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## BOMBAY.—March 4.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

10 per Cent. ...	Ra. 97 7-16	—
5 and a-half per Cent. ...	100 1/2	to
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	105	to
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1871 ...	—	to
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1872 ...	—	to
Paris Municipal Loan ...	—	to
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	91 1/2	to
Four-and-a-half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	—	to
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	100 1/2	to
Cooria Spinning Bonds ...	—	to

## BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
Bank of Bombay ...	Ra. ...	10 pr.ct.	712 1/2
Bank of Bengal ...	all	10 pr.ct.	820
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr.ct.	580
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank ...	all	5 1/2 pr.ct.	180
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	—	—	—
National Bank of India ...	£12 1/2	5 pr.ct.	109

## PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	2,850	125	950
Albert Ginning Co. ...	all	18 pr.ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	100	1,110
Apollo ...	400	100	270
Bellary ...	1,000	25	535
Bombay Cotton ...	125	41 1/2	220
Brul's Ownpore Press Co., Limited ...	—	—	—
Colaba ...	1,880	70	785
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	12	160
East India ...	1,000	180	1,385
Fort ...	8,500	160	2,025
French ...	all	45	610
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	—	—	—
Khangam ...	—	—	—
Mercantile ...	—	—	—
Mofussil Co. ...	400	30	412 1/2
Manmar M. ...	all	45	245
New Berar ...	—	—	—
New Indian ...	125	9	150
Prince of Wales ...	500	100	570
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	—	—	—
Sassoon ...	500	25	500
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	90	1,200
Sind ...	750	25	650
Volkart ...	1,000	20	750

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	90	1,425
Alfred Manufacturing ...	500	17 1/2	850
Alliance Spinning ...	1,000	30	700
Albert Edward Mills ...	500	18 1/2	450
Anglo-Indian ...	100	2	102
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ltd. (Bellary) ...	—	—	—
Bhownuggur Mills ...	100	—	8
Bombay United ...	1,000	20	945
Central India ...	500	25	790
Cooria Mills ...	1,000	20	945
D. Spinning ...	all	—	107 1/2
Dhun Mills ...	—	—	—
Dhurumsey ...	—	—	—
Empress Co. ...	all	25	700
Francis Pettit ...	1,000	25	535
Golan Baba ...	400	20	256
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	—	200
Hindustan ...	1,000	40	865
Hingunghat Mill ...	—	—	—
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	50	1,060
Imperial Cotton ...	500	20	450
Indian Manufacturing ...	—	—	—
James Greaves ...	400	—	500
Jaffer Ali ...	500	40	460
Jowras Baloo ...	1,000	80	1,100
Khandesh ...	1,000	80	970
Khatia Mackungee ...	1,000	40	870
Leopold ...	100	5	148
Madras United ...	1,000	100	2,900
Mahalanmoe ...	1,000	85	600
Manockjee Petit ...	all	50	1,170
Mazon ...	250	9	189 1/2
Morari Goudlass ...	1,000	15	1,525
Nalgam ...	—	—	—
National ...	1,000	40	560
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20	900
Oriental ...	625	12	565
Parrell ...	400	—	52 1/2
People of India ...	—	6 1/2	190
Prince of Wales ...	500	30	100
Sassoon ...	1,000	40	1,500
Shoolapore Mills ...	1,000	50	1,395
Soonderdas ...	1,000	50	700
Southern India ...	500	20	405
Southern Mahratta ...	—	—	—
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	85	550
Western India ...	1,000	50	710

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	218-3-0	5 pr.ct.	330
Do. New £20 Shares ...	130-14-6	do.	350
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	90
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	20
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	196-15-5	do.	380
New £18 Shares ...	—	—	—

## MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	290
Bombay Ice Co. (A.) ...	600	106
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. (B.) ...	1,500	8,075
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	11
Karachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100	45
Karachee Landing and Shipping ...	300	300

Kemp & Co. ...	175	930
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	25
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	58
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	22
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,650
Treacher and Co. ...	all	1,155
Thacker and Co. ...	all	180

## LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	700	700
Frere ...	—	—
Mazon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	1,400	812 1/2

## CALCUTTA.—March 22.

P.C.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Ra. 97 14 to
4 Promissory Notes ...	—	—
4 1/2 of 1870 (1885) ...	—	92 0 to
4 1/2 of 1878-79 (1895) ...	—	100 14 to 101 0
4 1/2 of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	—	103 14 to 101 0
4 1/2 of 1879 (Coupon) ...	—	—

## CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1865 (1885) ...	Rs. Paid off	—
6 of 1866 (1886) ...	100 0 to	—
6 of 1867 (1887) ...	101 8 to	—
6 of 1870 (1889) ...	102 8 to	—
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	103 0 to	—
5 of 1878 (1908) ...	99 0 to	—
5 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	99 0 to	—
4 1/2 of 1892 (1902) ...	93 12 to	—

## BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to
Agra Savings ...	100	125 to
Alahabad ...	100	193 to 195
Alliance of Simla ...	100	140 to
Bank of Bengal ...	500	82 1/2 to
Do. of Upper India ...	100	130 to
Delhi and London ...	£25	170 to
Himalaya ...	100	120 to
Mussoorie ...	100	100 to
National of India ...	£12 1/2	116 to
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	105 to
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	325 to
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	90 to

## COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Paid.	Price.
Alipore Coal ...	100	125 to
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 5	Nominal.
Asiatic Jute ...	£10	Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10	145 to
Barnagore Jute ...	£10	71 to
Bengal Coal ...	1,000	1,350 to
B. Baragundd Copper (preface A. shares) ...	5s.	2 1/2 disct.
Do. Preferred B. Shares ...	£1	1 1/2 to
Bengal Coal ...	£100	1,200 to
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100	85 to
Bonded Warehouse ...	445	270 to
Bowrah Cotton Mills ...	100	41 to
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	50 to 51
Burrakur Coal ...	100	150 to 155
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100	109 to 110
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	85	91 to 92
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar ...	100	102 to 108
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	78 to
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100	98 to 100
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100	33 to
Equitable Coal ...	250	150 to 160
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100	15 to
Goswary Cotton Mills ...	200	185 to 190
Gourepore ...	100	77 to
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100	98 to 94
Howrah Docking ...	500	110 to 115
Howrah Mills ...	100	67 to 68
India General Steam Navigation ...	100	102 to
Kamarkhaty Jute Mills ...	50	90 to
Landing and Shipping ...	100	55 to
Murree Brewery ...	100	125 to
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100	100 to
Nasmith's Patent Press ...	100	93 to 95
New Beerboom Coal ...	100	79 to 80
Rankinstopore Press ...	100	60 to 61
Ranegunge Coal Association ...	100	45 to
Riverside Press ...	90	63 to 64
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	245 to 250
Seepore Jute Manufactory ...	100	44 to
Strand Bank Press ...	100	64 to
Watson's Patent Press ...	100	80 to 82

## TEA COMPANIES.

	Price.
Adulporo Terai (Darjiling) ...	70 to
Amicable (Assam) ...	Liquidation.
Amickle ...	80 to
Arcuttipore (Cachar) ...	91 to
Assam ...	£20
Balaun (Darjiling) ...	80 to 81
Bongal (Cachar) ...	85 to
Do. contributory ...	80
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200
Do. contributory ...	120 to
Burkhol (Cachar) ...	100
Central Cachar ...	40 to 45
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	200
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	125 to
Chota Nagpore ...	100
Colonial (Assam) ...	60 to
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	45 to 50
Darjiling ...	Liquidation.
Dehing (Assam) ...	81 to
Dehra Doon ...	127 to
Dessal and Parbut (Assam) ...	30 to 31
Dhunadi ...	100
Durrung (Assam) ...	50 to
Eastern Cachar ...	100
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100
Endogram ...	30 to 31
Glelle (Darjiling) ...	100
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	120 to
Grob (Assam) ...	7 to 8
	10 to

Holta (Kangra) ...	100	77 to
Hoolmaree (Assam) ...	100	88 to
Hoolungorie (Assam) ...	100	46 to 47
Indian Terai ...	500	100 to
Jellalporo (Cachar) ...	—	—
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	—
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	25 to 26
Kangra Valley ...	100	—
Kornafull (Chittagong) ...	100	40 to
Kunchunporo (Cachar) ...	100	20 to
Kurseong and Darjiling ...	250	85 to
Do. contributory ...	200	75 to
Kurseong and Terai ...	—	—
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	212 to
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	26 to
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	60 to 62
Loobah ...	100	120 to
Lower Assam ...	27 1/2	23 to
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	60 to
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	20 to
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	—
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	20 to
Do. contributory ...	90	8 to
Moran (Assam) ...	—	—
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	70 to
Do. contributory ...	90	60 to
Mungledye (Assam) ...	—	—
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	—
Do. contributory ...	125	—
New Falloddhi (Darjiling) ...	—	—
New Gholia Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	30	130 to
Nutanwore (Cachar) ...	—	—
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	40 to
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	65 to
Puttareah (Sylhet) ...	100	60 to
Rajabaree (Assam) ...	—	—
Sapakati ...	100	110 to
Second Mutual Cachar ...	56	10 disct.
Seemah ...	—	—
Singbulli and Murmah ...	100	84 to
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	60 to 61
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	32 to
Springdale (Darjiling) ...	100	82 to 84
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	27 to
Tundarra (Darjiling) ...	100	61 to 62
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	110 to 112
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	103 to
Takvar (Darjiling) ...	200	150 to
Upper Assam ...	£10	15 to 25

## LONDON.—April 12.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. ...	89 1/2 to 90
3 1/2 India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	101 to 101 1/2
4 Do. October 10, 1898 ...	101 1/2 to 101 1/2
4 India Enforced Paper ...	72 to 73
4 Do. do. 1895 ...	72 to 73
4 Do. do. 1893 ...	74 to 75 1/2
4 Ceylon, 1882 and 1893 ...	107 to 109
4 Do. 1888-8 ...	101 to 103
4 Mauritius, 1881 ...	103 to 105
6 Do. 1893-96 ...	112 to 116
4 Do. ...	102 to 104
4 Straits Settlements Government ...	105 to 107

## RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	Paid	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. ...	100	106 to 108
East Indian, Irredeem. 4 1/2 p.c. ...	100	116 to 118
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100	106 to 108
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	104 to 106
South Indian, 4 1/2 per cent. ...	100	115 to 117

## RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	7½	7½	7½
Bengal Central, Lm., Shs. ...	5	4½	5½
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	153	155
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	—	21	24
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953...	—	23	24
Do. Ann. £1 per ann. (less 1)	—	24½	25
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4 p.c.	—	121	124
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	140	148
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	128	130
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	121	123
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	115	117
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c.	100	128	130
Rohilkd and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c.	4½	4	4½
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p.c.	100	122	124
Do. do. 5 p.c. shares	5	—	—
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	127	129
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	—	—
South Mahratta Gua., Ltd. ...	20	102	103
Do. do. ...	5	10	10½
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua.	20	19½	20
Do. Do. Do.	15	—	—
West of India Port., Ltd. ...	20	18	19

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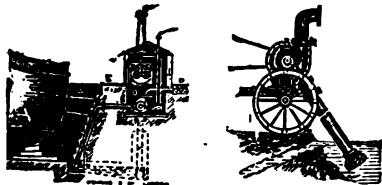
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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1886.

## Notes of the Week.

THE overland mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 2nd April; from Calcutta, Madras, and Allahabad to the 31st March.

FROM Burma there is that best of all news—none whatever.

TELEGRAPHING from Calcutta, under date April 18, the *Times* Correspondent informs us of the Viceroy's arrival at Simla on the 12th. "There is, however," he adds, "a report current that Lord Dufferin will return here when the rains set in, in June or July. No Viceroy has spent a summer in Calcutta since Lord Northbrook did so during the Bengal famine, in 1874; and it is not likely that the rumour has any good foundation. It is certain that any proposal to abandon Simla, even for one season, would be vigorously opposed by the crowd of officials who follow the Viceroy thither annually; and there is only too much reason to believe that their opposition would be supported by the India Office, and that it would be too powerful for even so strong a man as Lord Dufferin to overcome. Simla is likely to continue the Indian capital for the greater part of the year until some great disaster teaches the Government the folly of living apart from the country and the people which they govern."

THE sittings of the Finance Commission (he states) which are private, have commenced, and the method of procedure is stated to resemble that adopted by the Viceroy's Council, in that each member has had one department, or head of expenditure, allotted to him, with a view to his examining it thoroughly, and submitting suggestions to the entire body of the Commission. Before going to Simla, Mr. Elliot, President of the Commission, and Mr. Cunningham, had lengthened discussions with the Governments of Bengal and the North-West Provinces; and it is probable that, in the course of the summer, some, or all, of the Commissioners will visit the capitals of other Provinces.

THE Commander-in-Chief seems determined to make a most thorough survey of the frontier defences. On his return from Beloochistan he went to Kurrachee, where he arrived on Friday. On Sunday he was to start for Peshawur, whence he will examine the Khyber, and the posts in that direction; after which he will join the Government at Simla.

SOME experiments have been successfully made on the Indus Valley Railway in running locomotives fired with petroleum; and it seems likely that the frontier railway engines will before long derive their fuel from the oil wells near Sibi.

ON the same authority we are informed that the new furlough rules for the Staff Corps, lately sanctioned by the Secretary of State, and published last week, do not appear to give satisfaction to the officers, as they are, in many respects, less liberal than those recommended by the Indian Government. It is felt also to be a great mistake that, instead of passing one set of rules for all officers, as the Indian Government proposed, the Secretary of State has retained the system of calling upon each officer to elect the rules under which he will take his leave.

THE Mysore Government has established a mining department, for the purpose of making a thorough examination of all auriferous reefs in the State, and for the regulation of grants of mining concessions.

SCINDIA's health is said to be slowly improving, but he is still very weak.

IT is satisfactory to hear that "the abuses which have made the Calcutta Municipal Administration a scandal to British India" are likely to be mitigated, if not altogether swept away, by the Bill for its reorganisation, which has been introduced into the Bengal Legislative Council. The city and its suburbs are to be united under one municipality, thus enabling the water supply and conservancy arrangements, which have done so much to check disease within the town, to be extended to the plague spots outside the present municipal boundary. The Government will relieve the city of the charge of supporting the police, and so set free the police-rate for purposes of sanitation. The inner Committee of the Corporation known as the Town Council will be reduced from its present unwieldy number—thirty—to ten, and its members will receive a small fee for each meeting. No further step will be taken with the Bill till November, the intermediate time being devoted to the collecting of opinions and criticisms.

*Apropos* of the hitch in the work of the Afghan Boundary Commission, owing to new and inadmissible Russian claims, Reuter tells us, under date April 17th:—

The semi-official *Journal de St. Pétersbourg*, alluding to-day to the unfavourable reports published by some foreign newspapers concerning an alleged hitch in the work of the Anglo-Russian Commission for the delimitation of the Afghan frontier, points out, that a task so complicated as the establishment of a normal boundary in almost totally unexplored regions, inhabited by half savage nomads, cannot but present numerous difficulties.

"Both Governments," adds the journal, "are animated by a pacific and friendly spirit. The Commissioners on both sides have instructions to continue their labours without regard to differences of opinion which may arise, and which will be referred to the two Governments by the respective Commissions at the conclusion of their labours."

RAILS have been laid on the Russian Transcaspien Railway to within 140 kilomètres of Sarakhs. The line will then have approached within 200 kilomètres of Herat. The well-informed *Political Correspondence* of Vienna, giving some details about the railway works, says that they have been pushed on with such rapid progress through the indefatigable activity of General Annenkoff. This officer having to keep the cost of the works within 16,000 roubles per kilomètre, found that this could only be done by training Native workmen. He began by employing 6,000 Tekkes and Mervians, and they showed themselves such expert navvies, that he is now employing 18,000 of them, at no higher wages than 33 copecks each per day. It has also been General Annenkoff's plan to construct the line without building stations, as he thinks the sites most convenient for these can best be determined after the railway has been in use for some time. Stone guardhouses and signal-boxes have, however, been erected at distances of 10 kilomètres apart all the way.

A CALCUTTA contemporary suggests that other "finds" besides Dalhousie's historical letter await utilization at Mandalay.

It might be well worth while for the Government of India to depute an experienced mechanical engineer to Mandalay to take stock of the machinery belonging to the late Burmese Government. We learn from an officer who visited the different workshops, if they can be so called, in and about the city, that the amount of machinery, much of it modern, and all imported by the ex-King's father, is almost incredible, and must have cost crores of rupees. There is a copper mill complete that has never been run, Nasmyth's hammers of great size, lathes and all kinds of mining and other machinery, a greater part of which has not been erected, lying about rusting in the jungle and in all sorts of out-of-the-way corners."

THE subjoined, which we take from the *Times of India*, is suggestive. Litigation in Sleepy Hollow ought to be—we have an idea that it is!—costly, if only to pay expenses. An instructive return might be prepared, showing, for the various Provinces, the cost per cent. of recovering at law, say a thousand rupees:—

The High-Court Judges of Madras, with thirty-one millions of inhabitants, cost the State Rs. 5,41,809; the High Court Judges of the North-West Provinces, together with the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, with a population of forty-four millions, cost Rs. 2,91,000, and in Bombay, with only twenty-three millions, the cost was Rs. 2,23,000. In the Punjab, with its population of twenty-two millions, the High Court Judges only cost Rs. 1,96,000. The cost of the Original Branch of the High Court in Bengal (sixty-nine million inhabitants) is Rs. 1,91,000, while that of Bombay (twenty-two million inhabitants) is Rs. 2,44,000. The fact is no doubt capable of explanation, but it requires explanation.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette*, in speaking of the visit to Calcutta of Nizam-ul-Mulk, the son of the Chitral ruler, says that he may be regarded as one of the most notable persons who have visited the capital for some time. Chitral, as the *Gazette* rightly reminds us, is a country of no small importance to us; for it guards the exits, on this side, of some of the easiest passes over the Hindu Kush. Aman-ul-Mulk, the present ruler of Chitral, and father of the man who has gone to Calcutta, formerly held possession of Lower Chitral only. In 1870, or shortly afterwards, he expelled Mir Wali, the ruler of Upper Chitral—the man who murdered Mr. Hayward—and ten years later Pahlwan Khan, who was set up in Mir Wali's place, was likewise deposed, and the whole country brought under the rule of Aman-ul-Mulk. He is, therefore, a Chief whose friendship is worth courting; and the visit of his son to Calcutta may have the happiest results.

"ONE of the olden time." An Anglo-Indian, veritably of the old school, passed away at Arrah on the 6th of March, in the person of George Drummond, Esq., late of the Nan Sagal estate. Mr. Drummond landed in India in 1819, a boy of sixteen, and from the day of his landing never saw England, and with the locomotive he made his first acquaintance when the East Indian Railway extended their line from Buxar to Arrah in 1862. By way of compensation he had seen a good deal of life of a kind that is strange to the present generation, having been resident during the Nepal War at the frontier station of Malar, and having taken an active part in the guerilla warfare that was rife in the Shahabad district during 1857-58. His factory was plundered and burnt down by the rebels in the course of the Mutiny, but when order was restored he obtained a grant of land from Government for his services, which materially increased the value of his property. Here Mr. Drummond settled down and passed the remainder of his days, equally respected and liked by his European friends, and by the Natives of the country among whom he had made his home.—*Indian Chrouicle*.

THE first meeting of the Conference Committee appointed by the Prince of Wales, the Executive President of the Royal Commission, was held on Tuesday, at the Society of Arts—the Duke of Manchester presiding. The committee considered the question of conferences and lectures at the Exhibition, and appointed a small sub-committee to prepare a scheme. The committee propose to arrange for a series of lectures or papers on the different classes of products illustrated in the Exhibition, and they hope to be able to secure the assistance of qualified experts to deal with such subjects as food resources, timber supply, agricultural resources, textile fibres, &c. It is also proposed to arrange for the reading of papers on the resources of the Colonies individually.

It is always gratifying to find a Native, or Native-edited, paper which is satisfied with any single thing that is; so we are glad to see the composition of the Lords' contingent of the future Indian Committee approved by some of these journals. Here is one:—

Lord Northbrook has been appointed President of the Parliamentary Committee for the inquiry into Indian affairs. This is an excellent appointment, and will be hailed with delight all over India. The following peers will serve as members:—Duke of Norfolk, Duke of Buckingham, Marquis of Ripon, Earl of Derby, Earl of Cadogan, Earl of Kimberley, Earl of Northbrook, Earl of Lytton, Earl of Iddesleigh, Earl of Cranbrook, Lord Harris, Lord Elgin, Lord Napier of Magdala, Lord Revelstoke, and Lord Hobhouse. We have here an ex-Governor, three ex Viceroy, four

Secretaries of State, one Under-Secretary of State, one ex-Commander-in-Chief, and one ex-Law Member. The concentrated wisdom and experience of India will be found in the constitution of the Committee. We hope the batch of Commoners will be equally satisfactory.

OTHER journals complain of the whole thing as little better than a farce. The following are typical utterances. Says the *Yezdan Parast*:—

Though there was not the slightest chance of the Ministry changing their minds about the Committee of Inquiry, we think the Bombay people have not done well to stop the public meeting which was to have been held last Monday. We should have at least recorded our protest and kept ourselves in evidence before the English public.

The list of the Peers is (thinks the *Indu Prakash*) a fairly good one, though regret may be expressed that we miss one or two names in it which might well have been included in the list. But the list of Commoners is discouraging. Nearly all the retired Anglo-Indian gentlemen in Parliament, who are hostile to Native progress, have been chosen. We do not expect much from a Committee so carelessly formed. It is not likely, however, to endure long. Parliament will have to be dissolved ere long, and with it the Committee will go. The sooner it is smashed the better, perhaps.

The *Bombay Samachar* says that the nomination of the sixteen members of the House of Commons to serve on the Parliamentary Committee will be received with deep regret throughout the length and breadth of India. Notwithstanding that the Liberals and Conservatives have been equally divided, the composition of the Committee is such as will prove disadvantageous to the interests of India. Amongst the Liberals there are certain members, who are not much known to India, and among the Conservatives unfortunately there are many who are the avowed enemies of the country. The Indians will naturally be afraid of men like Lord Lytton, Sir Richard Temple, Sir James Fergusson, Sir Lewis Pelly, and Mr. Maclean, who have all been known to be unfriendly to them. The constitution of the Committee, says the paper, is a sore disappointment, and there are hardly any hopes entertained of such a Committee doing any good to the country.

The *Jam-i-Jamshed* says that the nomination in the Committee of the members of the House of Commons is not so satisfactory as that of the House of Lords. There are a few good men appointed on the Committee, but some are known to be opposed to the interests of this country. The paper considers it very unfortunate to India that Mr. Maclean should have been appointed on the Parliamentary Committee. India would have become satisfied with half the number of the Committee, provided Mr. Maclean had not been appointed to serve on it.

THE Bombay Native papers generally are dissatisfied with the resolution issued by Government on the report made to them by the Abkari Commission. The *East Gofar*, writing upon the subject, says that the publication of the Abkari Commission report has now been long delayed by Government, and it is now hoped that in order that the public may be in a better position to compare the recommendations of the Commission with the resolution issued by Government on the subject, their report will soon be allowed to see the light of day. According to the resolution Government appear to be on all fours with certain recommendations of the Commission; and it is very disappointing that certain other recommendations of the Commission arrived at by them after a strict examination of witnesses and mature deliberation should have been disregarded. The Commission themselves have not in the first place recommended all the reasonable concessions asked by those affected by the Abkari Law, and when Government choose to disregard such half-hearted recommendations, the grievances and complaints of the liquor sellers may be said to have been but partially remedied even in some important particulars. The Government have, no doubt, made concessions, but they are so few that it is no wonder if the public generally feel themselves dissatisfied and disappointed in their expectations.

We read in the *Englishman* that negotiations are in progress to extend the South Indian Railway into Travancore. Such an undertaking would do much to remove the comparative isolation of the prosperous little State, and is deserving of all encouragement.

It will be long ere infant-marriage is checked; but something has been attained, if its occurrence be thought

worthy of publicity. The *Bombay Guardian* says:—"Only the 23rd of last month (February) two Parsee marriages took place, one of which was between a bridegroom aged eight years and a bride aged three, and the other between a bridegroom aged eight and a bride aged four. The average age of the four was less than six years. Such marriages are, of course, unknown among Persians, and we have here just another illustration of the extent to which the Parsees who settled in India became Hinduized."

AFTER the marked depression in the rice trade of Rangoon during the past two official years, 1883-84 and 1884-85, it is refreshing, says the *Rangoon Gazette*, to have to report a large comparative increase in the transactions of the current official year. As it stands, the quantity of this cereal exported hence during the past two and a-half months is nearly 48,000 tons in excess of the shipments during the corresponding period in 1885, which amounted to about 168,000 tons only. But for the disturbances in the districts, the out-turn of paddy might have been appreciably larger, and the shipments correspondingly larger also.

INDIA COUNCIL REMITTANCES.—These seem still to go from bad to worse. The course of the Indian exchanges during the past week has been one of steady depression. The Indian export trade is quiet, and while rates have been daily and almost continuously declining, the India Council has not shown much disposition to restrict its drawings. Thirty lacs were offered on Wednesday, and twenty-three lacs were placed at prices ranging from ls. 5½d. to ls. 5¾d. per rupee for bills, and ls. 5¾d. to ls. 5½d. per rupee for transfers. The minimum rates were ½d. down for both bills and transfers, and applicants at the minimum prices received all they asked for; but as there is no difficulty in obtaining private allotments at low rates, the reduction has not steadied the market. The Indian rates of exchange now current are the lowest on record. This week only twenty lacs of Council Bills will be offered for tender. From April 1st to April 13th inclusive, the Council had granted remittances for Rs.28,31,000, realising £286,464. To the corresponding date last year Rs.78,78,700, realising £619,472, had been disposed of.

## Chit Chat.

THE Calcutta Municipality Commission and the Government of India are likely ere long to come to blows, consequent on the refusal of the former to impose an increased tax so as to meet expenditure for sanitary improvements; in other words, the Commissioners have rejected the advice of the "Burra Lords Sahib," and what then? Time will show.

WHAT is an "exceptionally brilliant ball?" Year after year it is customary to characterise each successive gathering of the mighty of the land as an unusually splendid affair. Obviously, then, either this is untrue, or previous meetings must have been failures. There is no escape from the dilemma.

SIR CORNER PETHERAM goes from the Bench in the North-West Provinces to the highest post in Bengal, much to the delight, it is said, of Sir A. Lyall, in whose side the independent-minded man of law was a constant thorn. This it is said is lamentable, but is it true?

WHEN the Fort of Gwalior was restored to the Maharajah Scindia, the tune played by the British troops, who mustered on the occasion, was "Tommy make room for your uncle." The bandmaster must possess a keen sense of the eternal fitness of things!

THE *Pioneer* castigates the *Daily News* in regard to Greece. "When it was announced that Lord Salisbury had joined the other great Powers to coerce Greece, the indignation of the *Daily News* knew no bounds. It declared that under no circumstances was such a policy admissible, and did all it could to make the matter a party question. To its astonishment Mr. Gladstone decided to adhere to Lord Salisbury's views—views as to the propriety of which there can be no question—and the *Daily News* had to justify in Mr. Gladstone what it denounced in Lord Salisbury. A revolution on its own axis had to be effected. This has not, as this mail shows, been very skilfully performed. Mr. Gladstone says the intrepid journal may threaten and even chas-

tise the Greeks because he loves them; Lord Salisbury may not, because he hates them. The argument is beneath contempt." Of course it is, but why break a fly on a wheel—what need bother about what the *Daily News* may or may not say?

## INDIA OFFICE NEWS.

THE following are the Leave Rules for the Indian Staff Corps published by the Government of India on 16th April, 1886:—

1. An officer may be granted privilege leave under such regulations as may from time to time be in force. Leave out of India, for no longer period than one year, capable of extension to two years' absence from duty, on the following pay:—

After appointment to the Staff Corps ... £200 a year.  
After the commencement of the 5th year's

service for pension		...	...	250	"
Do.	do.	15th	do.	do.	300
Do.	do.	20th	do.	do.	450
Do.	do.	25th	do.	do.	600
Do.	do.	30th	do.	do.	700

Leave in India, but for the period of one year only, on full military pay and half the Staff salary of appointment.

2. No extension of leave involving absence from duty for more than two years, whether taken in or out of India, can be granted except on specially urgent grounds and without pay.

3. An officer, unable on account of the state of his health to return to duty within the maximum period of two years' absence, will, unless he is under Rule 2 specially granted an extension of leave without pay, be placed on temporary half pay or the retired list, as the circumstances of the case may seem to require. An officer will also be liable to be placed on half pay or the retired list should his health require an undue amount of leave, whether in or out of India. This power will be exercised at the instance of the Government of his own Presidency should the officer be in India, or, should he be at home, by the Secretary of State in Council.

4. All leave in or out of India will count as service for pension.

5. Leave, whether it is leave in India or leave out of India, will not involve forfeiture of appointment, and may be granted at any time, but solely at the discretion of the Commanders-in-Chief of the several armies for officers serving directly under their orders, and by the Governor-General in Council or the Governors in Council for officers of civil departments of the Army or of Corps not under the direct orders of a Commander-in-Chief.

6. An officer on leave, whether in India or out of India, will be required to rejoin at once on being recalled to duty, unless certified by a Medical Board as unfit to do so.

7. The above Rules shall apply to officers whose admission to the Staff Corps shall bear date subsequent to the 30th June, 1886. Officers of the Staff Corps, including probationers, or of the Cavalry and Infantry lists of the Indian Army, in military employment, who may elect them within 12 months of that date. Officers applying for leave of any kind within that period must elect on making their application. Officers already on leave at date of promulgation must elect at once, and the new rules will apply to them from the date on which their notification of acceptance shall be received at either Army Headquarters, or by the Government of India, or by the Local Governments, or at the India Office at home, as the case may be. Officers in civil employ on that date, subsequently reverting to military duty, who may elect them within six months from the date of being replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, and such officers who may be on leave when so replaced must make their election at once. Those taking leave within the six months must make their election before going on leave. They shall not apply to officers in civil employ. Officers commanding divisions, districts, or brigades, or holding other appointments under special regulations as to leave of absence, who will continue subject to such regulations.

8. Officers who, under Rule 7, elect to come under them will count all previous leave as service for pension. The position of those who do not so elect will remain unchanged.

9. The Secretary of State in Council reserves the right of making any change in the foregoing regulations which circumstances may require.

The above rules, but with the scale of pay given below, will apply to officers of the Indian Medical Service whose admission to the Service shall bear date subsequent to the 30th June, 1886, and to those in military employment who may elect them within twelve months of that date:—

After arrival in India on first appointment ... £200 a year.

After the commencement of the 5th year's

service for pension		...	...	250	"
Do.	do.	10th	do.	do.	300
Do.	do.	15th	do.	do.	400
Do.	do.	20th	do.	do.	450
Do.	do.	25th	do.	do.	500

Officers on furlough will shortly receive a letter from the India Office calling upon them to state their election at once.

## NOTICES OF BOOKS.

## OCEANA; OR, ENGLAND AND HER COLONIES.\*

The excogitation of a great mind on a great subject can never be otherwise than welcome. In the present case a glimpse at what Mr. Froude has to tell us will serve to indicate that "Oceana" is a valuable and instructive volume, the pleasure and the profit to be derived therefrom being interwoven into such a homogeneous whole that it is not easy to say where one begins and the other ends.

On 18th January—the summer of the Antipodes—the party stepped ashore on the harbour of Adelaide. Fifty years ago the city was a mud swamp; now it can boast of broad quays and handsome streets, tasteful churches, fine public buildings, and all the outward tokens of thriving prosperity and ambitious energy. But the one circumstance which seemed to impress itself upon a stranger thus entering its midst was that it "is England still, and England at its best."

But if Adelaide was a "great thing" Melbourne was "a real wonder." "The splendid docks there were choked with ships loading and unloading. Huge steamers—five, six, or seven thousand tons—from all parts of the world, were lying round us or beside us. In the distance we saw the smoke of others. Between us and the city there seemed scarcely to be room for the vessels anchored there; from their masthead or stern the English flag blowing out proud and free, and welcoming us to Australia as to a second home. Steam launches, steam ferry boats, tugs, coasting steamers were flying to and fro, leaving behind them, alas! black volumes of smoke, through which the city loomed large as Liverpool." Again it is recorded that the city belikens English life, English society, English habits, English aspirations, English amusements. "Nothing strange, nothing created."

Scarce had the visitors "eaten the air of Melbourne" than they were whisked by train to Ballarat, a prosperous town in the wilderness, the outcome of the gold mania, to which it owes its existence. Conspicuous amongst its attractions is a magnificent park, possibly the finest in the whole world; "such variety, such splendour of colour, such sweetness, such grace in the distribution of the treasures collected there I had never found combined before, and never shall find again." This is the witness of Mr. Froude. Again, the testimony of the visitors was that the whole place was thoroughly English.

If, however, this lovely park was exquisite to a degree, the public gardens at Sydney, whither the travellers next bent their steps, must have approached very near in point of beauty. "The ground slopes from the town to the sea with inclining lawns, flower-beds, and the endless variety of the tropical flora; tall Norfolk Island pines tower up dark into the air, and grand walks wind for miles among continually varying landscapes which are framed by the openings in the foliage of the perfumed shrubs." The City was at the time in the fever of excitement. English troubles in the Soudan were at the thickest, and the Colony had offered a Contingent to aid the mother-country. Would the offer be accepted? The answer arrived when Mr. Froude was in the town, and he bears witness to the loyalty which prompted the people of Sydney to lend a helping hand, and the political sagacity which, for once, rose equal to the occasion when it accepted the service thus tendered. In the town, as elsewhere, the pulse was Australian pulse, but the blood was the blood of England.

A run of six days in an American steamer brought the sight-seers to the quay of Auckland, in New Zealand, a city rapid in its progress, but according to the testimony of the travellers destined to trouble when its power of borrowing came to an end. At present all is merry, blithe, and calm, yet a city preying on its own vitals cannot last; and it may be feared that when the shock comes many a family will experience that rude awakening which follows national folly and shortsightedness. Meanwhile the wanderer can find much to admire in the city, with its superb harbour, its noble university, its busy haunts and quiet nooks; while a trip to the celebrated "Terraces" in the interior of the island affords a sight which can never be seen elsewhere—a sight the glories of which no pen has ever succeeded in adequately depicting, and the beauties of which language may well despair to describe.

Again, the testimony is that the colony is English in its ways, a reflex of the old country, to which the colonial settlers owed their origin. If the Oceana be linked to our own country by all the ties of blood, of sentiment, of similarity of thought, and of harmony of feeling, cannot all the colonies be federated into one grand empire, able to withstand the shock of a world in arms? Cannot some scheme be devised calculated to draw tighter the bonds which link the two hemispheres in one embrace of love, affection, and esteem? Surely no more noble dream could flit before the imagination of the statesman, or rack the brain of those charged with a problem, the successful solution of which would bring incalculable benefits to the empire at large?

\* "Oceana; or, England and her Colonies." By James Anthony Froude. London: Longmans, Green and Co. 1886.

Want of judgment and lack of sympathy lost us America. Shall it be written thrice in the annals of this kingdom that Downing-street has been weighed in the balance and found wanting? It will not be the fault of Mr. Froude if such prove to be the case. He has expressed in clear and unmistakable terms the dangers, the difficulties of the position; he has warned, he has suggested. All that mortal man can do he has done, and if he should succeed in drawing public attention to the one great and glorious task of uniting us more closely with our Colonies—a task which has filled his brain with the most ardent enthusiasm, and engendered the most noble aspirations in his bosom—then, indeed, he will not have written in vain the fascinating and instructive account of his travels and travellings in the regions of "Oceana."

## THE INDIAN MAGAZINE.\*

Putting for the moment aside the continuation of Dr. Thornton's valuable paper on "The Vernacular Literature and Folklore of the Punjab," which attracted the attention of Oriental scholars when first printed in "The Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society," the two papers on "Caste, by a Kashmiri Pandit," and that on Mr. Nesfield's "Caste System of the North-West Provinces of India," are, perhaps, the *pièces de résistance* of the last number of this very well-edited periodical. Mr. J. B. Knight's review of Mr. Nesfield's important book enumerates in adequate detail the principal castes in a part of Hindostan where (probably owing, among other causes, to frequent intermarriages) the original broad distinction between Hindoos and Mahometans has been in some cases obliterated. Interesting instances are given of changes from one caste to another, as (p. 137) of Baris having imperceptibly "raised themselves into the ranks of Brahmanism." Curious, too, to read of the Chamar caste—"the field slave, the grass cutter, the remover of dead animals, the hide-skinner, and the carrion-eater, of the village"—that some have learnt English, and have become native doctors, "a profession well suited to their traditions, as they do not share in the objections felt by some of the higher castes to the use of the dissecting knife." This review of the caste system is continued in the April, and it is to be further touched on in a subsequent number, when we may have space to refer to it at greater length.

The "Kashmiri Pandit," in a very well written and well argued paper, approaches the subject of caste from an entirely different point of view, denying its beneficial social effects, ridiculing its artificial restrictions, and, in short, condemning it *in toto*. We have space for little more than the conclusion of his article (the whole of which is well worth reading), with which we must end the present notice. His main point is, that "Caste in Modern India is a mischievous institution, and, the sooner it is done away with the better." And, with this as his text, he winds up his discourse in the following words, the more remarkable as coming from a Pandit:—"My impression is, that modern and ancient civilization are incompatible with each other. The central idea of the one is progress, that of the other fixity: the one tests its intellectual and moral problems by their agreement with the past; the other seeks for their solution in the future. Between these antagonistic forces no artificial compromise is possible. I say artificial, because a natural compromise is going on, which no mortal hand can touch. The stationary spirit of ancient civilization has taken its refuge in caste; the progressive spirit of modern civilization is best manifested in a free scientific education. The caste system was maintainable, and, perhaps, rightly, when those who belonged to the privileged caste were really superior to others in intellect and humanity. But now, when popular education is daily spreading in India, casting the sympathies and aspirations of all classes into an intellectual mould, caste has become obsolete—standing in the midst of a tide of new ideas, as the one solitary rock of a continent that has now been washed away."

The April number, too, contains some articles which will attract the reader's attention. Such are, in particular, the paper on Lady Dufferin's Fund, in which the first annual report is commented on in terms of well-merited praise, and the sketch, at p. 217, of the arrangements made by Messrs. Cook, under contract with the Government of India, for the conveyance to Mecca of Indian pilgrims. It is not too much to say that, in concluding this contract, the Government have made a great stride in winning the sympathies of the Indian Moslem world. Last, but by no means as regarding it as of minor importance, we must mention the annual report of the Association (which was "taken as read" at their late meeting) as a conscientious record of good work well performed.

## THE MERCHANT SHIPPERS AND OCEAN TRAVELLERS' ATLAS.†

"The Merchant Shippers and Ocean Travellers' Atlas" is intended to meet a want which, in these days of universal wandering

\* "The Indian Magazine," March and April, 1886.

† "The Merchant Shippers and Ocean Travellers' Atlas." By T. Bidiman Johnston, F.R.G.S. London: Office of "Mercantile Shipping Register," E.



over the face of the globe, must of necessity be much felt. It is intended, not as a map of the interior of the various countries of the world, but only of the ports, and the various sea routes which connects them with the British Isles, the distances from England being added to the list of information. A model of clearness, the work is sure to be popular, if only that the publication is, we believe, the first of its sort other than the somewhat incomprehensible charts "used by navigators but not easily to be understood" by persons untrained in the art of seamanship.

#### TWENTY-ONE DAYS IN INDIA.\*

We are really glad to see another edition of a book which will not easily be surpassed for facetious delineation of things acutely observed by an entirely cynical eye. It is all plums—paste being conspicuous by its absence—and is as fresh on a second and third, as it was on a first, perusal.

#### OBITUARY.

—O—

GENERAL W. N. CUSTANCE, C.B., 11th HUSSARS.—We reproduce with pleasure the enclosed letter, addressed to our Calcutta contemporary, the *Statesman*, respecting the services of the above gallant officer; and are glad to repair our previous omission to do them justice in this column at the time of his decease:—

SIR,—Death has lately made sad havoc in the ranks of distinguished Anglo-Indians. Hardly has the cold turf closed upon the remains of General Wilson, when we hear of another hero of the Indian Mutiny having joined the silent majority. The home papers, received by the last mail, contain the intelligence of the death of General W. N. Custance, of the 11th Hussars. The bare mention of this gallant officer's name brings back to memory the dark days of the Sepoy Revolt, and the prominent part he took in quelling the rebellion. Had his advice been accepted, it is more than probable that the rising might have been nipped in the bud, and the terrible massacre which followed been averted. General Custance was born about the year 1811, and entered the Cavalry in 1831. He served with distinction in the Crimea from August 1855, taking part in the battle of Tchernaya and the siege and fall of Sebastopol, for which he received several decorations. In 1856 he was promoted to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy, and assumed command of the 6th Dragoon Guards—the Carabineers—at Meerut. It was on the evening of Sunday, the memorable 10th of May, 1857, that the Sepoys and troopers, after setting fire to their lines, and murdering some of their officers, who rushed up to the parade ground, in the vain hope that their presence might allay the irritation, took the road to Delhi to commit similar atrocities there. Colonel Custance saw at a glance where the danger lay, and he lost no time in calling upon General Hewett, commanding the station, and begged to be permitted to lead the Carabineers against the rebels, as also to allow the battalion of the 60th Rifles, forming part of the garrison, to follow him, promising at the same time that not a single sepoy trooper would reach his destination. But the decrepit old General, whose legitimate place was on the pension list, halted between the bugbear of responsibility and his plain duty to his country. It has been said that Colonel Custance once entertained the idea of acting on his own responsibility, but he was advised otherwise. The golden opportunity was lost, and what followed is a matter of history. For the next two years the gallant Colonel was engaged in a consecutive series of campaigns, including the affair of the Hindun, the engagement at Badle-ke-serai, and the siege of Delhi. He commanded the whole of the Irregular Cavalry under Sir Hope Grant, the 9th Lancers at the storming of Delhi, and the cavalry of Brigadier Showers' column during subsequent operations. He was in command of his own regiment and Hodson's Horse at the capture of the fortress of Kanound; and, also in command of the Carabineers and the 2nd Bengal Fusiliers, surprised the city of Furrucknuggur, and made the Nawab prisoner. He was present in the action of Bunkagaon in October, 1858, and also in the campaign in Oudh which followed, including the action of Mahondipore and Russolpore, the advance on and capture of the fortress of Mitondi, and the actions of Aligunj and Bishwa. He joined the Agra Field Force by forced marches, and commanded a wing of the Carabineers in the famous three months' pursuit of Tantia Topee through Rajpootana and Central India. For his services in India he received the thanks of the Governor-General in Council, was frequently mentioned in despatches, and obtained the medal with clasp, the brevet rank of Colonel, and was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath. He became Major-General in 1868, Lieutenant-General in 1877, and a General in 1880. He had held the Colonelcy of the 11th Hussars since 1875.—A. S.

\* "Twenty-one Days in India," being the Tour of Sir Ali Baba, K.C.B. By George Aberigh Mackay. Fourth edition. London W. H. Allen and Co. 1886.

MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM GRAY, BOMBAY ARMY.—We have to record the death of this officer, at Paris, at the age of sixty-one. The deceased entered the Army in 1845, and served with the Bombay Column in the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, being severely wounded at the siege of Mooltan. He was also employed in the Commissariat Department during the Persian War of 1856-57, for his services in which he obtained a brevet-majority. He attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in 1868, of Colonel in 1874, and of Major-General in 1875.

#### INDIA OFFICE.

APRIL 15.

##### ARRIVALS REPORTED.

###### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Major H. C. Fox, R.E., Capt. F. T. N. Spratt, R.E. Surg.-Maj. H. B. Purves, Col. G. C. De Pree, S.C.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. A. E. Leslie, S.C.

###### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—J. G. Silcock (Cov.), J. Christie, H. C. Fanshawe (Cov.).  
*Madras Estab.*—C. Powell, A. W. Peet, W. Wilson (Cov.).  
*Bombay Estab.*—J. W. A. Weir (Cov.), W. A. Talbot.

##### EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE

###### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Col. O. Barnes, S.C., four months' furlough; Major F. S. Carr, Inf., four months' furlough; Major C. E. Hallett, S.C., six months' furlough.  
*Madras Estab.*—Surg.-Maj. H. M. G. Archdale, S.C., 270 days.  
*Indian Marine.*—Mr. J. Clarke, 1st Grade Officer, six months' furlough.

###### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—E. O. Walker, furlough to October 15th, 1886; F. A. Chichester, three months' extraordinary leave on m.c.; J. Dixon, six months' extraordinary leave on m.c.; C. A. H. Wood, six months' s.c.; S. H. Hennessy, three months' s.c.  
*Madras Estab.*—G. F. Nepean Smith, four months' s.c.

##### PERMITTED TO RETURN.

###### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—G. K. Watts.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Sir F. H. Souter, C.S.I.

#### INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS

##### BIRTHS.

BAYLEY—March 22, at Simla, Lady Bayley, of a daughter.  
BROWNE—March 22, at Ootacamund, the wife of Surgeon-Major W. R. Browne, M.D., of a son.  
BURLTON-BENNET—March 26, at Umballa, the wife of Major Burlton-Bennet, of a son.  
DEANE—March 26, at Benares, the wife of Surgeon-Major A. Deane, M.D., Civil Surgeon, of a son.  
DOUIE—March 20, at Lahore, the wife of J. M. Douie, B.C.S., of a son.  
HEINIG—March 27, at Allahabad, the wife of Mr. R. L. Heinig, Forest Department, Bengal, of a daughter.  
RYVES—March 26, at Arrah, the wife of W. T. Ryves, Opium Department, of a daughter.  
REMFRY—March 21, at Calcutta, the wife of J. Remfry, Solicitor and Patent Agent, of a daughter.  
WEBSTER—March 9, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. F. Webster, I.G.S.N. Company, Limited, of a daughter.

##### MARRIAGES.

BEVERLEY-SMITH—March 24, at Calcutta, H. Beverley, of the Bengal Civil Service, to Emily Henrietta, widow of the late Major L. Smith.  
JOHNSON-DYSON—March 28, at Bankipur, Captain Sir H. Johnson, Bart., 1st Battalion K.O.L.I., to Ella, daughter of T. Dyson, Esq., late of the Bank of Bengal.

##### DEATHS.

GOLDNEY—March 22, at Darjeeling, E. Margaret, child of Captain F. Goldney, 43rd Assam Light Infantry, Adjutant Volunteer Rifles, aged 8 months.  
HUME—March 21, at Goruckpore, G. P. V. Hume, son of Lieut.-Colonel Sir G. Hume, aged 24 years.  
LAURENT—March 27, at Jullunder, Major F. A. S. D'A. de St. Laurent, 28th Punjab Infantry, aged 42 years.  
LEPELLEY—March 20, at Bankipur, E. B. LePelly, Assistant Engineer, P.W.D.  
SMITH—March 24, at Poona, Mr. R. F. Smith, Superintendent, Cantonment Conservancy, by an accidental fall, aged 53 years.  
SMITH—March 22, at Rindli, C. St. J. Mitchell, infant son of Major M. Smith, Royal Artillery, and Janie, his wife, aged 3 months.  
TATE—March 11, at Shaharanpore, N.W.P., E. C. J. Tate, late Commander (retired) Indian Marine, aged 63 years.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be *legible* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the INDIAN MAIL are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1886.

## MOFUSSIL JUDICIAL WORK IN BENGAL.

THE excellent Minute in which Mr. Justice Prinsep, of the Calcutta High Court, has embodied the results of his inspection of some of the Mofussil Courts in Bengal, contains much which well deserves the attention of the Governments of that, and of other, Provinces. The system of inspection, by a Judge of the Supreme Court, of the subordinate tribunals, is no new one, having, indeed, been inaugurated by the much-abused Sir Elijah Impey. But it has of late years fallen into desuetude; and even the officers presiding in Courts of lower rank than the High Court do not, so far as can be gathered from the Minute, seem to have any held regular inspection of the subordinate tribunals. In 1865, indeed, two Judges of the High Court made a complete inspection of the Courts at the headquarters of every district in the Province; and in 1875 the Courts of four districts were similarly inspected by one Judge; but, as our Lahore contemporary pertinently remarks, if these are the only occasions on which subordinate judicial offices have been visited and examined by superior authority during the last twenty years, it is small wonder that the state of affairs now brought to light is rather startling in some particulars. Inspections regularly performed and reported by Civil and Sessions Judges would have afforded the High Court ample opportunities of bringing abuses to the notice of Government and of suggesting remedies. Two things are especially needed, more men and better Courts. As regards the former a considerable portion of the Minute is devoted to showing how justice is starved, as it were, by the persistent refusal or neglect of the Government to provide anything like an adequate judicial agency; a refusal, or neglect, for which the enormous surplus revenue derived from litigation deprives the authorities of any excuse. The work, as far as it can be performed with a wholly inadequate staff of officers, is so well done that it leaves not very much to be desired. Mr. Prinsep, indeed, expressly says:—

The work is intelligently, carefully, and regularly done. . . . and as all Courts are notoriously overworked, I was not inclined to attach very great importance to what I regarded as comparatively small matters of detail. Such criticisms seemed to me to be more likely to discourage officers, whose zeal and devotion to the Service cannot be too highly commended, than, in the present state of the work, to bring about any very necessary improvement.

No man, however much a "glutton for work," has the power of doing more than a certain quantity, and the inevitable result ensues. "Some time ago," we read in another article on this most important subject, "when writing about the prevalence of fatal disease among the subordinate Judicial Service, we drew the attention of Government to the unusual amount of work generally thrown upon them." Nor is it possible that they should keep abreast of it. Consequently it falls into arrears, and we have complaints of the constant and indefinite postponements of contested suits; "a case being rarely tried on the day fixed for it, unless it promises to be a simple one, or is decided *ex parte*; and the almost complete neglect of matters connected with the execution of decrees—this important branch of the judicial business being left to the tender mercies of the *amlah*," who, of course, too often will not act unless roundly feed. The perpetual postponement of contested cases has become been an evil so serious that a subordinate Native Judge (Munsif) who should endeavour to remedy it in his own Court would suffer for his conscientious zeal. It is something when a Judge of the High Court has to write that a Munsif bold enough to do his duty in this respect, and to take contested cases on the day fixed, would become extremely unpopular. "He will," we read, "earn the unenviable reputation of being summary and unjust, complaints will be made everywhere in the Native Press anonymously to all his superiors in turn, until they reach the High Court, and even the Government. His labours to restore order will not be recognised, for his orders will, on appeal, be set aside by the subordinate judge; the cases being returned for re-trial. He will become disheartened, and he will probably suffer in promotion for the unfavourable reputation he has earned, without proper inquiry into its cause."

As if to add to the burdens of excessive work, it has to be performed in the most unsuitable places; nor can anything well be worse than the insufficient and inappropriate accommodation generally given to the subordinate Judicial Courts. Mr. Prinsep very justly characterises these as "hovels unfit for human habitation—dark, badly ventilated, and filthy." "In Hazeepore the Munsiff's Court is held in a dirty, dark *kutchah* bungalow; in Burrisal four Munsiff's are huddled together in a dirty dilapidated house, one of them sitting in an exposed side verandah indifferently protected by a slanting mat from sun and rain. At Jessore, though there are magnificent ranges of offices for the revenue and magisterial officers, and spacious accommodation, and 'æsthetic brick buildings' for even the post office and registration office, one of the Munsiffs holds his Court in a hut affording a striking contrast to the neighbouring houses." The contrast between the accommodation provided for the Judicial and the Executive Services is equally remarkable. Mr. Prinsep observes that while "the deputy magistrate lives in a comfortable building belonging to Government, the Munsif must be content with the best lodging that he can procure; and when his Court is often placed in a small village, the only lodging procurable is so unsuitable that he is forced to send his wife and family to his home."

We see no reason for this difference, as to accommodation, between two branches of the Government Service. One very strong instance comes before us as we write.

"We are told," writes a Calcutta contemporary, "that in Arrah, after a long correspondence extending over four years, sanction was given to the erection of Civil Courts, and materials were even collected, but, because the bricks were required for some other Department, they were subsequently removed and the matter allowed to be held in abeyance." Mr. Prinsep has done well in calling attention to the lamentable inadequacy, both of *pers onnel*, and of proper accommodation, in the subordinate Judicial Service; in Bengal, and, inferentially, in other parts of the country, and there is reason to entertain a confident hope that his tour will not have been taken, nor his Minute written, in vain.

#### THE STRANGERS' HOME FOR ASIATICS.

IN another column we give a condensed account of the annual meeting, held on the 15th April, of this admirable Institution, which, as we learn from the report, has been, like many other charitable establishments, sorely tried by the badness of the times, and the general depression, nowhere more severely felt than in the shipping trade. Seamen have not, indeed, been turned from the hospitable doors to perish in misery in the dreary East-end streets. But those who have been received have, far more frequently than in former years, been unable to pay anything whatever towards the expenses of their maintenance, and a serious deficit has been the inevitable result.

The work done has been well done: nearly 700 men having been received into the Home during 1885 (117 more than in the previous year), of whom but 52 remained there at the year's close, the others having been shipped and disposed of during the twelve months.

It is gratifying to learn that shipping masters at British outports have now generally adopted the plan of remitting the wages of crews, and sometimes of individuals, to the Home (to be received by the men on their arrival), in the shape of Seamen's Money Orders; this has gone far to protect many a seaman, inexperienced in the ways of waterside London, from the extortion, rascality, and vice, which are so rife in that quarter, and to which he probably would otherwise have fallen a ready victim.

The half-caste adventurer is as great a puzzle to deal with here, as our European "loafers" are in India. Of these the Report says, "that they have become more numerous of late years, and seem likely to increase. Last year they were no less than fifty-one. Some of them reached England with money in hand, but they beat about town in search of some good position, until they were broken down, and then they came to the Home. Many others arrived in the country destitute. As they were almost all mere landmen, they were a heavy burden on the Home, for, at the best, it was long before they could be placed in a crew, as many employers refused to take them on any conditions. Frequently there was no opportunity until some large steamer was leaving with a crush of passengers, and then perhaps one, or two, or three, would be engaged to assist the steward as saloon waiters, and so to work their way home, fortunate if they could obtain a nominal sum for their services, but never receiving sufficient to enable them to reduce the debt which they owed to the Home for board and lodging." So that they were practically a dead loss to the institution, which wisely fosters a spirit of independence among its inmates, by requiring them to make a contribution, however inadequate, towards the very considerable cost of their maintenance.

In no respect does the Charity shine, in our opinion, more than in the very moderate sum allotted for expenses of management; in this respect contrasting most favour-

ably with that large number of so-called Charitable institutions which build palatial residences for Treasurers, have splendid offices in expensive quarters of the town, and exist as much for the support of Secretaries and their staff as for the advantage of the people whom they profess to benefit. We know no charity the annual appeal on behalf of which to the liberality, of Anglo-Indians especially, deserves a warmer response.

#### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

##### BIRTHS.

- DOLBY—April 9, at Military-road, Cork, the wife of Captain S. S. O. Dolby, A.F.D., late 93rd Highlanders, prematurely, of a daughter, stillborn.  
 PIDGEON—April 9, at Grove Lodge, Ewart-grove, Wood-green, the wife of Captain A. Pidgeon, of a son.  
 PRESTON—April 11, at Great Yarmouth, the wife of Major Preston, R.A., of a daughter.  
 ST. CLAIR—April 12, at Southsea, the wife of Major T. S. St. Clair, Garrison Instructor, Southern District, of a daughter.  
 WODEHOUSE—April 13, at Old Lakenham, Norwich, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel K. Berkeley Wodehouse, 1st H.L.I., of a son.  
 WOGAN-BROWNE—April 9, at Whitegates, Frimley, the wife of Captain Wogan-Browne, 3rd Hussars, of a daughter.

##### MARRIAGES.

- AYLMER—MONTGOMERY—April 13, at Clearwell Church, John Algernon Aylmer, Captain 4th Dragoon Guards, of Courtown, county Kildare, Ireland, to Blanche (Mrs. George Montgomery), third daughter of T. Eveleigh Wyndham, Esq., of Clearwell Court, Gloucestershire.  
 FOSSE—BELL—March 25, at St. Ann's, Toronto, Frederick Montague de la Fosse, son of the late Charles E. de la Fosse, Captain Royal Artillery, to Mary Janet Graham, second daughter of the late Thomas Bell, Esq., Edinburgh.

##### DEATHS.

- CLEMENTS—April 11, suddenly, at Belmont, East Hoathly, Sussex, Caroline Sarah, wife of H. Topham Clements, late Captain 13th Hussars, and daughter of the late Captain Lucius Smith, 6th Bengal Light Cavalry, aged 53.  
 FLETCHER—April 8, at 5, Cambridge-road, Brighton, Judith, widow of Lieut.-Colonel Fletcher, Grenadier Guards, in her 91st year.  
 GRAY—April 6, at the Hotel du Louvre, Paris, Major-General William Gray, Her Majesty's Indian Army, retired, aged 61.  
 HALL—April 13, at Heighington, Durham, Colonel George Hall, in his 79th year.  
 MACDONNELL—April 14, at Hackbridge Lodge, Carshalton, Surrey, Emily Rutson, beloved wife of Lieut.-General Sir Alexander Macdonnell, K.C.B., aged 44.  
 PICKFORD—April 13, William Henry Pickford, formerly Surgeon-Major Grenadier Guards, and late Surgeon-Major Scots Guards, in his 52nd year.  
 SPRING—April 13, at Malta, Lieut. Charles Gordon Spring, R.N., eldest son of the late Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Spring, and Mary Spring, Limesdale House, Chichester.  
 TURNER—April 9, at Culverlands, Farnham, Surrey, General John Turner, C.B., Colonel Commandant R.A.

ASIATIC STRANGERS' HOME.—The annual meeting of the Strangers' Home for Asiatics, South Sea Islanders, &c., took place at the Home in Limehouse on the afternoon of Tuesday last, and was unusually well attended, the large Hall of the Institution being well filled. The chair was taken at three by Sir James Ferguson, Bart., M.P., the late Governor of Bombay. The meeting having been opened with the reading of Scriptures and prayer by the Rev. W. Donne, Rector of Limehouse, the chairman expressed the pleasure he had in presiding on such an occasion, and his high appreciation of the objects of the Institution and the mode in which it was conducted. He apologized for being obliged to leave, however, immediately, as he had to hasten to the House to introduce his brother, who had just been elected as Conservative member for Ipswich. The chair having then been taken by the President of the Board of Directors, the Hon. Captain Maude, R.N., the Hon. Secretary then proceeded to read the Report, including that of the missionary, Rev. G. Small, M.A. The adoption of the Report was then moved by W. Seton Karr, Esq., late Secretary to the Government of Bengal, and seconded by an Indian gentleman, Sowji M. Wadia, Esq., Professor of Sanscrit at the University of Cambridge. The second Resolution, referring to the election, or re-election, of Directors and office-bearers, was proposed by Rev. Dr. W. Goul, formerly Medical Missionary at Swatou, and founder of the Hospital there, and seconded by another Indian young gentleman, L. G. Bhadbhade, Esq., of Balliol College, Oxford. Votes of thanks to the Chairman and the Hon. Secretary, J. H. Fergusson, Esq., having been proposed by General Sir Orfeur Cavenagh, K.C.S.I., &c., and duly seconded and passed, the meeting was concluded by the pronouncing of the Blessing by the Very Rev. Dean Bagot.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.

HOME.—April 13, Shannon (s), Calcutta.—14, Karamania (s), Calcutta.—15, Coriolanus, Calcutta.—17, Vesta (s), Calcutta.  
BOMBAY.—April 12, Ravenna (s), London.—13, Inchbarva (s), Newport.—17, Inchmornish (s), Liverpool.  
CALCUTTA.—April 14, Vega (s), Liverpool; Khedive (s).—15, Goorkha (s).  
MADRAS.—April 13, Khedive (s), London.

## DEPARTURES.

HOME.—April 12, Royal Alexandra, Calcutta.—14, Rosetta (s), Bombay; C ty of Venice (s), Calcutta; Sportaman (s), Bombay; Belgravia (s), Bombay.  
BOMBAY.—April 14, California (s), Liverpool.—16, Maulkins Tower (s), Marseilles.  
CALCUTTA.—April 16, Clan Macarthur (s), London.  
MADRAS.—April 13, Clan Mackenzie (s), Calcutta.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Nepaul*, from London, April 21; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, April 29; from Brindisi, May 3.

For Madras: From *Suez*: Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Lyall.  
For Bombay: Miss Sills. From *Brindisi*: Colonel J. G. D. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. T. Henderson, Mr. A. A. K. Campbell.  
For Calcutta: Miss M. E. Durden, Mr. Greaves, Mr. E. C. Payne, Mr. W. Sharp Fraser, Mr. John Still.

S.s. *Rohilla*, from London, April 28; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, May 6; from Brindisi, May 10.

For Bombay: Mrs. Cousens. From *Venice*: Mr. and Mrs. Hight, Miss Jefferson, Rev. A. B. Sole. From *Brindisi*: Colonel J. G. D. Walker, Capt. Sinclair, Colonel and Mrs. Greig, Colonel and Mrs. Strutt. From *Malta*: Mr. Robert Escombe.  
For *Malta*: Mr. Osborne, Mr. Woodhouse.

S.s. *Cathay*, from London, May 5; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, May 13; from Brindisi, May 17.

For Bombay: Mr. P. Corbet. From *Brindisi*: Colonel and Mrs. A. Wardrop, Miss Wardrop, Mr. F. Gruter, Mr. A. C. Trevor, Mr. Percy Smith. From *Venice*: Capt. Bellasis.

S.s. *Coromandel*, from London, May 5; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, May 13; from Brindisi, May 17.

For Calcutta: Mr. Hallett, Mr. J. McHardy, Mr. J. Halvee, Mrs. W. G. Glass.

S.s. *Surat*, from London, May 12; s.s. *Assam*, from Venice, May 20; from Brindisi, May 24.

For Bombay: Colonel Alexander. From *Brindisi*: Colonel C. J. Smith.

For Alexandria: From *Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, Miss Crane.

S.s. *Bengal*, from London, May 19; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, May 27; from Brindisi, May 31.

For Bombay: From *Brindisi*: Mr. E. C. Johnson.  
For Calcutta: Mrs. Anderson, Dr. R. C. Chandra, Mr. C. J. Davies.

S.s. *Peshawur*, from London, May 26; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, June 3; from Brindisi, June 7.

For Bombay: From *Brindisi*: Mr. Ewbank.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *India*, to sail April 28.

For Colombo: Mrs. Norman and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert F. Traill and infant, Mr. C. E. Rowlands, Rev. Arthur Dunnett.  
For Calcutta: Mr. C. K. S. Cadell, Mr. F. E. Appleton, Mr. J. H. Sykes.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Lalpoora*, to sail May 5.

For Kurrachee: Mrs. Etheridge.  
For Bombay: Mrs. Rawle.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Manora*, to sail May 12.

For Calcutta: Rev. W. G. Brockway.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Nuddea*, to sail June 9.

For Madras: Mr. Charles Kough.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. *Pekin*, Capt. A. Symons, March 29.

From London: Rev. R. R. Winter, Mrs. R. M. Clark, child and infant, Mrs. G. H. Morrish, Miss Spatham, Brigade-Surgeon H. E. Cate, Mrs. Young, Miss Pemberton, Mrs. Moleworth, Miss Irwin, Mrs. Cronan and two infants, Mrs. A. Sherringham, Major Gould, Mrs. Gould, Capt. Lowry, Lieut. Kirk, Lieut. De Vaux, Capt. Murphy, Lieut. Holfe, Capt. Dean, Lieut. Butler, Lieut. Cox, Surgeon Gordon, Surgeon Carr, Bandmaster Marshall, wife and three children.

From Suez: Hon. Mr. Justice West, Colonel and Mrs. Wooldridge, Mr. Flambyrdi.

From Brindisi: Colonel Johnstone, Mr. D. Gubbay, Mr. A. Chapman, Mr. J. G. Scott, Mr. H. Morrison, Mr. R. D. Buck, Mr. Abercrombie, Mr. C. E. Buckley, Mrs. Howe, Mr. Shilstone, Rev. M. Schuire.

At PLYMOUTH, per P. and O. s.s. *Shannon*, Capt. Murray, April 12.

From Calcutta: Miss A. Holker, Mr. and Mrs. Proctor, Miss Haynes, Mrs. R. J. Wimberley, Miss Wimberley, Hon. Justice Field, Misses Field, Mr. and Mrs. Strachan, Mr. and Mrs. Crowdy.

From Madras: Mrs. Powell, Mr. Ross, Mr. J. Cramp.

From Colombo: Mr. Mullens, Surgeon Clements.

From Suez: Mr. Taylor, Mr. Day.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Australia*, Capt. E. Ashdown, left Bombay, April 2.

For London: Mr. T. E. Brooks, Mrs. S. Campbell Thompson and child, Mrs. Quarrell, Mrs. J. E. Howard and Miss Howard, Mr. Edward Gordon, Mrs. H. W. Dobbie, Miss Keay, Mr. J. Hunt, Capt. S. Spencer Smith, R.N., Mrs. Evans and two children, Miss Burdon Sanderson and friend, Miss Robinson, Miss Box, Mr. and Mrs. James Hennessy, Mrs. Wilson and child, Colonel and Mrs. Aclon, Colonel C. Havelock, Mr. A. B. Struthers, Mr. Waller, Mr. and Mrs. A. Walker and three children, Mr. C. J. Webster, Mr. W. H. Block, Mr. Charles Du-Val, Mr. F. Pollard, Hon. Miss Moore, Mr. C. H. Moore, Mr. Grant Duff, Mrs. Abbott, child and infant.

For Brindisi: Mr. W. A. Bailward, Miss Bailward, Mr. G. F. Eastwood, Hon. C. Wilkins, Mr. George Richter, Mr. H. F. Wilkinson, Mr. G. W. Dance, Colonel Wimberley, Mr. Edwin Freshfield, Rev. A. J. King, Capt. Smith Cunningham, Mr. Stevenson, Mr. F. Lane, Mr. Handwin and three children, Mr. R. H. Elliot, Mr. B. Baker, Mr. W. Lonsdale, Colonel A. M. Rawlins, Surgeon-Major Sibthorpe, Mr. and Mrs. Twemlow.

For Marseilles: Mr. James Ellinger, Mrs. J. Henderson, Mrs. B. F. Finch and child, Mrs. C. P. Cooper and infant, Rev. and Mrs. Weitbrecht and child, Mrs. J. G. Caithness, Mrs. E. P. Gurdon and child, Colonel and Mrs. C. H. Plowden, Mrs. Stanley Carter, Mrs. Martin, Colonel Crookshank, Mr. Evan Gordon, Colonel James Miller, Mrs. Robertson, Mr. G. Carter, Mr. St. John Kneller, Mrs. and Miss Nelson Barlow, Mr. Berry White, Mr. and Mrs. Wilkins, Mr. F. Lang, Major S. H. V. A. Hammick, Mr. G. S. D. Dale, Mr. Sherer, Mr. A. B. Struthers, Mr. P. R. Wynne, Mr. Butler, Mr. Mackintosh, Mr. P. H. C. Hutchinson, Rev. A. C. Maitland, Mr. Joseph Soares, Major H. B. Hamilton.

For Venice: Colonel Phelps, Colonel T. V. Keays, Mr. Wense, Mr. Serbeck, Miss Scott, Mr. J. Crampton Doran, Mr. G. T. Mackenzie, Colonel R. Money, Miss Moore, Mr. G. J. Mackenzie, Mr. Fraser, Hon. P. Macfayden, Capt. Simpson.

For Suez: Prince Odoevesky Masloff, Colonel Timber.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Rosetta*, from London, April 14.

For Bombay: Mrs. Walker, Misses Stratton, Surgeon-Major Keelan, Mr. A. Porthouse, Mrs. Cheer, Colonel C. W. Wilson, Mr. Serrell, Miss Stegeman, Lieuts. C. F. Venner, W. L. H. Paget, T. P. Templer, Lieut. Col. Le Marchant, Lieut. P. O. Sandilands, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Haig and two children, Miss Hoare, Lieut. E. G. Gore, Mrs. Gervaine, Mrs. Spicer, Colonel Burgess.

For Malta: Sir W. and Lady Gordon and friend, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Hooker, Mr. and Mrs. Baring and two children, Mr. C. Landour, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, Mr. H. B. Armstrong, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Walker, Mr. Fox.

For Suez: Mr. E. Willett, Mr. C. H. Sargant, Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Rees, Mr. J. Wilson.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Chyebassa*, from London, April 14.

For Calcutta: Mr. J. A. and Miss Manning, Mr. H. Godfree, Mr. M. McGregor, Mr. Hasken and two children, Miss Hasken, Miss J. Hunt.

For Aden: Commander Burt, Mr. R. Clark.

For Madras: Mr. Watson, Major A. W. Ferrier.

For Colombo: Mr. W. K. Elwes, Mr. James C. Smith, Mr. A. W. Bell.

For Malta: Mr. C. J. Nelson, Mrs. Clarke and infant.

The following passages have been engaged:—

By the s.s. *Peshawur*, Capt. L. H. Moule, sailing on April 9.

For Brindisi: Mr. Theodore Thomas, Mr. Charles Mansbendel, Mr. C. Savage, Mr. H. Russell, Mr. C. E. Farren, Mr. W. B. Beestie, Surgeon J. Ward, Mr. Trevor, Mr. C. C. Walsh, Colonel H. Bengough.

For London: Mrs. W. Loch, child and infant, Masters Alick and Harry Jones, Miss Wood, Mr. H. C. Kennard, Mrs. Laurie and child, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Dare and infant, Mrs. Wrench and three children, Mrs. Noble and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. Davey and two children, Mrs. R. A. Gilchrist and two children, Mrs. Riddell's child, Surgeon-General F. F. Allen, Major and Mrs. Lamb, Dr. and Mrs. C. Cameron and three infants, Mr. Surfaraz Ali Abdul Ali, Mr. G. R. Macdonald, Mr. R. E. C. Grieve, Mr. Nelson Beaumont, Mr. and Mrs. Cotes, Sister Sophia, Sister Annette, Mrs. White, child and infant, Mr. Alston, Mr. G. Wilson, Mr. Troward and two children, Mr. Ibrahim Sahab D. Ahmadi, Miss Haig, Mrs. Badham and infant, Master Shouldbred, Miss James, Major J. H. Newell, Miss Richardson, Mr. Conduitt and two children, Mr. and Mrs. F. Hutchinson and infant.

For Venice: Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Robertson, Colonel Johnstone, Mr. H. Tremehere, Mr. Melitus, C.S., Capt. E. Nicholas.

For Suez: Colonel Powlett.



## Official Gazette.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, March 27.)

It is hereby notified for general information that the Assay Master of the Mint, Calcutta, and Bombay, will take rank in the 1st class of the Supplementary Graded List of Civil Offices, not reserved for members of the Covenanted Civil Service, dated Nov. 1, 1877.

**DOBSON**—The services of Surgeon E. F. H. Dobson are permanently placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

**FOX**, Mr. C. E., barrister-at-law, officiating Government advocate, British Burma, is confirmed in that appointment, from the 6th inst., vice Mr. C. F. E. Allen, resigned.

**BERKELEY**, Colonel J. C., officiating resident of the 2nd class, and officiating resident in Nipal, is appointed to be a resident of the 2nd class, and Governor-General's Agent at Baroda, sub pro tem., from the date of assuming charge.

**WILSON**, Major F. A., political agent of the 2nd class, is appointed to officiate as a resident of the 2nd class, and as resident in Nipal, from the date of assuming charge.

**MARTELLI**, Major N. C., political agent of the 3rd class, sub pro tem., is appointed temporarily to be an additional political agent of the 1st class, and is posted as political agent in Baghelhand, and superintendent of the Rewah State, from the date of assuming charge, during the absence on furlough of Major D. W. K. Barr.

**JACKSON**, Major F. H., assistant to the Governor-General's Agent at Baroda, in charge of the Amreli Mahals, and superintendent of his Highness the Gaekwar's contingent in Kattywar, is appointed to officiate as a resident of the 2nd class, and as Governor-General's Agent at Baroda, from March 4, pending the arrival of Colonel J. C. Berkeley.

**SCOTT**, Lieut. - Colonel W., assistant to the Governor-General's Agent at Baroda, in charge of the Okhamandal district, and commandant of the Wagheer Corps, is appointed to officiate as assistant to the Governor-General's Agent at Baroda, in charge of the Amreli Mahals, and as superintendent of H.H. the Gaekwar's Contingent in Kattywar, from Feb. 28, vice Major Jackson.

The following appointments are made, from dates of joining, during the absence, on furlough, of Colonel J. Miller, commandant of the Bhopal Battalion :—

**PEARCE**, Lieut. - Colonel G. R., commandant of the Malwa Bhil Corps, to officiate as commandant of the Bhopal Battalion.

**BIGNELL**, Captain E. D. F., adjutant Malwa Bhil Corps, to officiate as commandant, vice Lieut. - Colonel Pearce.

**WATSON**, Lieut. P. A., wing officer Bhopal Battalion, to officiate as adjutant Malwa Bhil Corps, vice Captain Bignell.

**CALDECOTT**, Surgeon-Major R., medical officer 2nd Regiment Central India Horse, is granted privilege leave for two months from Feb. 24, in anticipation of his appointment to officiate as residency surgeon at Indore, and as civil administrative medical officer in Central India.

**PEAT**, Lieut. - Colonel W. S., 2nd assistant to the Governor-General's Agent at Baroda, is appointed to officiate as assistant to the Governor-General's Agent at Baroda, from the date of assuming charge, during the absence on privilege leave of Captain J. H. Saller.

**CRAWFORD**, Lieut. C. M., East Yorkshire Regiment, officiating wing officer, on probation, 13th Regiment Bombay Infantry, is appointed to officiate, on probation, as wing officer in the Meywar Bill Corps, from date of joining, vice Lieut. 'C. E. Hodgson, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the military department.

**ROSS**, Colonel E. C., C.S.I., resident of the 2nd

class, and political resident in the Persian Gulf, is appointed to officiate as a resident of the 1st class and as resident at Hyderabad, from the date of assuming charge, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. J. G. Cordery.

**MILES**, Lieut. - Colonel S. B., political agent of the 1st class, is appointed to officiate as a resident of the 2nd class and as political resident in the Persian Gulf, from the date of assuming charge, during such time as Colonel E. C. Ross, C.S.I., may officiate as resident at Hyderabad.

**MOCKLER**, Lieut. - Colonel E., political agent of the 2nd class, sub pro tem., is posted as political agent at Muscat.

**ROBERTSON**, Mr. P. J. C., political assistant of the 1st class, is posted as assistant political agent at Basra.

**SCULLLEY**, Surgeon-Major J., deputy assay master, Bombay Mint, having, on his return from furlough, been appointed to officiate as deputy assay master, Calcutta Mint, assumed charge of his duties on March 19.

#### MILITARY.

The command and staff of the field force in Upper Burma are reconstituted as follows :—

**WHITE**, Brigadier-General G. S., aide-de-camp, C.B., half-pay, commanding (headquarters Mandalay).

**PROTHROE**, Lieut. - Colonel M., C.S.I., M.S.C., assistant adjutant and quartermaster-general.

**HENRY**, Captain G., R.E., deputy assistant adjutant and quartermaster-general.

**BUDGEN**, Lieut. - Col. W. T., R.A., commanding Royal Artillery, with an adjutant, appointed locally.

**WILKIESON**, Major C. B., R.E., Royal Engineers.

**FORBES**, Lieut. R. L., Hampshire Regiment, superintendent of army signalling.

**MACKINNON**, Surgeon-Major H. W., Medical Staff, principal medical officer.

#### FIRST BRIGADE.

Headquarters at Mandalay—including the civil districts of Shwebo, Upper and Lower Chindwin, Sagaing, Mandalay, Ava, Myingyan, Pagan, and Minhla.

**HODDING**, Colonel G. C., M.S.C., brigadier-general commanding.

**SIMPSON**, Major G., M.S.C., brigade-major, 11th Madras Infantry.

**HICKSON**, Captain S. A. E., R.E., deputy assistant adjutant and quartermaster-general.

#### SECOND BRIGADE.

Headquarters at Bhamo—including the districts of Bhamo, Myadaung, and Mogaung.

**GRIFFITH**, Colonel R., M.S.C., brigadier-general commanding.

**SCHALCH**, Captain V. A., Bengal Staff Corps, 11th Bengal Infantry.

**MILNE**, Captain R. L., Liverpool Regiment, deputy assistant adjutant and quartermaster-general.

**WHITE**, Brigadier-General G. S., will have the local rank of major-general whilst commanding the troops in Upper Burma.

All other appointments will cease, and those officers whose services are consequently not required in Upper Burma will return to their respective appointments or regiments.

**HODDING—GRIFFITH**—The following officers to have the temporary rank of brigadier-general (2nd class) whilst commanding brigades of the Field Force in Upper Burma :—Colonel G. C. Hoddington, Madras S.C., and Colonel R. Griffith, Madras S.C.

**MACKESY**, Colonel W. H., Bengal S.C., to officiate as superintendent and agent for army clothing, vice Colonel B. Walton, on furlough, dated March 18.

**LOWIS**, Lieutenant-Colonel R. F., R.A., inspector-general of ordnance, Bengal Circle, to be director-general of ordnance in India, vice Major-General T. E. Hughes, R.A., who vacates the appointment on being appointed an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, dated March 15.

**WALKER**, Colonel A., R.A., superintendent small arms ammunition factory, Kirkee, to be inspector-general of ordnance, vice Lieut. - Colonel R. F. Lowis, R.A., dated March 15.

**FIXOTT**, Captain J. L., R.A., officiating superintendent small arms ammunition factory, Kirkee, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Colonel A. Walker, R.A., dated March 15.

**SHEA**, Lieut. - Colonel H. J. F., R.A., to be superintendent of the gun-carriage factory at Fatehgarh from March 15, vice Major H. M. Mac-

kenzie, R.A., whose tenure of service in that appointment has expired.

**PALMER**, Lieut. H. I. E., Worcestershire Regiment, officiating wing officer 43rd Bengal Infantry, on probation, to be officiating squadron officer 5th Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, on probation, dated Feb. 18.

**BAYNES**, Lieut. C. E., R.A., to officiate as 3rd subaltern No. 3 (Peshawur) Mountain Battery, vice Lieut. F. A. L. Powell, R.A., appointed to the Ordnance Department, dated Feb. 20.

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to the Staff Corps, made by the Governments in India :—

**ANDERSON**, Lieut. W. P., Bengal Staff Corps, from the Scottish Rifles, to be lieutenant, dated June 16, 1883, but to rank from July 1, 1881.

**CRONIN**, Lieut. J. J., Bengal Staff Corps, from the Middlesex Regiment, to be lieutenant, dated Feb. 16, 1883, but to rank from July 1, 1881.

**DICK**, Lieut. A. R., Bengal Staff Corps, from the Border Regiment, to be lieutenant, dated July 29, 1884, but to rank from July 1, 1881.

**DONLON**, Conductor M., Ordnance Department, is transferred to the Pension Establishment.

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

**CUNNINGHAM**, Lieut. - Colonel E., Bengal Staff Corps, to be colonel, from March 20.

**RICHARDSON**, Captain and Brevet-Major G. L. R., Bengal Staff Corps, to be major, from March 23.

**MACMULLEN**, Major F. W., General List, Cavalry, Indian Army, to be lieutenant-colonel, from March 20.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the colonel's allowance, from March 20 :—

**GOUGH**, Major-General Sir C. J. S., K.C.B., V.C., Bengal Cavalry.

**BAMFIELD**, Colonel A. H., Bengal Staff Corps.

**CAPEL**, Lieut. - Colonel A. W., Cavalry, is permitted to retire from the service, from April 15, subject to H.M.'s approval.

#### FURLONGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

**MITFORD**, Colonel R. C. W., Bengal S.C. (p.a.), to July 25.

**MUIR**, Lieut. - Colonel W. J. W., Bengal S.C., political agent, 1st class, Rajputana (p.a.), for one year and 182 days.

**SANDERSON**, Lieut. - Colonel H. B., Bengal S.C., deputy judge advocate (m.c.), for one year.

**SMITH**, Major P. W., General List, Infantry, wing commander and second in command, Merwara Battalion (p.a.), for one year and 182 days.

**MACGREGOR**, Captain and Brevet-Major C. R., Bengal S.C., wing commander and second in command 44th Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for one year.

**MEADE**, Captain J. de C. D., Bengal S.C., squadron commander 8th Bengal Cavalry (p.a.), for two years.

**SHAKESPEAR**, Lieut. G. C. C., Bengal S.C., wing officer and adjutant 1st Infantry Hyderabad Contingent (p.a.), for one year.

**JOHNSON**, Lieut. C. E., B.S.C., wing officer 27th Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for one year.

**SMITH**, Lieut. T. H., B.S.C., squadron officer 12th Bengal Cavalry (p.a.), for one year.

**ROSS**, Surgeon-Major G. C. (m.c.), for one year.

**HUDSON**, Surgeon H. C. (m.c.), for 180 days.

**DOLBY**, Second Grade Apothecary R. H. (m.c.), for one year.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India :—

**CHESNEY**, Major-General G. T., C.S.I., R.E. (p.a.), for 245 days.

**HOWARD**, Major T., R.E. (m.c.), for three months.

**CARR**, Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain P., Commissariat Department (m.c.), for six months.

**DONOVAN**, Sub-Conductor J., P.W.D. (m.c.), for three months.

**SADLER**, Captain J. H., assistant to the Governor-General's Agent at Baroda, is granted privilege leave for three months, from April 5.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head Quarters Simla, March 20.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—



GRUTHER, Lieut. C. M. De, 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment, having passed by the higher standard in Hindustani, to be interpreter, dated December 20.

WOODHOUSE, Captain C. H., 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment, to be interpreter, there being no qualified subaltern available, dated December 31.

WOOD, Captain E. J. F., 10th Bengal Lancers, squadron commander, to move up in grade succession, vice Cook, dated September 18.

BLUTH, Captain F. A., squadron officer, to be squadron commander, vice Wood.

FASKEN, Lieut. W. H., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be squadron officer on probation, vice Blyth.

LESLIE, Lieut. W. C. C., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer 33rd Bengal Infantry, on probation, vice Fulton, transferred to the 2nd Battalion 1st Goorkhas.

LIMOND, Colonel D., C.B., Royal (Bengal) Engineers, is permitted to retire from the service on the pension and extra annuity to which he may be entitled, from March 7.

MACARTNEY, Major M. J., Royal (Bombay) Engineers, is permitted to retire from the service on the pension and extra annuity to which he may be entitled, from Feb. 28.

SANDES, Hon. Captain C., Army Pay Department, has been directed to proceed to India, and will arrive at Bombay about the end of March next. Captain Sandes is posted as paymaster to the 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment.

The officers named below have been declared by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, to have attained the higher standard in Hindustani, agreeably to section 24, Bengal Army Regulations:—

CRAWFORD, Lieut. G. R., Royal Lancashire Regiment, probationer, Staff Corps.

FASKEN, Lieut. W., Lincolnshire Regiment, probationer, Staff Corps.

DAVIS, Lieut. C., Manchester Regiment, probationer, Staff Corps.

BRUCE, Lieut. C. D., 1st Battalion West Riding Regiment, to officiate as aide-de-camp to Major-General D. MacFarlan, commanding the Sirhind Division, vice Owen, relieved.

The following appointments have been made in the Sappers and Miners Regimental Order, from the 16th idem:—

MANN, Captain G. F., R.E., to be company commanders.

BARTON, Captain M. C., R.E., to be company commander.

RANDOLPH, Lieut. A. H., R.E., to be company commander.

STAFFORD, Lieut. H. L. C. R.E., to be company commander.

CAIRNES, Lieut. W. A., R.E., to be company commander.

HORNIBLOW, Lieut. F. H., R.E., to be company commander.

KING, Lieut. H. F., R.E., to be officiating company commander.

AYLMER, Lieut. F. J., R.E., to be officiating company commander.

PETRIE, Lieut. R. D., R.E., to be company officer.

O'MEARA, Lieut. W. A. J., R.E., to be company officer.

SERGEANT, Lieut. J. R. B., R.E., to be company officer.

MANN, Captain G. F., R.E., to officiate as second in command in room of Lieut.-Colonel Blood, officiating commandant, from Dec. 16, 1885, vice Captain H. P. Leach, R.E.

PETRE—SERJEANT—Lieut. R. D. Petre, R.E., and Lieut. J. R. B. Serjeant, R.E., to officiate as company commanders, vice Lieuts. Randolph and Aylmer, R.E., on leave in England.

#### FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

GOULBURN, Lieut. C. E., G Battery, A Brigade, R.H.A., for five months, on private affairs.

STANSFELD, Captain T. W. L., G Battery, 4th Brigade, R.A., for twelve months, on medical certificate.

GARNETT-BOTFIELD, Captain W. D., No. 7 Battery, 1st Brigade, R.A., for six months, on medical certificate.

GALINDO, Lieut. R. E., 14th Hussars, for three months, on private affairs.

PLEYDELL-BOUVERIE, Major the Hon. J., 17th Lancers, for fifteen months, on urgent private affairs.

HAMMICK, Major St. V. A., 1st Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

HAMMOND, Captain D. T., 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers, for twelve months, on private affairs.

PULSFORD, Quartermaster (Honorary Captain) C. H., 2nd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment, for twelve months, on private affairs.

LEGH, Lieut. H. C., 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, for fifteen months, on urgent private affairs.

GUILLE, Lieut. (Adjutant) J. S., 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment, for six months, on medical certificate.

HAMILTON, Lieut. W. D., 1st Battalion West Riding Regiment, for six months, on medical certificate.

FIDDES, Surgeon-Major J. M., for six months, on private affairs.

SLOGGETT, Surgeon A. T., for six months, on private affairs.

#### ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, March 11.)

GRAY, Captain M. A., officiating assistant commissioner, 1st grade, Golaghat, is transferred to Dhubri, and appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner, 4th grade.

GEID, Mr. B. G., C.S., assistant commissioner, has been permitted to avail himself of the full amount of furlough granted to him in Notification No. 23, dated Jan. 30, 1885.

MICHELL, Lieut.-Colonel T. B., on retirement from the service, made over charge of the treasury and office of deputy commissioner, Goalpara, to Captain M. A. Gray in the forenoon of March 2.

STACK, Mr. E., made over charge of the office of secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam to Mr. H. Z. Darrah, and availed himself of privilege leave in the forenoon of March 2.

MCCABE, Mr. R. B., reported his departure from India on furlough on Feb. 19.

MAXWELL, Captain H. St. P., reported his departure from India on furlough on Feb. 21.

GALT, Mr. E. A., assistant commissioner, received executive charge of the Nowgong treasury, relieving Babu Jagat Chandra Das, extra assistant commissioner, in the forenoon of March 1.

JEWETT—WINCKLER—In continuation of Notifications Nos. 12 and 13, dated March 2, Mr. T. H. Jewett, district engineer, made over, and Mr. G. W. Winckler received charge, of the Kamrup district on March 1. Mr. Jewett took over charge temporarily of the office of assistant to superintending engineer and assistant secretary to the chief commissioner in the P.W.D. on March 11.

#### BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, March 13.)

The following promotions are ordered from Feb. 22:—

DUKE, Mr. C. J. A., deputy commissioner, 4th grade, to be deputy commissioner, 3rd grade.

PARROTT, Captain B. A. N., assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to be deputy commissioner, 4th grade.

GREY, Captain W. F. H., assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to be assistant commissioner, 1st grade.

MACKAY, Mr. D. L. M., C.S., assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, to be assistant commissioner, 2nd grade.

HALL, Mr. W. T., C.S., assistant commissioner, 4th grade, to be assistant commissioner, 3rd grade.

HODGKINSON, Mr. G. J. S., C.S., made over charge of the office of commissioner of the Irrawaddy division to Mr. W. de Courcy Ireland, LL.D., on March 3.

SHAW, Mr. A. T. A., of the B.C.S., is appointed to be an assistant commissioner, 4th grade, in British Burma. Mr. Shaw reported his arrival in Rangoon on March 8, and is posted to the headquarters of the Akyab district.

HODGKINSON, Mr. G. J., C.S., assumed charge of his duties at Rangoon as commander on special duty, on March 6.

SAGE, Mr. E. M., assistant engineer, 1st grade, executive engineer, 4th grade (temporary rank), Tavoy division, is granted eighteen months' furlough, from the 8th inst.

SAGE—WHATT—Mr. E. M. Sage, executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, made over,

and Mr. J. C. Whatt, assistant engineer, 1st grade, received charge of the Tavoy division, on the 8th inst.

GREY—TABLETON—Captain W. F. H. Grey, deputy commissioner, made over, and Mr. J. T. Tarleton, inspector of police, received charge of the office of deputy commissioner, Arakan Hill Tracts on Feb. 24.

BAYNE—IRWIN—Mr. C. G. Bayne, C.S., and Mr. A. M. B. Irwin, C.S., assistant commissioners, respectively made over and received charge of the court and offices of the assistant commissioner, Paungde on March 1.

CAMPBELL—MOULTRIE—Mr. D. J. A. Campbell, C.S., assistant commissioner, and Mr. J. E. Moultrie, extra assistant commissioner, respectively made over and received charge of the court and offices of the assistant commissioner and sub-registrar of Kyauktou on March 1.

HILDEBRAND—MITCHELL—Mr. A. H. Hildebrand, deputy commissioner, and Mr. T. C. Mitchell, C.S., assistant commissioner, respectively made over and received charge of the Court and offices of the deputy commissioner, Tharawaddy district, on March 8.

TILLY, Mr. H. E., assistant commissioner, 4th grade, received charge of the office of assistant commissioner, Yandoon, from Mr. S. H. T. de la Courneuve, extra assistant commissioner, on Feb. 16.

#### MADRAS.

—o—

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

#### BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

#### MILITARY.

(Fort St. George Gazette, March 21.)

The following promotions are made, from March 17:—

PENNYCUICK, Lieut.-Colonel J., R.E., superintending engineer, second class, temporary rank.

CLARK, Major S.C., R.E., superintending engineer, third class, temporary rank.

CAMPBELL, Major D. McNeil, R.E., superintendent of works, temporary rank.

WILSON, Mr. F. J., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank.

YOUNG, Mr. B. H., assistant engineer, executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, from Feb. 27.

KNOWLES, Mr. W., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, from the Godavari Central Division to the Vizagapatam division, for duty on the Koraput Road.

MURRY, Mr. S. B., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, from the V. Circle, Presidency division, to the IV. Circle, for duty in the Nilgiri division.

FARINGTON, Colonel M. C., 1st Battalion South Yorkshire Regiment, to the Brigade Staff of the army, temporarily, with the rank of brigade-general, from the date of assuming command of the Nagpore force, vice Brigade-General G. S. White, V.C., C.B., commanding a brigade in Burma.

GORDON, Brigade-General B. L., C.B., R.A., to the Divisional Staff of the army, temporarily, with the local rank of major-general, from the date of assuming command of the British Burma Division.

The Right Hon. the Governor is pleased to make the following appointment on H.E.'s Personal Staff:—

WILLIAMS, Lieut. J. H., 1st Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, aide-de-camp, to act as aide-de-camp, vice Captain E. E. M. Lawford, who resigns at his own request, dated March 30.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Madras S.C., from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India:—

EREK, Lieut. J. C., 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, wing officer 29th Madras Infantry, dated March 5, 1884.

ORR, Colonel J. W., Staff Corps, is permitted to reside out of India.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the colonel's allowance, dated March 20th:—

PRENDERGAST, Colonel R. S. J., Cavalry.

The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India has permitted the undermentioned officers to retire from the service, subject to H.M.'s approval, from the dates specified :—

COLE, Colonel R. A., Staff Corps, dated Feb. 28.  
CONINGHAM, Colonel H. E., Staff Corps, dated Feb. 12.

The services of the undermentioned officer is placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India :—

BEVILLE, Lieut. C. F., probationer, Staff Corps.  
AUSTED, Captain F. H., Madras Artillery Volunteers, is permitted to resign his commission at his own request.

#### FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned commissioned and warrant officers are granted furlough out of India with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

MOBERLY, Colonel C. M., Staff Corps, deputy agent, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway (p.a.), for nine months.

SIMPSON, Captain C. H., Staff Corps, commandant H.E. the Governor's body guard (p.a.) for twenty months.

JONES, Lieut. F. L., Staff Corps, squadron officer and adjutant Madras Cavalry (p.a.), for one year.

HOLE, Lieut.-Colonel F., Staff Corps, superintendent of police, Malabar, is granted furlough (p.a.) out of India for two years, with ten days' subsidiary leave if he embark from Madras, or thirteen days if from Bombay.

CAVENDISH, Lieut. A. C., Malabar Volunteer Rifles, is granted leave out of India for one year.

(Head-Quarters, Ootacamund, March 26.)

FORDE, Lieut. L., Q Battery, 1st Brigade, is appointed to officiate as adjutant, Royal Artillery, Eastern District, as a temporary measure, vice Captain L. A. McClintock.

BREVILLE, Lieut. C. F., wing officer on probation, 33rd Regiment Madras Infantry, is directed to join the 1st Punjab Infantry as officiating wing officer.

COLLIER—Intimation has been received from the Director-General of Military Education that class Army Schoolmistress Mrs. E. Collier, attached to the depot at Wellington, has been promoted to the 2nd class, from Feb. 1.

MAYNE, Colonel J. O., Royal (late Madras) Engineers, is, with the sanction of Government, permitted to reside out of India.

THURBURN, Lieut. A. H., 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, whose exchange has been approved by the Horse Guards, is directed to return to England at his own expense.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed in Hindustani, according to the test specified opposite their names :—

FOX, Lieut. L. W., 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry, Lower Standard.

EWART, Lieut. R. H., 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment, Higher Standard.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following postings :—

LEWER, Surgeon-Major A., doing duty station hospital, Bangalore, to be senior medical officer south station hospital, Bangalore.

DICK, Surgeon-Major F. M.D., senior medical officer, station hospital, Rangoon, to be senior medical officer, north station hospital, Bangalore.

KILROY, Surgeon-Major P. L., in medical charge 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment Burma Field Force, to do duty station hospital, Bangalore.

HEATHER, Surgeon-Major D. C. W., senior medical officer of the station hospital, Toungoo, to do general Bangalore division and ceded district.

L'ESTRANGE, Surgeon-Major A. H., on arrival from England, to be senior medical officer station hospital, Rangoon.

O'DONNELL, Surgeon-Major R. W., doing duty station hospital, Toungoo, to be senior medical officer, station hospital, Toungoo.

ANDERSON, Surgeon J. M.B., in medical charge Q-1st Royal Artillery Burma Field Force (now at Madras), to do duty station hospital, Secunderabad.

DIXON, Surgeon A. L. H., on arrival from England, to do general duty, British Burma division.

DILLON, Surgeon H. V., on arrival from England, to do general duty, British Burma division.

BAYLOR, Surgeon H. T., on arrival from England, to do duty, Station Hospital, Madras.

#### FURLOUGHS.

LAGON, Mr. W., collector of Malabar, is granted special leave on urgent private affairs for six months, from or after April 23.

GOODRICH, Hon. H. St. A., collector of Bellary, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-four days, from or after April 1.

STOKES, Mr. G., acting sub-collector, Madura, is granted privilege leave for one month and eight days.

FOULKES, Rev. T., is granted privilege leave for three months, from May 7 or date of departure.

GITTENS, Rev. F. C., is granted privilege leave for three months, from April 13 or date of departure.

PELLEY—Privilege leave is granted to the Rev. C. H. Pelley for three months, from May 3, or date of departure.

ALLAN, Mr. A., to act as lay trustee of the church at Coonor during Captain Fuller's absence.

DOLL, Mr. H. F., is appointed to act as marriage registrar for the town of Madras during the absence of Mr. R. Parsons, on duty, at Ootacamund.

BRASIER, Mr. C. E., district forest officer, Tinnevely, privilege leave for three months, from or after the 5th prox.

## BOMBAY.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### MILITARY.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, March 26.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

CARNEGIE, Lieut. C. G., 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, a candidate for the Staff Corps, as wing officer 21st Regiment Bombay Infantry, on probation, dated March 23.

MACDOWALL, Surgeon-Major C. J. F., Indian Medical Service, to the medical charge 21st Regiment Bombay Infantry, vice Surgeon-Major Murphy, appointed superintendent of Mahabaleswar.

The undermentioned officers of the Medical Staff are placed on general duty in the circles stated against their names :—

BIRRELL, Surgeon W. G., Mhow.

HALL, Surgeon R. H., Sind.

AVETON, Surgeon S. T., Indian Medical Service, placed on general duty, Presidency Circle, is transferred to general duty, Mhow Circle.

WEIR—In anticipation of sanction to his retirement from service, Surgeon-Major C. J. Weir, Medical Staff, is permitted to return to England in the troopship *Malabar*, sailing on April 3.

#### FURLOUGHS.

BISHOP, Lieut. J. D. J., Gloucestershire Regiment (2nd Battalion), for twelve months, to England, on private affairs.

NEISH, Lieut. C. G., Royal Horse Artillery (I Battery B Brigade), for three months, to England, on very urgent private affairs.

BOULAY, Captain D. de la M. du, 7th Dragoon Guards, for nine months, to England, on medical certificate.

LINDESAY, Captain E., Loyal North Lancashire Regiment (1st Battalion), for 240 days, to England, on medical certificate.

O'BRIEN, Paymaster (Honorary Major) J. T., Army Pay Department, attached to China and Japan, for four months, on private affairs.

(Bombay Government Gazette, April 1.)

LYTTLETON-ANNESLEY—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to further extend Brigadier-General A. Lyttleton-Annesley's tenure of the appointment as adjutant-general until relieved by the officer appointed to succeed him.

BURKE—The services of Surgeon W. H. Burke, M.D., Indian Medical Service, are placed temporarily at the disposal of Government in the Civil Department.

#### FURLOUGHS.

HUNTER, Brigade-Surgeon G. Y., Indian Medical Department, is allowed furlough to Europe for six months, on medical certificate.

KINNEALLY, Assistant Apothecary A. J., Subordinate Medical Department, is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months, on medical certificate.

BALLIE, Lieut. R., Staff Corps, wing officer and quartermaster 20th Bombay Infantry, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on private affairs.

BARR—The furlough to Europe, on private affairs, granted to Major D. W. K. Barr, Staff Corps, political agent, Baghelkhand, and superintendent of Rewa, is for eight months, and not for one year and one hundred and eighty-two days.

LYON, Surgeon-Major I. R., I.M.S., chemical analyser to Government, and Professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence Grant Medical College, is allowed furlough to Europe for nine months on private affairs.

CARNEGIE, Lieut. C. G., 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, is appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, from March 23.

BLANEY, Honorary Surgeon R., Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, is permitted to resign his appointment.

HINDE, Deputy Surgeon-General G., C.B. M.S., is brought on the strength of H.M.'s British Forces in the Bombay command, from March 7.

FOOKS, Surgeon G. E., I.M.S., medical officer Sind-Pishin Railway, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on private affairs, from date of departure after April 13.

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## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## BOMBAY.—March 23.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 97½	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	100½	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	105	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1871 ...	—	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1872 ...	—	to	—
Paris Municipal Loan ...	—	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	92	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	—	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	100	to	—
Coorla Spinning Bonds ...	—	to	—

## BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
Bank of Bombay ...	Rs. all	10 pr. ct.	Rs. 712½
Bank of Bengal ...	all	10 pr. ct.	820
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr. ct.	580
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank ...	all	5½ pr. ct.	130
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	—	—	—
National Bank of India ...	£12½	5 pr. ct.	109

## PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	2,850	125	950
Albert Ginning Co. ...	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	100	1,110
Apollo ...	400	10	270
Bellary ...	1,000	25	535
Bombay Cotton ...	125	41½	220
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	—	—	—
Colaba ...	1,880	70	785
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	12	100
East India ...	1,000	130	1,385
Fort ...	8,500	150	2,625
French ...	all	45	610
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	—	—	—
Khangam ...	—	—	—
Mercantile ...	—	—	—
Mofussil Co. ...	400	30	412½
Manmar M. ...	all	45	245
New Berar ...	—	—	—
New Indian ...	125	9	150
Prince of Wales ...	500	160	670
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	—	—	—
Season ...	500	25	500
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	90	1,200
Sind ...	750	25	650
Volkart ...	1,000	20	750

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	90	1,425
Alfred Manufacturing ...	500	17½	850
Alliance Spinning ...	1,000	30	700
Albert Edward Mills ...	500	18½	450
Anglo-Indian ...	100	2	102
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) ...	—	—	—
Bhownagur Mills ...	100	—	8
Bombay United ...	1,000	20	945
Central India ...	500	25	700
Coorla Mills ...	1,000	20	645
D. Spinning ...	—	—	107½
Dhurumsey ...	—	—	—
Empress Co. ...	all	25	700
Franchise Potb. ...	1,000	25	535
Golam Bala ...	400	20	256
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	—	200
Hindustan ...	1,000	40	865
Hingunghat Mill ...	—	—	—
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	50	1,060
Imperial Cotton ...	500	20	450
Indian Manufacturing ...	—	—	—
James Greaves ...	400	—	560
Jaffer Ali ...	500	40	460
Jewraj Baloo ...	1,000	80	1,100
Khandesh ...	1,000	80	970
Khatiao Mackungee ...	1,000	40	870
Leopold ...	100	5	148
Madras United ...	1,000	160	2,900
Mahabulmees ...	1,000	35	600
Manockjee Petit ...	all	50	1,170
Mazagon ...	250	9	189½
Murari Goudlass ...	1,000	15	1,625
Nagam ...	—	—	—
National ...	1,000	40	500
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20	900
Oriental ...	625	19	565
Parrell ...	400	—	52½
People of India ...	—	6½	190
Prince of Wales ...	500	30	100
Sassoon ...	1,000	40	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	50	1,805
Soondorads ...	1,000	50	700
Southern India ...	500	20	405
Southern Mahratta ...	—	—	—
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	85	550
Western India ...	1,000	50	710

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	218-3-0	5 pr. ct.	380
Do. New £20 Shares ...	130-14-6	do.	350
Do. do. 65-7-8	do.	do.	20
Do. do. 1-13-1	do.	do.	830
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	190-15-5	c.	—
New £18 Shares ...	—	—	—

## MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	290
Bombay Ice Co. (A.) ...	600	108
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. (B) ...	1,500	3,675
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	11
Karachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100	45
Karachee Landing and Shipping ...	800	300

Kemp & Co. ...	175	830
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	25
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	58
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	22
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,650
Treacher and Co. ...	all	1,155
Thacker and Co. ...	all	180

## LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	700	700
Frere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	1,400	812½

## CALCUTTA.—March 29.

P.O.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Rs.	11 to	97 12
4 Promissory Notes ...	Rs. 97 11 to 97 12			
4 of 1870 (1885) ...	—	99 0 to		
4 of 1878-79 (1895) ...	—	101 0 to		
4 of 1879 (1898) (New Loan) ...	—	101 0 to		
4 of 1879 (Coupon) ...	—	—	to	—

## CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1865 (1885) ...	Rs. Paid off	—
6 of 1866 (1886) ...	100 0 to	—
6 of 1867 (1887) ...	101 8 to	—
6 of 1870 (1889) ...	102 8 to	—
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	103 0 to	—
5 of 1878 (1908) ...	99 0 to	—
5 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	99 0 to	—
4 of 1882 (1902) ...	93 12 to	—

## BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to
Agra Savings ...	100	125 to
Allahabad ...	100	193 to 195
Alliance of Simla ...	100	140 to
Bank of Bengal ...	500	84½ to 845
Do. of Upper India ...	100	130 to
Delhi and London ...	225	170 to
Himalaya ...	100	120 to
Mussoorie ...	100	100 to
National of India ...	£12½	116 to
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	105 to
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	325 to
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	90 to

## COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Paid.	Price.
Allpore Coal ...	100	125 to
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 5	Nominal.
Asiatic Jute ...	£10	Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10	145 to
Barnagor Jute ...	£10	71 to
Bengal Coal ...	1,000	1,350 to
B. Barnagor Copper (preface A. shares) ...	7s. 6d.	—
Do. Preferred B. Shares ...	41	2½ to 3½
Bengal Silk Co. ...	£100	1,200 to
Bonded Warehouse ...	445	270 to
Bowback Cotton Mills ...	100	36 to
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	50 to 51
Burrakur Coal ...	100	150 to 155
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100	109 to 110
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	85	91 to 92
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar ...	100	106 to 107
Chittore Hydraulic Press ...	100	76 to
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100	98 to 100
Dumbar Cotton Mills ...	100	33 to
Equitable Coal ...	250	150 to 160
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100	15 to 16
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	200	185 to 190
Gourepore ...	100	77 to
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100	98 to 94
Howrah Docking ...	500	110 to 115
Howrah Mills ...	100	66 to 67
India General Steam Navigation ...	100	98 to
Kamrhatti Jute Mills ...	50	90 to
Landing and Shipping ...	100	55 to
Murree Brewery ...	100	125 to
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100	100 to
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100	93 to 95
New Beerbrook Coal ...	100	79 to 80
Ramkistopore Press ...	100	60 to 61
Ranegunge Coal Association ...	100	45 to
Riverside Press ...	90	63 to 64
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	245 to 250
Seaboard Jute Manufacturing ...	100	43 to
Strand Bank Press ...	100	64 to
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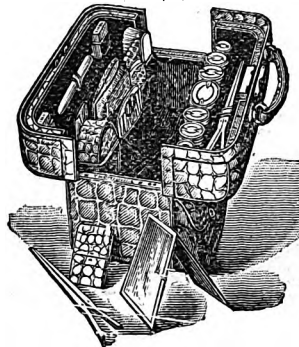
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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1886.

UPWARDS of a year has elapsed since the attempt was made to render ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL more popular in its style, and more interesting in its contents. With this object a vast amount of what was considered dry detail was omitted, and in place thereof more light and readable paragraphs were introduced; while, too, the reviews of books were entrusted to gentlemen whose names were it etiquette to reveal them would command public support and approbation. In many respects the verdict of the public has been favourable, and it is, perhaps, not presumptuous to assert that by a general consensus, what is done is done well; but there seems to be a like unanimity of opinion that the paper should contain more news of a nature to interest those who have friends and relatives in the East. It may be well, it is argued, to learn that a certain high functionary attended a ball at the Government House, Calcutta, and danced with various well-known and admired daughters of Eve; but it is none the less interesting to find that the same individual had been promoted in the Province of Babylon. "This ought ye to have done and not to have left the other undone" is the sentence passed. In these circumstances it behoves the proprietors to bow their heads in humble submission, and to comply with the wishes of the subscribers to the MAIL. On this intent it has been determined to restore the paper to its original size, while retaining the special features which were introduced a twelvemonth since; and it is trusted that this effort to consult the views of patrons and subscribers may meet with general approval.

## General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE overland mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 9th April; from Calcutta, Madras, and Allahabad to the 7th April.

THE Viceroy and Lady Dufferin have gone to Simla. *En route* her ladyship laid the foundation stone of the Durbhangah hospital for women and children which the Maharajah intends to build at his own expense.

THE Indian subscription to Lady Dufferin's fund amounts to Rs.1,81,094-8-11.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS arrived in Quetta on April 6th. His Excellency visited several places of strategic importance on the Sind-Peshin line of communications.

GREAT progress has been made with the Quetta Railway. It is expected that the first train will be run into Hurnai in about six weeks' time.

THE mission to Tibet, which was the object of Mr. Colman Macaulay's visit to Pekin, has been finally sanctioned. It will set out from Darjeeling about the end of May.

THE new branch of the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway to Warangal, eighty-seven miles in length, was opened on Saturday by his Highness in person. Other extensions in connection with this railway are to be carried out. When these are completed the distance from Madras to Calcutta will be shortened by about seven or eight hundred miles. The railway will also open up the Singereni coalfields.

THE Bengal-Nagpore Railway is to run over three immense bridges, namely, the Brahmini, Elb, and Damuda

villages. The last will span a waterway half-a-mile in width, and cost Rs. 13,00,000.

THE Government of India has ordered estimates for the survey of a railway from Mandalay to Tounghoo.

TRADE in the Upper Irrawaddy Valley is said to be rapidly reviving, especially between Burma and China.

ATTEMPTS are being made to establish an annual fair at Bhamo. The leaders of the people in the neighbourhood have been invited to co-operate.

It is said that there is much valuable timber and teak in the Upper Irrawaddy Valley, as well as gold and ivory.

SEVERAL formidable gangs of dacoits are on the war-path in Lower Burma, and it is a fact of considerable significance that the recent military reinforcements were called for not on account of any irruption in Upper Burma, but on account of the lawlessness and disorder in the Lower Province.

THE forces in Burma will continue to be under the orders of the Government of India and the Commander-in-Chief in India.

THE Court of Inquiry into Colonel Hooper's case, which has been sitting at Mandalay, has concluded its work. It was composed of Colonel Lowndes, head of the Burma Police, Colonel Bell Kingsley of the Hampshire Regiment, and Major Dale of the Madras Pioneers. The evidence given before the Court has been sent to the Commander-in-Chief, who will in turn forward it to the Viceroy. The Court has not yet been made public.

THE two chief actors in the river expedition to Mandalay have now said farewell to Burma; General Sir Harry Prendergast and his former political officer, Colonel Sladen, have returned to Madras.

THE Government of India have sanctioned recruiting being continued until two new regiments of Goorkhas have been formed.

SIR CHARLES MACGREGOR's health compels him to go home for at least six months. Colonel W. C. Chawne, Commandant 2nd Punjab Infantry, the senior officer in the Frontier Force, will probably officiate during his absence.

MAJOR-GENERAL F. FLOOD has been appointed to the Divisional Staff on the Bombay Army.

DEPUTY-SURGEON COOK has been elected chairman of the Bombay Corporation.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS has confirmed the sentence of dismissal from the Service pronounced by the court-martial held on Lieutenant Hugh Macdonald, 1st Battalion the Border Regiment, on the charge of drunkenness. His Excellency refused to entertain the Court's recommendation to mercy, the prisoner having been tried and convicted once before of a similar offence.

ARRANGEMENTS are being made for locating as many as possible of the young soldiers from England in the hills, during the ensuing season. Standing camps to accommodate 400 each will be formed at Kasauli and Ranikhet; and probably one of the same size at Dalhousie.

It is said that Sir A. Lyall some time ago represented the expediency of establishing a Legislative Council in the North-West Provinces and Oudh, and that the project is now likely to be taken into serious consideration.

THE Judges who have been hearing the appeal, in which Dadajee Bhikajee seeks a restitution of conjugal rights with Rukhmibai, have reversed the decision of Mr. Justice Pinhey. The Court has also remanded the case for a decision on its merits after hearing the defendant's case.

It has been finally decided that the installation of the Maharajah of Cashmere should take place on May 9. The Government of India will be represented by Sir Charles Aitchison.

THE Maharajah of Scindia still continues unwell.

CONSIDERABLE damage has been done to the tea bushes in the western portion of the Terai on the boundary of Nepaul, by a severe hailstorm.

THE total outturn of tea from Assam, according to the returns for the past year supplied by district officers, was 51,126,199 lbs., or 1,045,008 lbs. less than the return of 1883. The average yield per acre for the whole province was 305 lbs.

THE chief news from Ceylon is the exceptionally favourable season experienced for coffee. Everyone who owns any of the old staple in fair cultivation, expects a good crop. The news from the Uva districts is most cheering, and also from Dikoya and other divisions of the Kandy side, where coffee has not been altogether superseded. This access of coffee crop will be an immense help to planters and business men, and to the Natives and the revenue during the coming year, and altogether will tend to strengthen the good position of the colony rapidly being established by tea.

THE salvage of the wrecked P. and O. steamer *Indus* is proceeding very satisfactorily. All the bullion has been recovered, over 200 chests of indigo and 15 bales of silk.

OBITUARY.—At Minloo, Burma, Lieutenant C. Frank Boileau, 2nd Queen's Own Bengal Native Infantry; at Rohilkhand, Captain W. M. Hearsay; at Lucknow, Rev. Father Norbert, O.C., Roman Catholic Chaplain.

## Notes of the Week.

At the opening of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition the second verse of "God save the Queen" is to be sung in Sanskrit from a translation made by Professor Max Müller. This is said to be intended as a compliment to India and the Indian visitors who will be present. But who is to sing it? If Madame Albani will make the attempt she will no doubt lend unexpected melody to the Professor's words. She need not fear criticism regarding their pronunciation, for there will not be many Sanskrit scholars amongst the "Indian visitors." Might not the compliment have been made more pointed, and to Her Majesty, by inviting the Indian visitors to sing a verse of the National Anthem in one of their own vernaculars?

The P. and O. steamer *Surat* has arrived with a number of Native citizens who will exhibit their crafts in the Court of the Indian Palace, and a number of waiters for the Royal Commission tea-rooms. The Bombay "boy" or the Bengal "*Kitmutgar*," may yet be a formidable rival in London to the German *Kellner*.

A STATEMENT which had about it the "air of authority" has gone the round of the Press, to the effect that owing to the appearance of cholera at Brindisi it has been decided that the conveyance of the Indian mails by that route shall be temporarily suspended. The mail steamers will proceed up the Adriatic as far as Trieste, the trains to and from that place taking the Mont Cenis, Turin, Milan route. This will cause a delay of from twenty to twenty-four hours in the arrival of the mails in London! This was circumstantial enough, but it was further stated that the change has been adopted in order to evade the vexatious delays imposed on arrivals from the Italian port of Alexandria, where they undergo quarantine, and to avoid on the other hand the fumigating of homeward bound passengers and letters crossing the French frontier. Who is responsible for this *canard*, for such it is, as the P. and O. Company have requested its contradiction, and the Indian mails just to hand have arrived *via* Brindisi?

It will be very satisfactory if the same company will

contradict or explain the following taken from the columns of a military contemporary:—

It is, of course, a considerable boon to officers, especially to married ones, to be allowed a passage in one of the troopships when going to or returning from India. It is a matter of considerable saving to not over well-filled pockets in these days of diminishing rupees, and the authorities at home and in India have acted with a wise generosity in granting such passages when there happens to be sufficient accommodation on board. But it is now reported that the granting of such passages has been vetoed at the instance of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, whose directors have protested against an indulgence which competes with their profits. It is difficult to credit this rumour, for the Peninsular and Oriental Company, whose fortunes have been so much helped by carrying military men and their families to and from the East for so many years can best afford of all steamship companies in the world to be a little generous to poor men of the service. It is a company which has long enjoyed a splendid monopoly, and although it does not obtain the former handsome prices from its passengers, owing to the competition of other companies, it is still at the head of its rivals as a profitable commercial enterprise. If the report which has been pretty widely circulated be not true, it ought to be publicly or officially contradicted.

THE Conservatives of Clapham would appear to be interesting themselves in Indian questions, although it seems rather late in the day to fight over again the battle of the Ilbert Bill. This was, however, done last week at a meeting of the Clapham Registration Association, at which Sir Roper Lethbridge was to have presided but was unable to do so from indisposition. Mr. J. Rintoul Mitchell, a former editor of the *Calcutta Englishman*, was the chief speaker, and, in an address which the *Globe* describes as "eloquent, interesting and graphic," he informed his hearers that the only successful way of governing India was to double the present number of Civil Servants. "A discussion followed." We should think so.

ACCORDING to a Renter's telegram the disembarkation of the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh at Aden was due to the suggestion of the Indian Government that he should halt at that place until the question of his visit to India had been decided. It is now stated that if he chooses to remain in India he must take up his residence at Ootacamund, and that he will not be permitted to visit Bengal or the Punjab. This decision is hardly to be wondered at after the publication of the extraordinary proclamation which His Highness made to the Sikh nation renouncing Christianity, and taunting the British Government with ungenerous treatment and ingratitude for his "unswerving loyalty to the Empress of India." This proclamation we gave in our columns upwards of a week ago, but it has just made its appearance in the *Times* without any comment, beyond that of its being "a remarkable address."

THE MAHARAJAH has completely broken up the establishment kept for so many years in Suffolk, and the auctioneers are about to enter upon the sale, on the premises, of all the furniture and contents of Elveden-hall, beginning on the 27th inst. and continuing the sale each day up to the 5th of May inclusive. There is an immense quantity of the most costly and well made furniture, most of it in amboyna wood, with ebony inlay and gilt with ormolu mountings, of the most expensive and elaborate kind of work. Besides these are suites of Indian work in sandal wood, inlaid with ivory, covered in fine Italian needlework and velvets; suites of ebonised furniture inlaid in hard woods with ormolu mounts, and covered with cashmere embroideries; suites of splendid gilt chairs, settees, ottomans, &c., and numerous ornamental pieces of candelabra, stands, vases, plaques, statuettes, fountains, lamps, Sèvres and Dresden china, and a stud of horses. The sale is attracting much attention, and the catalogues, sold at 1s. each, are going off by the thousand.

It is to be hoped that our officers on the Afghan frontier have a liberal supply of warm clothing, for the thermometer seems to range from six to eighteen degrees below zero. Fifty degrees of frost is not bad. Spite, however, of this intense cold they manage to fiddle about with a pencil, as surveying is called in that icy region of eternal failure.

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)  
(Times Correspondents.)

APRIL 15.

A daring attempt was made to burn Mandalay this morning by bands of men sent by the Myinzaing Prince, the most formidable of the Alompra Pretenders.

The Burmese year 1248 commenced yesterday. For some days previous threatening notices were circulated in Mandalay, announcing that the beginning of the year would be signalled by the burning of the town. No special precautions were, however, taken by the local authorities.

The town was fired this morning by incendiaries at four, and the walled city in two places. One of the fires in the city extend to the Palace, and the Treasury, the Post-Office, and several other smaller buildings within the Palace enclosures were destroyed. The main buildings of the Palace are uninjured.

The fires began at 4 o'clock A.M. with the kindling of two in the southern part of the town, at some distance from the walled city. The troops turned out, and the fires were extinguished, after a large number of houses had been destroyed.

The soldiers had barely returned to quarters when the alarm was given, just at daybreak, that the southern portion of the town, adjoining the walled city, had been fired in two places. These fires were caused by a band of about fifty men, who had two white flags with them. The fires raged with great fury, destroying some hundreds of houses. The incendiaries, some of whom were on ponies, galloped from place to place, firing the houses. They were pursued by the police and military. Their flags were captured and one prisoner was taken. The incendiaries then retreated towards Amarapoor, and four men belonging to this band were captured later on near the Errakan Pagoda by a party of Madras Cavalry.

At daybreak a band of armed men who had entered the walled city on the previous evening attacked two Europeans, both military apothecaries, near the southern gate of the palace. They killed one, and mortally wounded the other. This band approached by letting themselves down over the ramparts. The police had received notice on the previous night that a body of rebels had entered the walled city, intending to attack it. The police, however, contented themselves with watching some suspected houses, but made no arrests.

When the troops left the walled city at daybreak to proceed to the fires, they found a body of fifty armed Burmese waiting at the southern gate until it was opened, apparently intending to then rush in and assist their confederates within the city.

At about eight o'clock it was discovered that the walled city had been fired in two places. Before these fresh fires were extinguished a large number of houses were destroyed.

More than a third of the walled city has now been burned. Sparks floating from one of the fires in the city ignited some of the buildings in the Palace, and the main building was with difficulty saved.

Soon after daybreak, while the fires were raging, a daring attack was made by a band of Dacoits on the houses of some rich Hindoo traders near the Royal Bazaar, in the heart of the town.

A great panic prevails, as it is announced that the attack will be renewed to-night. General White is taking precautionary measures to check any renewal of the disturbances.

Mr. Bernard and General White were both present in the town during the fires giving directions. The military and civil officers strenuously exerted themselves to check the progress of the flames. Colonel Protheroe, Adjutant-Generals Thirkell and White, and Mr. Thomson, the personal assistant of the Chief Commissioner, particularly distinguished themselves.

The military police from India are anxiously expected. The Burmese police are worse than useless.

APRIL 16.

There were no fires in Mandalay last night, as the town was strongly patrolled. The Dacoits, however, during the night attacked a house near the Royal Bazaar, and were fired on by the troops, three Dacoits being killed and two wounded.

While the town was on fire yesterday 300 of the Nyinzaing Prince's men attacked Yankeen Toung, three miles to the east of Mandalay. A naik and two Sepoy privates were killed, but the rebels were repulsed with a loss of fifteen men killed and many wounded. They returned in a southerly direction.

The body of Mr. Devine, the military apothecary, who was killed yesterday, was found in the city. It had been almost hacked to pieces. To-day the city gates were closed for three hours. The eastern quarter of the city was surrounded by the troops, and all the houses were searched by the police. Some arms were found and some arrests were made. The secretary of the ex-Queen Soopayah-lat, his brother, and another Burmese official were arrested yesterday and charged with having caused the fires.

The present staff of civil officers is altogether inadequate. If it be not increased the country is certain to continue in a disturbed state.

APRIL 18.

Intelligence was received by yesterday's mail from Bhamo that the force of 200 men under Captain Wace, which had been sent to attack the Kacheen Pankan Samba at a village in the hills thirty miles from Bhamo, had been repulsed. The Samba had raided on a Burmese village south of Bhamo, kidnapped villagers, and demanded ransom. Captain Wace's force met with many obstacles, in the shape of felled trees and barricades across the path, during the first day's march in the hills. They carried several strong and resolutely-defended stockades. Captain Wace was wounded in the hand. The next day Captain Lyle took the command, and the force carried another stockade, Captain Lyle being severely wounded. The number of wounded now reached two officers and seven men, and the force halted for the night. As they were encumbered with wounded and were opposed by a large number of Kacheens, it was decided to return to Bhamo. The next morning the Kacheens harassed the retreat, but the rear guard kept them off without any casualties.

General Norman left Bhamo on the day the expedition started. General Griffiths left to-day for Bhamo with a company of the 26th Punjaabee Regiment, further reinforcements being sent to Bhamo.

Considerable activity prevails among the insurgents, a large body of whom are assembled near Ava, which has been strongly reinforced. Kyouksai is menaced by the Myinzaing Prince, and troops have been despatched thither to-day.

Within a week two regiments of good Bengal troops will arrive in Mandalay, and the force at General White's disposal will then be ample to deal with the rebels.

Shoaklanmyo Woon, his brother, and son-in-law, or grandson of Thynadah Minghee, were arrested last evening. There are the strongest reasons for believing that they have intrigued with the rebels and supplied them with information. They will be detained at Akyah, but will not be tried. Shoaklanmyo will take six of his wives with him. These arrests are generally approved. Other prisoners have been arrested for firing the town, and will be prosecuted in the ordinary course. The walled city was again fired yesterday, but little damage was done. Mandalay is quiet, but the people are excited.

It is reported from Tsagain that Mr. Colquhoun, with the police and military under Captain Braddon, made a forced night march on the 16th against a body of Dacoits, who fled; twenty-five of the cavalry and a few mounted Burmese pursued, with the result that eleven of the rebels were killed and seventeen taken prisoners. One hundred head of dacoited cattle were recovered. Our loss was nil. Mr. Colquhoun took several Dacoits with his own hand. Mr. Colquhoun's vigour in dealing with this most troublesome district is much commended.

APRIL 19.

Captain Wace's force, which has been repulsed beyond Bhamo, consisted of two guns, sixty of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, a company of the 26th Punjab Infantry, and some sappers. Full details of the affair have not yet been received, but the retreat is believed to have been mainly due to the want of sufficient means of transport for the wounded. There is considerable activity among the insurgents in various districts. This morning a large band of Shans and Burmese tried to rush the Kyoukmyong station, on the Irrawaddy, twenty miles above Mandalay, but were repulsed with severe loss. Yesterday Major Aitken, R.A., attacked the insurgents in the Shwaybo district, which is again up, routing them, with a loss of fifty men. From Zenthien it is reported that on the 8th inst., near Bawhline, a convoy of carts was attacked. The Naik commanding the escort was killed, a sepoy was wounded, and seven cartloads of stores were carried off. The guard posted at Thayattin attacked the marauders, drove them away, and brought in the remaining cart and the wounded sepoy. During the recent disturbances at Mandalay twenty policemen were killed near the Arrakan Pagoda by dacoits and their arms were carried off.

CALCUTTA, April 18.

The Viceroy arrived at Simla last Monday, and all the departments of the Supreme Government are now established in their summer quarters. There is, however, a report current that Lord Dufferin will return here when the rains set in, in June or July. No Viceroy has spent a summer in Calcutta since Lord Northbrook did so during the Bengal famine, in 1874; and it is not likely that that rumour has any good foundation. It may be true, as is often stated, that Lord Dufferin likes heat and dislikes the climate of Simla; or it may be that he appreciates the evils of the Government burying itself for months in a remote hill-station; but it is certain that any proposal to abandon Simla, even for one season, would be vigorously opposed by the crowd of officials who follow the Viceroy thither annually; and there is only too much reason to believe that their opposition would be supported by the India Office, and that it would be too powerful for even so strong a man as Lord Dufferin to overcome. Simla is likely to continue the Indian capital for the greater part of the year until some great disaster teaches the Government the folly of living apart from the country and the people which they govern.

The Commission on the reduction of expenditure assembled at Simla on the 10th inst. Its meetings not being open to the public, nothing authentic has transpired regarding the proceedings; but



it is believed that the first subject for consideration will be the financial contracts between the Supreme and the Provincial Governments. It is stated also that each member has had one department or head of expenditure allotted to him, with a view to his examining it thoroughly and submitting suggestions to the entire body of the Commission. Before going to Simla Mr. Elliot, president of the Commission, and Mr. Cunningham had lengthened discussions with the Governments of Bengal and the North-West Provinces; and it is probable that in the course of the summer some or all of the Commissioners will visit the capitals of other provinces.

The Commander-in-Chief seems determined to make a most thorough survey of the frontier defences. On his return from Beloochistan he went to Kurrachee, where he arrived on Friday. To-day he starts from Peshawur, whence he will examine the Khyber, and the posts in that direction; after which he will join the Government at Simla.

The Bill for a reorganisation of the Calcutta Municipality, which has been introduced in the Bengal Legislative Council, proposes to effect considerable and, so far as can be judged at present, very salutary changes in the existing system. The city and its suburbs are to be united under one municipality, thus enabling the water supply and conservancy arrangements, which have done so much to check disease within the town, to be extended to the plague spots outside the present municipal boundary. The Government will relieve the city of the charge of supporting the police, and so set free the police rate for purposes of sanitation. The inner committee of the Corporation known as the Town Council will be reduced from its present unwieldy number—thirty—to ten, and its members will receive a small fee for each meeting. No further step will be taken with the Bill till November, the intermediate time being devoted to the collecting of opinions and criticisms. Possibly it will be much changed before it is finally passed; but it may be hoped that whatever form it may eventually take, it will mitigate, if not altogether sweep away, the abuses which have made the Calcutta municipal administration a scandal to British India.

The new furlough rules for the Staff Corps, lately sanctioned by the Secretary of State, were published last week. They do not appear to give satisfaction to the officers, as they are in many respects less liberal than those recommended by the Indian Government. It is felt also to be a great mistake that instead of passing one set of rules for all officers, as the Indian Government proposed, the Secretary of State has retained the system of calling upon each officer to elect the rules under which he will take his leave.

The Mysore Government has established a mining department for the purpose of making a thorough examination of all auriferous reefs in the State and for the regulation of grants of mining concessions.

Scindia's health is said to be slowly improving, but he is still very weak.

The greater portion of the property contained in the registered letter bag recently stolen from the Calcutta General Post Office has been recovered. A sorter has confessed to having taken the bag, with the help of some other *employés*, and has pointed out the place where the plunder was hidden. The accused has been sent before a magistrate.

Some experiments have been successfully made on the Indus Valley Railway in running locomotives fired with petroleum; and it seems likely that the frontier railway engines will before long derive their fuel from the oil wells near Sibi.

#### KARAWAL KHANA, MURGHAB VALLEY, APRIL 17.

The Commissions met to-day and will march towards the Oxus to-morrow.

No settlement of the difficulties that have been raised has as yet been effected.

#### CALCUTTA, APRIL 25.

The mass meeting of the ryots which was held at Junkergatchi last month has been followed by two similar gatherings—one at Seven Tanks, in the suburbs of Calcutta, the other at the sacred shrine of Tarkessur, in the Hooghly district. The latter of these, which took place last Sunday, is said to have attracted 20,000 ryots, who passed a series of resolutions expressing regret at the collapse of the Parliamentary Committee inquiry, a desire for the reconstitution of the Legislative Councils, and disapproval of certain Bills now pending before the Provincial Legislature. Amusements and spectacles of various sorts formed a feature of this as of the previous meetings; and there can be no doubt that the size of the assembly was due rather to the prospect of amusement than to any real wish to ventilate grievances. The Native newspapers lay great stress upon the importance of these meetings, describing them as signs of awakening natural life. But it is easy to over-estimate this importance, and it is probably not too much to say that nine-tenths of those present had never heard of the proposed Parliamentary Committee and cared nothing about the composition of the Indian Legislative Councils.

At the same time these events are not without a certain importance, if only as an example of the persistence of a small body of wirepullers and of the perfection which their organisation

is gradually attaining. The Natives have now learnt the lesson how to agitate, and evidently they mean to use it. There exists in each Presidency town, and especially in Calcutta, an active, energetic body of professional agitators, who are rapidly spreading a network of corresponding societies over the country. They will soon be, if they are not already, able to convoke an imposing meeting at any place and at any moment, and by a judicious intermixture of fireworks and open-air plays to attract thousands of ignorant peasants, who listen patiently to speeches which they do not understand, and who, as they express no dissent, are described as eagerly assenting to resolutions carefully prepared beforehand. One remarkable feature about this movement is that so far it is entirely confined to Hindoos. Hitherto the Mahomedans have kept altogether aloof, in spite of the efforts which have been made to draw them into it. It is impossible to say how long they will continue to resist the efforts made. It would be premature to say that this agitation has yet attained the stage of being politically dangerous. The leaders always profess loyalty to British rule and a desire to attain their ends by constitutional means, and it is to be hoped that their professions are true. If those leaders would postpone their political aspirations and turn their attention to more immediate and pressing questions of social reform—to the abolition of caste, of infant marriage, of enforced widowhood, and the thousand evils of Indian life—it would be impossible to feel anything but sympathy with them. The word, however, seems to have gone forth that social reform can wait. It will doubtless be long before England gives these agitators the Parliamentary institutions which they desire. It is not likely that their meetings will shake the stability of British rule; but it would be well if the Government gave them and their efforts more attention than it has hitherto given and kept a closer watch upon a movement which, whether for good or evil, is certainly a new and not unimportant phase in Indian politics.

More or less vague rumours continue to circulate to the effect that, notwithstanding the statements to the contrary, all is not yet going on well in Bhopal. It is known that the Begum has been allowed to dispense with the services of the Mahomedan gentleman whom the Indian Government lately nominated as Prime Minister, but who appears not to have succeeded in winning her confidence. Her desire is to procure the restoration to power of her husband, Mahomed Seedeck. That, however, is impossible, in view of the misrule which marked his administration. It seems probable that some English officer will be deputed to bring the State into order.

The opium revenue in the financial year which has just closed was worse than the estimate by 6,01,910 rupees, the deficiency being chiefly on the Bombay side. The increased sale of Bengal opium is seriously affecting the Malwa drug. It has been decided that 55,000 chests shall be sold during the current financial year.

Owing to the great heat and want of rain during the last fortnight the tea and indigo prospects are not so favourable as could be wished. The cry, "Want of rain," comes from all districts, and it is probable that a considerable portion of the spring sowings of indigo will have to be resown. The hail has done some damage to the tea plants in Sylhet and Cachar, and the blight is reported to be unusually early in Darjeeling.

The Commander-in-Chief arrived at Peshawur on the 18th inst., and proceeded thence through the Khyber to Lund-i-Khotal. He returned to Peshawur on Wednesday and started next day for Simla.

Thebaw, the two Queens, and their suite have arrived at Ratnagiri, where two bungalows have been provided for the party. The accounts of Thebaw's arrival describe him as looking comparatively unconcerned.

The Rangoon newspapers lately published and some Indian journals reproduced a document purporting to be a memorandum by the Viceroy on Burmese affairs. As its gist may have been telegraphed to England it may be well to mention that it was not intended as a State paper but merely as a private *aide-memoire* for Mr. Bernard's personal guidance concerning certain matters which happened to be occupying Lord Dufferin's attention at the time.

#### MANDALAY, APRIL 26.

Some further incendiary fires have occurred in the walled city, but without serious results. Some dacoities have been committed in the town, and the population is much excited, anticipating an attack by the Myinzaing Prince. Great abuses exist in connection with the Burmese police force, and these account to a large extent for the unsatisfactory condition of Mandalay.

The military force in Upper Burma consists of four batteries of artillery, three and a-half regiments of British Infantry, one regiment of Madras Cavalry, four companies of Sappers, and eleven regiments of Native Infantry. Reinforcements consisting of a half battalion of British Infantry, two regiments of Bombay Native Infantry, and one battery of mountain guns are coming from India. On their arrival General White will have 12,000 men available. The garrison of the lower Province is being reinforced

by a regiment of Native Infantry. The want of cavalry has been greatly felt in the recent operations.

As a large portion of the country is now being flooded for the rice crop, active operations in those districts must be suspended to a large extent for some months.

The general condition of the country is not improving; and the reports from the outlying districts are unsatisfactory. The Hlaythin Atwin Woon, the leading Burmese ex-Minister, has applied for and received permission to proceed to Calcutta, to reside there until the country is pacified.

The Bhamo mail has not arrived, and we have received no details of Captain Wace's repulse.

THERE are 230,000,000 cocoanut trees in the world, yielding 10,000,000,000 nuts every year!

THE Indus Valley State Railway is responsible for the largest number of fires in trains, fifteen out of the thirty-two having taken place on this wood-burning line. Eight passengers were killed, and twenty-four injured from causes other than accidents to trains, such as the crossing the line at stations, and falling out of carriages during the running of the trains. Twenty-six servants in the employ of railways or of contractors were killed and 114 injured, while performing duties connected directly with the transit of passengers and goods, from causes other than accidents to trains. Four persons were killed and two injured whilst passing over the line at level-crossings, forty-five were killed and fifteen injured by trespassing on the line, and eighteen committed suicide, and two were injured in attempting to commit suicide, and three were killed and three injured from miscellaneous causes. Besides the above, sixteen persons were killed and forty-six injured in railway yards, work-shops, &c., and seventy-two persons met their deaths in carriages and stations from causes unconnected with the working of trains.

THE Bombay Press takes a hopeful view of the declining rupee, judging from the following expression of opinion by the leading English organ of that Presidency:—"How much loss officials with fixed salaries in rupees have to suffer from the depreciation of the rupee is a matter not so easy to determine as is sometimes supposed. That they do suffer very severely was frankly admitted by the Viceroy and his Councillors, who lamented that they had to inflict an income-tax on salaries that had already suffered so severely by exchange. Every time we send £50 home, and have to pay Rs. 666 for the remittance, we seem to have a practical illustration of the fact, and an exact measure of the amount of loss sustained. Yet a consideration of some comforting facts and figures given in the *Economist* and *Statist* will show that the evil is at any rate not so great as is generally supposed, and that we certainly do not lose Rs. 166 whenever we pay Rs. 666 instead of Rs. 500 for £50. From the columns of these two financial newspapers we find clear evidence of the fact that the same causes which have depreciated silver as compared with gold have also led to a market fall in prices, so that each sovereign in England will now buy far more than it used to do in the days of two shilling rupees. This fall in prices is so great that, according to the *Statist*, an income of £445 will now go as far in England as an income of £500 went in 1870. As the real value of money is its general purchasing power, we ought to estimate our income not by the amount of gold into which they could be converted, but by our power of purchasing necessities and luxuries. Now it is generally admitted that the rupee in India has not depreciated in value. All the loss that we suffer from the changed relative value of the precious metals is sustained when we purchase imports from Europe or remit money home. An examination from the price lists issued by the European shops fifteen years ago will show that, in spite of the fall of the rupee, we do not really pay much more now for European goods purchased in India than we did in 1870. Some articles in the advertisements of that date are dearer, and others are cheaper than now, but on the average there is not much difference observable. Our loss in remittances home cannot indeed be denied, but it is satisfactory to learn on good authority that even this loss is at any rate diminished by the compensating action of the fall of prices in England. If we accept as substantially correct the estimate given by the *Statist*, which we have no reason to suspect of exaggeration, then we may conclude that whoever now remits home for the expenses of his family £445 enables them to live in the same comfort as a yearly remittance of £500 would have provided fifteen years ago. Therefore, in order to obtain as much of everything in England as was secured by an official who in 1870, when the rupee was nearly worth two shillings, remitted Rs. 5,000 yearly, we must remit not Rs. 6,666 but only Rs. 5,933, the equivalent of £445 at 1s. 6d. for the rupee. Looked at from this light, the loss, though still great, is not nearly so much as is usually supposed, and there is happily every reason to believe that, when prices in England have been still further adjusted to the present values of the precious metals, the purchasing power of English money in England will be still more increased, and the real loss by exchange as measured by the purchasing power of our rupees when converted into English sovereigns will be proportionately diminished."

## HOME PRESS.

THE *Times* considers that the attempt to burn Mandalay is the most serious attack that has been made upon the new order since we undertook the government of the country; and it is significant that the reckless attempt of the insurgents and dacoits has been made, not upon the English troops or officials, but upon the Burmese themselves and their possessions. It is pretty evident that we cannot permit this mode of waging war. The enemy has murdered a harmless European, a military apothecary, Mr. Devine; and has burned down a large part of the capital. This demands very swift and stern measures of repression; the more so as the Burmese are somewhat different from the other Eastern races, and are not at all apt to yield unless it becomes plain to them that the adversary is very much stronger than they. It seems certain that we have too small a staff for the present critical state of affairs in Burma. Annexations are not made in a day, nor without an infinity of trouble and worry; and it is a serious blunder to attempt to carry on the new government of an annexed country without a force strong enough to put down revolt with promptitude.

THE troubles in Burma are, notes the *Daily News*, becoming a source of serious anxiety to the Indian Government. Near Bhamo a British force has been compelled to retreat, two officers and some of the men being wounded. A police-station six miles from Mandalay has been attacked by a large body of dacoits, who overcame the police, and massacred twenty-three out of forty in cold blood. At other points the insurgents are showing increased audacity; and the resistance to the new government is growing in strength and violence. The position of military matters is far from reassuring; though it is hoped that a sufficient force to ensure order is already on its way. The whole course of affairs since the annexation has been unsatisfactory. It seems to have been carried out without sufficient consideration, or at least without sufficient force. We have no doubt that in the long run the change from the tyranny of Theebaw to British rule will result in benefit to the Burmese people and in advantage to India, but up to the present time neither of these results has been obtained. The Indian Government is suffering from the anarchy which had existed previous to the annexation, and part of the difficulty which has now arisen is probably the inevitable accompaniment of an effort to reduce the country to order. It is not entirely patriotic resistance to an enemy, though it is not mere dacoity. The Burmese probably prefer to be tyrannised over by their own native King rather than to be justly and kindly ruled by a foreign Power. The Indian Government, however, must send sufficient force to Mandalay to pacify the country, and the cost and trouble will probably impose a considerable burden on the Indian people before the task is fully accomplished.

THE RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA.—The *Novoe Vremya* has published some very severe and unfavourable criticisms of General Tcherniaieff's opinions on the Transcaspien Railway. General Tcherniaieff condemns the whole scheme of General Annenkoff's railway, both from a strategical and military and a commercial standpoint. He naturally claims superiority for the more northern route, officially discovered by himself while reigning at Tashkend, which has more than once been described in the *Times* as running from the bay, re-christened after the Czarevitch, on the Caspian, to Kungrad, on the Amu Daria. He always advocated the laying of a railway over this line. The more southern one since adopted is too near the Persian frontier, from which it would in certain circumstances be in great danger, unless guarded by a strong force of troops, who could not be sufficiently supplied with water, although arrangements have already been made for laying waterpipes along the railway. The greater part of the line is to be built upon shifting sand; and for this reason he considers the construction of the section from Merv to Bokhara as practically impossible. The only way would be to construct side-walls all the distance to keep off the sand; but for this there are neither wood nor stone. Even the Bokharans in some places, he says, plant tall poplars round their settlements for this purpose, but are often compelled to decamp to fresh pastures, when only the tops of these trees are left visible. He then launches the extraordinary opinion that an army 200,000 strong sent against the Anglo-Indian frontier could not be got over the line in less than three years from the declaration of war. The ruinous burden which the line will lay upon the Government is then described, and a special commission is recommended to investigate the matter on the spot, and control the construction. General Tcherniaieff also shares the opinion of M. Venuikoff, that in the Afghan frontier dispute England succeeded in locking Russia in among sandy deserts, and keeping the fertile southern valley of the Murghab for herself. Russia, he furthermore thinks, may soon be in the same position in regard to Bokhara as she now finds herself in as respects Belgrade and Sofia. The absurdity of the comparison is pointed out by the *Novoe Vremya*, which says that on the appearance of Kutta Tiura, the pretender, calling for a Russian occupation of that Khanate, Russia would certainly meet with no difficulty. England would not dare to interfere, as she has unjustifiably done in every other Russian

expedition in Central Asia. The General calls the railway an academical one, and the *Novoe Vremya* declares its opinion about it to be of a pessimistic and exaggerated character.

## INDIAN PRESS.

### BENGAL.

**BENGAL SILK.**—Rightly or wrongly, Bengal silk has always had a bad name, but it would appear from the prices now ruling that it is in every way as good as Italian, if not superior. All that can be urged against Bengal silk is that, owing to a certain want of firmness in the cocoon, the result of reeling is not all that might, perhaps, be desired. The producer of the Indian cocoon is, in some important respects, like his brother, the cultivator of the soil. You may point out to the latter how he may grow the best wheat in the world, but unless you can prove to him that the result will place more rupees to his credit, your teaching will be utterly disregarded. But the moment you show him that it is to his personal profit to use improved seed or better methods, the cultivator is surprisingly ready to take advantage of any counsel. In the same way the rearer of cocoons has found from practical experience the quantity of mulberry leaf it pays him best to allow his worms to consume in order to give him a certain gain, and to this present day it has been found impossible to convince him that it would pay to rear cocoons of the Italian quality. When he once sees this he will change his traditional tactics, but not till then.—*Englishman*.

### MADRAS.

**LOOKING UP.**—It is startling to find the £1 shares of the Mysore Gold Mining Company quoted in London at £8 15s., or at nearly nine times their original value, especially as, about three years ago, hardly anyone would look at them when offered at 2s. 6d. Yet the Conolly teak plantations at Nelambore, in the Malabar District, furnish a yet more remarkable example of what is known as "appreciation." They were commenced in 1840, and they now cover 3,435 acres. The expenditure by the Government thereon has been (including compound interest at 4 per cent per annum) about 10½ lakhs of rupees; and the receipts (also including interest) have been 7½ lakhs. So the Government is out of pocket about 2½ lakhs. In the year 1900, or fourteen years hence, the first regular felling of mature trees will commence; and it is computed by the experts of the Forest Department, that there will then be 15 millions of cubic feet of teak timber to be harvested, which, at minimum market prices, should realise 90 lakhs, or thirty-three times the capital invested. Mr. Conolly, the Collector of Malabar, to whose foresight and persistence the Government is mainly indebted for this magnificent property, was murdered by Moplahs at Calicut in 1865, a day or two after he had been informed of his appointment to Council. He left behind him a noble monument. Then the Government has something better than many a gold mine in its Cinchona Plantations on the Nilgiris. These estates, occupying an area of 850 acres, represent an outlay of £208,174 and the actual amount realised has been £199,260. So that virtually the Government has been recouped for its whole investment, and it now owns upwards of half a million of cinchona trees, of which a moiety are *Officinalis* and *Succirabra*. The Government is diligently increasing its plantations but this is misdirected energy, since it seriously checks private enterprise in the production of a most valuable commodity. The intervention of Government in the conservancy and extension of forests is essential in such a country as this, for private enterprise cannot wait for the growth of teak; but this cannot be alleged with regard to the cultivation of cinchona, coffee, tea, cotton, indigo, myrabolams, ground-nuts and other staples of commerce. Three or four years ago, the Government could have disposed of its cinchona, for a very large sum that a London syndicate was prepared to pay; but, at the present time, it would probably find it difficult to obtain an offer of half that amount.—*Mail*.

### BOMBAY.

**A CIVILIAN OF THE OLD SCHOOL.**—The mail to-day takes from the Bombay Presidency a fine type of a species unfortunately fast becoming extinct—the old school of Indian Civilian. Mr. E. P. Robertson belongs to a family who had done much to introduce a civilized government into the wild Deccan, and he has continued the traditions of his race. Thirty-five years have lapsed since Mr. Robertson joined the service as assistant collector and magistrate of Surat. In 1868 he was appointed on special duty to Bombay to report on Abkari lands, and from thence was transferred to Dharwar as acting collector. As collector of Dharwar Mr. Robertson made his name as an able and energetic administrator. During his rule (in those days collectors had some power) roads were made, bridges built, schools opened, and Dharwar became known throughout the Presidency as a model collectorate. The collector was the squire of the district, and being a good agriculturist, did much to improve the cotton and other agricultural products of his domain. Deep was the regret among the

cultivators, whose master and friend he had been, when Mr. Robertson left them to be Commissioner of the Central Division. Here, again, he showed the interest he took in the welfare of the ryot by strenuously resisting the policy that every farthing of the revenue should be gathered during the famine year. The Secretary of State upheld Mr. Robertson's view of the subject and large remissions were ordered to be made. Mr. Robertson proved himself as commissioner what he was as collector, a thoroughly practical administrator, who knew the wants and habits of the people. He knew their wants and habits, because as a keen sportsman and enthusiastic fisherman he came in contact with them. And those who know the natives best are those who like them most. By his departure to-day, the Government lose an honest and wise mentor, and the natives of this Presidency one who did not care to flatter them, but who devoted the best years of his life to promoting their welfare and happiness, and who fought strenuously that they should always be treated with equity and justice. He takes with him the best wishes of a large circle of friends who have enjoyed his old Indian hospitality and who owe to him innumerable acts of kindness.—*Times of India*.

## OBITUARY.

**COLONEL JOHN CHARLES CAMPBELL DAUNT, V.C.**, of the Bengal Staff Corps, who obtained the Victoria Cross for acts of heroism during the Indian Mutiny, died at Clifton last week, at the age of 53 years. He entered the Indian Army in 1852, and took part in the action with the mutineers of the Ramghur Battalion, at Chota Nagpore, on Oct. 2, 1857. The mutineers were, after a hard struggle, defeated, but not till they had killed or disabled one-third of our weak force, whom they mowed down with grape. Two of the enemy's guns caused great havoc in this way, and affairs looked critical, when, with Sergeant Denis Dynon, of the 53rd Regiment, Colonel (then Lieutenant) Daunt rushed forward, and, pistolling the artillerymen, silenced the guns. Again, on Nov. 2, at Nowadah, Behar, Daunt, with a few of Rattray's Sikhs, pursued a large body of mutineers of the 32nd Bengal Native Infantry into an enclosure, in driving them from which he was severely wounded, and the preservation of his party was mainly due to his gallantry. He was awarded the Victoria Cross, and subsequently served in the China campaign in 1858, being present at the affair with the braves of the White Cloud Mountains, at the repulse of the Chinese at the landing-pier, and at the Magazine Hill, receiving a medal for his services. The deeds of the heroes who rescued our Indian Empire from the grasp of the Bengal mutineers in 1857 bear repetition even after the lapse of a quarter of a century, and should nerve the hearts of the rising generation of soldiers to similar dauntless exploits in the preservation of the glorious heritage of empire bequeathed to them by their fathers.

**MANDALAY.**—The following candid remarks by a shrewd observer will be read with all the more interest because they were not intended to see the light. They are extracted from a private letter, dated Mandalay, 10th March:—"If love of travel or adventure ever suggests to you a visit to this place, resist the temptation. I got up here some weeks ago. The rail and river service between Rangoon and this place fitted in very well. We only stuck on a sand-bank once for a couple of hours. The boats are fairly comfortable. In our boat, however, one or two of the cabins were infested by ants, but the inmates had the alternative of sleeping on deck. The Viceroy's reception was very tame—a levée, a Native dance, and a great deal of dust. Lord Dufferin sat in a frock-coat and tall hat among a lot of genuine Native princesses, who were sprawling about in every conceivable attitude, clad in their Native costume—a silk cloth stretched tightly behind, and discovering liberally their natural charms in front. The heat is awful, 95° to 97° in the coolest part of our house. We live in great discomfort in a 'Pongey' building, made of wood with copper roofing. We have no books, and letters generally come so that we have two mails delivered at one and the same time. There is absolutely nothing to do. We sit smoking in a miserable veranda during six hours of the day. If I were offered the Chief Commissionership I would not accept it. Sanguine officials say the place will develop. Please Heaven, I may not be here to watch its progress. I shall go home as soon as I can. The country is very picturesque between Thayetmayo and Mandalay. I believe there are beautiful orchids to be got. (This might suit your friend Joe Chamberlain!) Now, however, all is burnt up. The heat is simply awful, but then we live in Native houses without punkas and other luxuries. There is a talk of starting punkas, but the Burmese Native is very idle, though an excellent workman. Loot there is none. There were weekly auction sales at the Palace, but they sold great rubbish. I am told—carried off everything he could, and that the—sent away boxes of loot the first week of occupation. The stations about, like Minhla, &c., are far worse than this, because the society is smaller. We never ride a yard without a revolver. This is by order, but it is scarcely necessary now. The health of the troops is excellent, although there were 180 cases of bad diarrhoea in the Palace."

## NOTICES OF BOOKS.

## THE CAPTAIN'S YARNS.\*

Captain Ray was one of the too numerous individuals who have served long and faithfully in the Royal Navy without attracting the notice of the higher authorities, and, consequently, without obtaining promotion commensurate with his services. These were of the most varied character, extending, indeed, to nearly every part of the world, while at home he had a long spell of coast-guard work, and was eventually appointed mail agent on board the vessels of the P. and O. Company. In all these capacities he met with many interesting adventures, and, in particular, was at Calcutta during the early days of the Indian Mutiny. It was certain that any observant man—and a sailor's life tends to bring out the faculty of observation—would have a great fund of narrative wherewith to enliven the society into which he might be cast, and wherewith to fill a very readable work to be called, say, "Fifty Years of a Tar's Life." But, like many excellent officers, both naval and military, Captain Ray had a mortal aversion to pens, ink, and paper, reaching, no doubt its maximum when those useful articles had to be applied to the making out of official returns, but never falling far short of 'boiling point'. Hence it comes about, that, excellent *raconteur* as he seems to have been, we get his "yarns" only, so to say, at secondhand, that is, as they were taken down by his neighbour and intimate friend, Mr. Menzies. Of this gentleman, who contents himself with the modest title of editor, it is but bare justice to say that he has exerted himself, and that most successfully, to minimise the disadvantages from which the freedom of his narrative might, in the circumstances, have greatly suffered. But for the candid avowal contained in the Preface, few would have "spotted" the fact that the story (throughout written in the first person) was not the production of Joseph Ray himself; and higher praise than this implies could scarcely be given.

It is obvious that the discursive style characteristic of a "yarn" renders it difficult to quote, within reasonable limits, even the more striking passages. But the subjoined story will bear repetition, and will convey, as well as any other, a good idea of the pleasant, chatty style, in which the entire book is written. The Chinese of Hong Kong had, it seems (chap. 27) set a price on the lives of the Europeans, assessing—so it was said—that of the admiral at five thousand dollars. "The English governor of Hong Kong was suspected to entertain a lofty opinion of his dignity and authority, and it devolved upon him principally to make an examination of the papers which were seized, and which contained evidence regarding the intended massacre of the Europeans. In one of these papers, which exhibited a list of the prices set on the heads of persons of different ranks in our little community, it was discovered that the name of the Governor did not appear at all. Whether this omission was due to accident or design was never made clear, but the fact of the omission proved very galling and humiliating to the pride of the Governor. Instead of finding a great price set upon his head, as he had hoped and expected, it was rumoured that he was mortified to a degree when it was found that nothing at all was offered for it by the authorities; as his rule and manners had been somewhat unpopular, many a laugh was enjoyed at his expense."

Anyone who can appreciate a good story well told, or who is possessed of a sense of the ludicrous and incongruous, will assuredly thank us for our recommendation to read this book.

## SALAMMBO OF GUSTAVE FLAUBERT.†

Carthage, the mighty city which vied with Imperial Rome for the mastery of the world, was steeped in gaiety and pleasure. The Grand Council had given a great feast to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Eryx. So the Mercenaries—better known, perhaps, under the term Barbarians—were assembled together—a seething, merciless, quarrelsome band, ever ready to shed blood and slay life—heated with wine, and inflamed with excitement, the ignoble warriors deadered their pleasures by recalling their troubles, and, as the debauch increased apace with each succeeding hour, crier, at first slight, but afterwards deafening, began to rend the skies that Carthage had not treated them justly in so far as they had not been granted the payments due to a soldiery which had fought their battles and hazarded their lives on behalf of the Republic. So an uproar arose. At this crisis a maiden of surpassing beauty and exquisite symmetry stepped into the midst of the scarce conscious band of desperadoes, and used her efforts to restrain the fury of the half-maddened hirelings. Her actions were watched with the utmost eagerness by a young Numidian chief. The Goddess of Love shot forth an arrow from the quiver, and Matho's heart was pierced with a desire to be possessed of Salammbô, the daughter of Hamilcar the Suffete.

"Carthage was powerful because she possessed in the sanctuary of Tanit a mysterious veil fallen from Heaven that conceals the Goddess." Such was the universal belief; so when the Barbarian army was massed together under the walls of the city, Matho and a faithful slave conceived the notion of surreptitiously entering the town and seizing the sacred emblem. The task was dangerous and well-nigh impossible; but the twofold force of love and hate—love for the maiden of Carthage, hate for the people who surrounded her—lent enthusiasm to the desperate enterprise, and ere the noon had run its course the sacrilegious pair found themselves in the Temple of Tanit. After ransacking all the palace they at length discovered the precious trophy; but a sudden madness now seized Matho, who deemed, as was the belief of the day, that the possessor of this mysterious emblem could defy all efforts of man. In this idea he determined that he would present himself before Salammbô and fall at her feet—a slave of love, a suppliant, and a husband. But the cries of the terrified maiden soon convinced him of the error of his ways, and the city being aroused he had to flee for his life, a fugitive, who, had it not been for the veneration which attached to the sacred veil, would soon have been torn to pieces by an infuriated mob; but none dare lay a finger upon a man in the protection of the Goddess of Carthage, and he escaped.

Thenceforth victory graced the arms of the coarse and burly Barbarians, who gathered round the doomed city, sweeping away all upon which they could lay their hands. It was as though a cloud of locusts had settled on the land; the towers of the Republic looked down upon a scene of desolation, destruction, and ruin. In their despair the citizens bethought themselves that they would entrust the safety of their persons to the custody of Hamilcar the Suffete, whom jealousy in high quarters had supplanted by men of inferior genius and less fertile expedients. But what could avail the efforts of man while the gods were aiding and helping the enemies of Carthage? So the High Priest of Tanit implored the noble Salammbô to recover the sacred trophy from the hands of its Numidian possessor. The enterprise was perilous in the extreme; it involved not only danger to life, but the risk of that dishonour which a noble-minded maiden could not contemplate without a shudder. A cry of anguish reached the heavens, but Fate was inexorable, and in the midst of the well-nigh superhuman efforts of a father to gain the mastery, his delicate and terrified daughter stepped forth and—how the reader must discover—gained that veil which her countrymen adored, and their enemies dreaded. The gods were appeased, lending their aid to the magnificent genius of Hamilcar; the barbarians were exterminated, Carthage was saved.

Such in outline is the tale which M. Sheldon has "Englished" from the French of M. Flaubert. That the work is remarkable can scarce be denied. The ghastliness of bloodshed and death, the gorgeous magnificence of scenery, the luxurious existence of the proud city, the superhuman efforts of man to hurl down destruction upon his fellow-creatures, are all depicted with a master's hand and a subtle pen. The work is a type of that word-painting school of fiction which finds so much favour amongst our brethren on the other side of the Channel. The translation, fine as it is, cannot possibly convey more than an idea of the grandeur of language and elegance of description which pervades the original text: these are the heritage of the country which possesses them—no foreigner can enter into the sacred precincts of the holy sanctuary of language. M. Sheldon has done well—more than well—but he is powerless to accomplish the impossible.

The work, however, is interesting as conveying an accurate idea of the inner life in a city which has played a conspicuous part in the annals of the world, when success in war depended more upon the individual prowess of the man than upon the weapons which inventive genius could place in his possession. Magnificent, noble, superb, luxurious, its escape from the hands of Barbarians, who would have despoiled its palaces and plundered its opulence, is a welcome conclusion to a welcome tale of love, war, hate, and destruction.

## WITH METHUEN'S IRREGULAR HORSE IN BECHUANALAND.\*

This is a simply told narrative of the pursuit of success under difficulties, and, to people who are accustomed to see nothing more characteristic of the realities of war than are visible in England, is most instructive reading. Methuen's Irregular Horse was a volunteer force; a complete *omnium gatherum*. "A were supposed to be gentlemen, B yeomen, artisans, and ex-non-coms. of cavalry and line regiments, C principally old soldiers and men of that stamp. There were ex-officers of the army and navy, clerks, artists, musicians, medical students, dentists, &c."

The corps, thus formed, was "an irregular force with irregular officers, had irregular orders issued, irregular drills, and no sort of system." The men were compelled by "superior order" to leave their great-coats and claks at the Cape, to be replaced by others at Government cost; for a long time they got none, and

\* "The Captain's Yarns," a Memorial of the Fifty Years' Service of the late Joseph Ray, Esq., Commander, Royal Navy. Edited by James Menzies. London: W. H. Allen and Co. 1886.

† "Salammbô of Gustave Flaubert." Englished by M. French Sheldon. London: Saxon and Co. 1886.

\* "With Methuen's Irregular Horse in Bechuanaland." By One of the Force. Reprinted from the "Army and Navy Magazine." London: W. H. Allen and Co. 1886.



then articles perfectly useless. The rations were not, it would seem, always what they should have been, yet the corps acquitted itself splendidly in spite of all these drawbacks; everyone had confidence in their General, minor differences were sunk, and every one seems to have worked with a will. There can be no doubt that, had they been called on to encounter the enemy, they would have shown that a Volunteer Force could give a good account of the Boers, and it was only through Sir C. Warren's excellent strategy that they were denied the chance of doing so.

"One of the Force" has cause to congratulate himself, both on his share in the expedition, and on the clear, simple, and unpretentious way in which he has narrated its doings. His hints as to the equipment of similar expeditions are particularly valuable.

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* reports under date April 14, that the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway has given a fresh incitement to the discussion among Russians of their own long-talked-of line to the Pacific across Siberia to Vladivostok. If Russia has stolen a march over England in railway progress towards Herat, it will be a long time before the Russian locomotives compete with those of England and America in reaching the shores of the Pacific. The branch to Tiumen has not yet been made, and the Ufa Zlatoust section to Ekaterinburg has only lately been decided upon, after years of dispute over the conflicting claims of different towns. Yet the almost chimerical idea of a Russian Pacific railroad is already talked of and written about as an undertaking of early and easy accomplishment. The other day a meeting of the Society for furthering Russian Trade and Commerce, under the presidency of Count Ignatieff, was enlightened on the subject by a discussion of several projects for the great work, among them being a curious one tendered by an enterprising exile living in Siberian banishment. All difficulties were very satisfactorily disposed of except one, which was quite left out of calculation, and that was the source of the 150,000,000 roubles and more that would be required for the enterprise. The addition of the Canadian Pacific Railway to that of the United States naturally makes the Russians feel more keenly than ever the disadvantages of their isolated position on the Amoor and the Pacific coast.

THE TRADE OF KARACHI.—The *Sind Gazette* in a leading article says:—"The whole future of Karachi appears to turn upon the use made of their opportunities by the mercantile community, upon its enterprise in point of fact. On the one hand, we see that the expansion of trade is outgrowing the facilities for it, on the other, that there is hardly to be found a more rapid mode, or a more boundless prospect of making money, than by the construction of the pre-eminently reproductive works of docks and wharves. If we take these two sets of circumstances together, we confess that it is with some astonishment that we learn that there is danger of the all-important expansion of the trade of this port being checked by want of capital to work out the necessary, nay, indispensable improvements, that the harbour work cannot be carried on without the assistance of Government by loans, and that private enterprise in Karachi cannot undertake one of the most lucrative businesses ever offered to investors. That money must be forthcoming before money can be made is obvious enough. But the same resources which have turned the fishing village of forty years ago into the Karachi port of to-day, are not surely less available now than they have been any year since Sind was annexed. Banks, we are told, will not advance money for such purposes as we are now contemplating, because the locking-up of the capital is incompatible with their special business. Merchants and shipowners will not lay out money in this way, because we are told they can make their profits fast enough in the handling of their cargoes in the present rough way, by means of lighters and Native boats, without wharves and quays. And so things go on from day to day. Government seems to be in no hurry. Their assistance is contingent on the formation of a Port Trust, the draft bill for which was, we are informed, before Council in October last, but which does not appear to have made progress since. In the meantime, there is not only the danger that the expansion of trade may be checked owing to the unfavourable opinion of the harbour entertained by the mercantile marine, but the certainty also that the capability of making the point a base for military operations on the frontier, will be seriously diminished by the lack of many harbour essentials. We should be loth to believe that with the assurance to both that expenditure here would be quickly repaid with interest, neither the Government nor private enterprise can hasten the development of this port. It is, of course, a question of money, but there is probably no kind of investment more profitable both to the State and to the private fortunes of investors than that in wharves and quays and harbour works generally; there is certainly nothing more likely to help expansion of trade than the removal of the causes of that grumbling on the part of the masters of vessels to which allusion has been made. What has been done already is surely only an encouragement to do more. From what we can see in the growth of trade under the drawbacks which have existed, we can deduce the certain consequences of the removal of those drawbacks.

## INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### BIRTHS.

CALDWELL—March 23, at Goordaspore, Punjab, the wife of the Rev. A. B. Caldwell, American Presbyterian Mission, of twin daughters.  
CUMBERLEGE—March 29, near Giridh, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel H. O. Cumberlege, 33rd Bengal Infantry, of a daughter.  
CURJEL—April 8, at Malabar Hill, the wife of Harald Curjel, of a son.  
DRAKE-BROCKMAN—April 4, at Hadow's-road, Nungumbakam, the wife of Major Drake-Brockman, R.E., of a son.  
LAKIN—At Jasra, the wife of J. F. Lakin, E.I. Railway of a daughter.  
SPROT—April 2, at Sialkot, the wife of Captain Sprot, "The Carabineers," of a daughter.  
WALKER—April 1, at Calcutta, the wife of J. W. Walker, of a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

BOOTH—WOODWARD—March 8, at Rawalpindi, Barrack Sergeant J. W. Booth, M.W., to C. Evelina, daughter of Mr. W. Woodward.  
HARRIS—BOKER—March 23, at All Saints' Church, Jeypore, H. T. Harris, Esq., of Wadhwan, to Alice Emily, second daughter of Mr. R. Brooker, Music Master.  
LAWSON-SMITH—DAVIES—March 26, at the Pro-Cathedral, Lahore, Edward Lawson-Smith, Esq., of Togston Hall, Northumberland, to Ethel, second daughter of Colonel W. G. Davies, C.S.I.  
MC CRACKEN—MERK—March 24, at Umballa, C. E. McCracken, Assistant to Inspector-General of Police, Punjab, to B. Henrietta, daughter of the late Rev. J. N. Merk, C.M.S.  
YOUNG—PORTER—March 24, at Lahore, Lieut.-Colonel H. L. Young, General List, Infantry, Bengal Army, Commandant Fort Kangra, son of the late A. R. Young, Esq., formerly of the Bengal Civil Service and J.P. for Gloucester, to Caroline Jane, daughter of the Rev. S. G. Potter, D.D., vicar of St. Luke's, Holliscroft, Sheffield, and Chaplain to the Earl of Desart.

### DEATHS.

BATLIBOE—April 6, at the residence of his father, at Nepean Sea-road, Malabar-hill, Nusserwanjee, the eldest son of Cursetjee Jamsetjee Batliboe, aged 38 years.  
BENNETT—April 5, at Dhobi Talao, near the Trinity Church, Mr. Nowrojee Festonjee Bennett, aged 46 years.  
BOILEAU—March 29, at Minho, Burma, of remittent fever, Claude Frank Boileau, Lieutenant, attached to the 2nd Q.O. Bengal N.I., eldest son of Colonel F. W. Boileau, Deoli Irregular Force, aged 21 years.  
HEARSEY—March 10, at Kerali, near Bareilly, Captain William Moorcroft Hearsey, aged 75 years.  
MCNAB—April 3, at 29, Theatre-road, Calcutta, Violet Isabelle, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. B. McNab.  
TWOHIG—March, 25, Conductor Patrick Twohig, Commissariat Department, on the voyage from Pagan, Burma, to Rangoon.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).—The ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held at the City Terminus Hotel last week, under the presidency of Mr. R. O. Campbell.—The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said he thought that all things considered the shareholders would be disposed to look at the results of the half-year's working as on the whole satisfactory. The year had been one unfavourable to banking operations in India, owing to the general stagnation of trade, and the continued fall in the value of silver as measured by gold. The standing price for silver used to be 49½d. per ounce, whereas it has now fallen to 46½d. per ounce. Different views with regard to the depreciation of this metal had recently attracted the attention of the financiers, and of one suggestion he approved, viz., bi-metalism. He was not without hopes that the Indian Government would turn their attention to the subject, for the present very unsatisfactory state of things no doubt seriously affected trade, and was one of the causes of the prevailing commercial depression. With regard to the balance-sheet, they would see that their earnings had been upwards of £83,000, but after deducting the necessary expenses and making the usual provision for doubtful debts, there remained a net profit of £38,247, to which had to be added the sum of £12,184, which had been brought forward. In the half year ending last June they had paid an interim dividend of 5 per cent., and had then carried forward £10,000 to the reserve; and it was now proposed to add a similar sum to the reserve, to make a further distribution at the rate of 5 per cent., and to carry forward to the next account £7,160. Looking to the business they had been doing this year, he had no doubt that they would be able to add considerably to the revenue. It would be evident to all that they had last year to work with a very narrow margin of profit, as money had been plentiful and it had been found difficult to find profitable employment for it. It had, therefore, been considered necessary for them to reduce the rate of interest on their deposit accounts. One very pleasing feature was that they had not made any bad debts during the year.—Mr. John Borradaile seconded the motion, which was carried.



## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

## BIRTHS.

- BRIND**—April 19, at St. Leonards-on-Sea, the wife of General Sir James Brind, G.C.B., R.A., of a son.
- LE MESURIER**—April 18, at Cleveland-gardens, the wife of Harry Brooke Le Mesurier, of a son.
- RUSHWORTH**—April 19, at Langdale, Goldhurst-terrace, South Hampstead, the wife of Frank Rushworth, M.B., of a daughter.
- WILLAUME**—April 20, at Bedford, the wife of F. T. Willaume, Bombay Revenue Survey, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

- SMITH—FARQUHARSON**—April 17, at St. Mark's, Surbiton, James Herbert Smith, Madras Staff Corps, to Adele Florence, widow of the late Hinton S. Farquharson, Esq., and eldest daughter of the late Major Hill Faulconer Morgan, formerly of the 28th Regiment.
- SOOTE—LYNCH**—April 17, at St. Mary's, Ballinrobe, George Gibson Soote, Braehead, Cramond-bridge, Mid Lothian, to Alice Victoria, youngest daughter of the late General E. P. Lynch, K.L.S., of H.M.'s Indian Army, Partry House, Ballinrobe, county Mayo, Ireland.

## DEATHS.

- ARUNDELL**—April 16, at Sheafbayne, near Chard, the Hon. Robert Arthur Arundell, late 2nd Life Guards, youngest son of the late James Everard, 9th Baron, Lord Arundell of Wardour.
- BLAKENEY**—April 17, at 22, Seymour-street, Portman-square, W., the Hon. Mary Sophia, wife of Major Robert Blakeney, aged 54.
- CHILD**—April 16, at Hastings, Elizabeth Francis Ross, second daughter of Catherine Emily and the late Commander Septimus Child, H.M.I.N., aged 27.
- SALKELD**—April 14, at St. James's-street, Lieut. Colonel Joseph Carleton Salkeld, late of the Indian Army, and of Holm-hill, Cumberland.
- THEOBALD**—April 14, at Northampton, Annette Caroline Maude, the dearly-loved youngest and only surviving daughter of the late Lieut. Colonel J. P. A. Theobald, Bengal Cavalry, in her 21st year.
- WING**—April 16, at 58, Tressillian-road, St. John's, S.E., Charles Wing, late Collector of H.M.'s Customs and Member of the Legislative Council of Government, Mauritius, aged 69.

ARCHDEACON CALEY, of Cottayam, who recently advertised a pony named "Theebaw"—a pony without vices—must be not a little surprised to find a whole string of Native papers grievously exercised in mind by his conduct. By naming the pony after his ex-Majesty of Burma, the "benighted Archdeacon" has, we are told, brutally outraged the memory of an unfortunate monarch, who, though "not exactly a Cæsar" because he had not Cæsar's failings, yet lived a kingly life, and made a "gentlemanly surrender."

A CALCUTTA paper notices the remarkable increase of imports of Pilsener beer, and predicts that if they do not take measures to suit the tastes of consumers Bass and Alsopp are likely before long to lose the Indian trade just as Hodgson has done before them. Half a century ago Hodgson's pale ale was about the only beer known in India. It was imported by thousands of hogsheads, and consumers in those days usually bottled for themselves. Madras bottled beer had a reputation far beyond its own Presidency even up till thirty years ago. About forty years ago Bass and Alsopp came into favour, and although Tennant, Aitken, and Coope, and other brewers occasionally found favour for a short time Bass and Alsopp were by far the largest importers. One never sees a bottle of Hodgson's pale ale now, and, unless they brew a lighter ale, and consult the taste of consumers more, perhaps Bass and Alsopp may be replaced entirely in the next generation by the lighter beers of Germany.

In the third quarter of last year, as compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year, there was an increase of 60, or 9·27 per cent., in the number of accidents on the Indian railways. At the same time, however, there was an increase of 10·22 per cent. in the mean mileage worked, and 18·07 per cent. in the train mileage. The railways in which the number of accidents chiefly increased were the East Indian, which had an increase of 20, the Oudh and Rohilkund with 14, the Southern Mahratta with 10, the Bengal and South-Western with 27, the Indus Valley with 25, and Nulhutty with 10. On the other hand, there was a decrease of eighteen accidents on both the Darjiling and Eastern Bengal Railways. The total number of accidents of all sorts were 707, in which three passengers were injured; one native servant of the railway killed, and twelve injured, being a total for the three months of only one person killed and fifteen injured. The largest number of injured in any one accident was four, which occurred owing to a collision near Madupur on the East Indian Railway, between an up-passenger train and a brake-van, while the latter was being pushed by a pilot engine. There were fifteen cases of bursting of boilers, of tubes of engines, &c., of which eleven took place on the Indus Valley Railway, and of the fifty-three cases of failure of the machinery, sprains, &c., to the engines, the same railway is responsible for fifteen, and the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway for thirty.

THE use of petroleum as fuel for engines in India is at last an accomplished fact. Mr. E. W. M. Hughes, Locomotive Superintendent of the Indus Valley Railway (now part of the North-Western Railway) has for a considerable time been making experiments with the oil raised in Biluchistan by Mr. K. A. Townsend, the petroleum expert; and the Lahore paper hears from Sukkur that on the 13th current one of the boilers in the workshops there was most successfully fired with liquid hydro-carbon, and has been working since with that fuel. The oil is found in considerable quantity now at a place called Kattan, in the Murree hills, about forty-five miles east of Sibi.

**PRESENTATION TO SIR RICHARD GARTH**—The members of the committee of the Calcutta Bar, headed by the Advocate-General, presented Sir Richard Garth, before leaving, with a very handsome silver vase, embossed and richly engraved, and standing on a small pedestal. In making the presentation the Advocate-General expressed the respect and esteem in which the Bar held Sir Richard Garth for his impartiality, his uniform courtesy, and his high qualities as a judge. He spoke of their regret at the causes which compelled him to retire from the Bench, and added that the Bar was glad to find that the Government had recognised the valuable services which the retiring Chief Justice had rendered by allowing him to retire on a full pension. The Advocate-General concluded by wishing his lordship, on his own behalf, and on behalf of the whole Bar, a pleasant voyage, and health and long life in England. His lordship thanked the Advocate-General and the members of the Bar for the very handsome present. He was leaving the country with very great regret, and could not express the feelings, even if he had the strength to do so, with which he was inspired by the kind words which had fallen from the Advocate-General—kind words which added very materially to the value of the gift which the members of the Bar had presented to him. The vase would be an heirloom to which great value would be attached. He then wished those present good-bye.

**THE CAMP OF EXERCISE**—The *Pioneer* says:—"People had to conceal their wives and daughters for fear of violation. The merchants had to bury their treasures for fear of the soldiers. The agriculturists whose crops have been destroyed have not yet been paid, nor has a valuation of these crops been yet arrived at." This is a description, not of an invasion, but—of the Delhi Camp of Exercise; and it is almost needless to say it appears in a vernacular newspaper published in Bengal. Such are the *bonnes bouches* which the Bengali journalists delight to serve up for his semi-ignorant clients, with a view perhaps to their ultimate quotation in the *Voice of India* for the benefit of Radical and Irish sympathisers in Parliament. The Army is thus maligned without any direct evidence being offered, or even suggested. It is a hopeless task to attempt to put such malicious writers on the right track; they prefer to take their own course, and if there are no stones to throw at the Government they will be flinging mud. "It is reported that the Burmese are avenging themselves on the English for ill-treatment of their women." This statement is made to emphasise the charges against our soldiers at Delhi, but where "it is reported," or by whom, remains of course unsaid. The malignancy of these charges is so apparent that the Army can afford to treat them with contempt; but those who make them are the men who are crying out because they are not to be allowed as Volunteers to stand shoulder to shoulder with the Regulars "for the defence of India!"

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Times* of India very sensibly asks:—Why do the people of India submit to the excessive foreign postage rates in vogue in this country? An Englishman at home can send a letter to San Francisco, Persia, Tahiti, or the Marquesas Islands for 2½d., whilst if he wishes to correspond with relatives in our own colonies or dependencies he is charged 5d. for letters to India, and 6d. for letters to Australia. The postage from India to the United Kingdom for a letter weighing half an ounce is 4½s., and for one to the Australian colonies 6s., which when the rupee is worth 2 shillings is equivalent to charges of 6½d. and 9d. respectively. Why there should be such a discrepancy in cost between sending a letter to San Francisco and to Bombay, two places nearly equi-distant from London, is not apparent. The amount of intercourse between India and England has so vastly increased that it is imperative that India should be admitted into the Postal Union, and that a cheaper system of postage should be inaugurated. It may be argued that we have a splendid service, and have to pay heavy subsidies for it to keep it efficient, but so have the Americans, and they pay very little if anything now in the shape of subsidies. The introduction of cheap postage would lead to an enormous increase in correspondence between India and the countries of Europe, which would soon cover any temporary loss that might be experienced at first from a reduction in the present rates. Cheap postage has proved such a splendid success in England, and in India also, as regards inland letters, that it seems a pity that a similar stride in the path of progress should be longer deferred in the case of letters to and from countries abroad.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be *legible* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the INDIAN MAIL are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1886.

## THE BURMA ANNEXATION AND ITS CRITICS.

THE news that a horde of plunderers and dacoits attempted to set fire to the town of Mandalay, and that a detachment of Sepoys under British officers had to fall back upon Bhamo after an encounter with some insurgents has been seized upon by certain sensational mongerers of the English Press for the purpose of preaching a homily to their countrymen upon the folly and the wickedness of the act of annexation of Upper Burma. It was not likely that such an opportunity for the display of virtuous platitudes would be neglected by those amiable philanthropists who have been so aptly described as the friends of every country but their own. One of these declares, with all the veracity of type, that "we are beginning to reap rather early a small portion of the fruits of our wicked conquest of Upper Burma. "We hear of pillage, of conflagrations, and social disorder. How many harmless Burmese have we murdered and must murder" (in carrying out) "English aggression and English conquest and English crime?" The trifling fact that the conflagrations and consequent disorder are the doings of lawless ruffians, who have been the scourge of Upper Burma for years, is not taken into account, but the reader is left to draw the inference that this state of things has been brought about solely by British interference. The wicked attempt to burn down Mandalay by a gang of robbers, who were wholly bent on plunder, is painted as a patriotic attempt to get rid of the hated English—just as on a grander scale the Russians succeeded in getting rid of their French enemies at Moscow. The telegram giving a brief notice of the temporary falling back of the Sepoy detachment has been magnified into a "defeat" of, and a "disaster" to, the British troops, and has served its commercial purpose as a sensational heading to a newspaper handbill. But the explanation is ignored that the detachment which was sent to protect peaceful villages from a predatory raid has driven back the raiders and carried successfully two stockades, returning to

Bhamo because it was prudent, owing to the difficulties of the jungle, not to push an advance further. This ignoring or distorting of facts has become of late a rather unpleasant feature in certain quarters of home journalism. It may have its uses for party purposes, and on the principle that "all is fair in love or war," it may be argued that "all is fair" in political strife also. There are some people, perhaps, to whom such a code of political ethics presents nothing detracting nor dishonourable. They will say that it has ever been the custom of the "Ins" to misrepresent the actions and motives of the "Outs," and of the "Outs" to deal in the same amiable way with the aims and actions of the "Ins." Party political warfare, it has been urged, can only be carried on successfully by hitting opponents hard, the object being to get "place." That obtained, much that was said or written in the heat of the struggle can be explained away in a Pickwickian sense. This is not a very attractive code of honour to sensitive minds, but feelings are not always supposed to be considered on such an occasion. Allowing, however, which we do not, that such misrepresentation for party purposes, does little or no harm in English political life, it cannot be said that it may not be of evil influence when it is reproduced in India. The Native Press there is yet unable to appreciate, or make the best use of the freedom which it enjoys under the liberty-loving rule of England, and it is too ready to believe that when Englishmen write against their own countrymen or Government, what they write must be true. It is not, therefore, surprising to read in the vernacular papers that "it is unjust to call the peaceful people of Burma dacoits and rebels; they have a better right to be styled patriots." The British Government does not look upon the Burmese as dacoits and rebels, but it refuses to recognise in the dacoits the "peaceful" people of Burma. This is a distinction which the Native journalist does not trouble himself about, but his English *confrère*, who can understand it if he likes, prefers to interpret Native opinion as being "unanimously hostile to the annexation," and we are told that according to this opinion "the policy that has necessitated the course has been reservedly condemned as unjustifiable." The same sort of assurance was announced about the annexation of the Punjab and of Oudh; all kind of warning and admonition was then given; all manner of evil results prognosticated. Yet to-day the Punjab and Oudh are enjoying not only peace but prosperity, and expressing gratitude for the benefits of British rule. The annexation of Upper Burma has been brought about by no desire for increase of territory—by no temptings of political ambition, but by the courage of England in stepping forward to rescue suffering millions from a savage and grinding tyranny. Temporary disorder was to be expected; but the change of administration has been carried out with merciful consideration for all interests. Disloyal critics may fume and fret in English newspapers at home; but the people of Burma will ere long accept with thankfulness the inauguration of British rule.

Since the above was written an evening contemporary improves upon the latest telegrams from Mandalay by pointing out that the English "invaders" are in front of a danger which they did not calculate upon, but which is a more formidable one than the raiding of dacoits or the opposition which may be offered by the Burmese hillmen. "The invading Power will have to reckon with the hidden opposition of China." We are reminded that "China claims to be the Suzerain of Burma." Very likely, but the Emperor of China claims also to be lord of the sun and moon and the fixed stars, but the solar system continues to go its own way notwithstanding. That "the

Chinese are not easy people to negotiate with when they are expected to surrender territory they hold to be theirs" may be a truism also, but it is equally true that the Chinese prefer trading to fighting for territory, and that they are sufficiently alive to their own interests to see in the annexation of Upper Burma by the English, an opening which has hitherto been denied them for trade and commerce of a most extensive and profitable kind.

The advice which the Cassandras of the English Press now tender—viz., that the British Government should have accepted assurances from the French Government that French interference in our commercial relations with Burma was never intended, and from King Thebaw's heir that he would govern well, may be dismissed as ludicrous even if it did not come too late. We have annexed Upper Burma and must now bring it into orderly and quiet administration. The task may not be without its difficulties, but they are not insuperable. British energy, determination and patience have overcome greater ones, and will overcome these.

#### THE INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION.

On Wednesday last a large body of representatives of the Home, Colonial and Indian Press were invited, by desire of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, to inspect the works in progress at South Kensington previous to the opening of the Exhibition by Her Majesty on the 4th of May. Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen, acting on behalf of his Royal Highness, took the party over the entire building, explaining to them the various Courts, &c., and pointing out the objects of special interest to which the attention of visitors would be most probably attracted. The display which will be made by the Australian Colonies and New Zealand, by Canada, the West Indies, and from other English dependencies, will be superb in its richness and variety, but the "Indian exhibits" will be a surprise and gratification to every one who takes an interest in that great Empire, of which so much has been written and spoken, but of which so little has been understood or cared for by Englishmen. For the boast which can now be made is not that India is sending for the gaze of her conquerors proofs only of her wealth in "barbaric pearl and gold," but proofs also of the commercial and industrial progress which she has made, and is making, under British rule. To those carping critics who would call in question the wisdom and beneficence of that rule, the reply will be found in the wonderful collection of works of Indian art and manufacture which will meet the eyes of all upon the opening day of the Exhibition. These are the trophies of peace which tell of the advantages of a rule which aims at developing the resources of the country and the energies of the people in the pleasant paths of commerce and trade. The several Presidencies and Provinces of India have vied with each other in making their separate exhibits as complete as possible, and the Native Princes and Chiefs have ably and liberally assisted the efforts of the English officials to this end. The magnificent "Jungle Trophy," which was unveiled for the first time on Wednesday, is a scenic triumph, the cost of which has been defrayed by the Maharajah of Kooch Behar. But what will most attract the thoughtful visitor will not be this, nor the Indian Palace, nor Durbar Hall with the wonderful carvings in wood and stone, and all the strange Oriental devices and decorations. Whilst giving due attention to these, and awarding a proper meed of praise to Mr. Purdon Clarke for his successful labour in bringing into shape and harmony so many diffuse and difficult materials to deal with, such visitor will find, perhaps, greater scope for reflection and wonderment when he comes to the Court in which are displayed the various economic products of India, which have been carefully arranged and classified by Dr. Watt, whose great scientific attainments are a guarantee for the excellence and thoroughness of the difficult work which he has undertaken and will continue to have charge of. This collection, from every "corner" of India, will give an idea of the wonderful resources of that country, and to help to that knowledge Dr. Watt has prepared an excellent epitome of his "Dictionary of the Economic Products of India."

The main gallery of the Exhibition, which extends 200 yards from the Entrance Hall, has been set apart for the productions of India. Here the visitor will linger surrounded by the choicest specimens of Oriental workmanship. The walls are covered with carpets, rugs, and trophies. An Indian Palace is rising on the site formerly occupied by the Prince of Wales's Pavilion. Near by is a magnificently carved gateway from Gwalior, a present to the Kensington Museum from the Maharajah Sindhia. This gateway, which came over in 2,000 pieces, is a marvel of lightness and elegance. There is a temple, too, models of famous arches, a bridge of bamboo canes, and an immense jungle, a wonderful

imitation of the real thing. Splendid specimens of wood-carving are to be seen on every side, but probably the contents of the cases will be the most attractive. In one there are exquisite specimens of ivory carving from a full sized palanquin to a lady's comb; in another silver filigree work from Cuttack identical in character with that of ancient Greece and of Malta at the present day; in a third the goldsmith's work of Kashmir, distinguished by the ruddy colour of the gold used. Valuable shawls; muslins embroidered with silk and gold thread at Decca, Patna, and Delhi; leather work from Gujerat; velvet, gorgeously embroidered with gold from the capitals of the Deccan; the hammered *repoussé* work of Cutch; swords, marvellously watered, and sometimes sculptured in half relief, with hunting scenes; firearms, damascened in gold, and covered with precious stones; brass and copper vessels of all sizes and descriptions; Bidari work, or the damascening of silver upon bronze; jewelled shawls; magnificent and wondrously-fashioned slippers, bracelets, bangles, armlets of all sizes and colours; brass work from Bengal and glass from Patna—all that can delight the eye and please the most fastidious taste.

Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen was indefatigable in his exertions to give the members of the Press every information concerning the great work of which he is the managerial head. After luncheon he traced in an exhaustive speech the history of the Exhibition from the time—some three years ago—when the Prince of Wales conceived the idea of instituting it down to the present moment. He stated that he felt sure that the public would soon endorse his opinion that the "Indian and Colonial Exhibition" would be the most magnificent and interesting one which had ever been seen, and that it would serve the high and noble purpose of binding closer together England and India and her Colonies throughout the world.

The programme for the opening ceremony, May 4, has been definitely arranged. Her Majesty will inaugurate the Exhibition in what is called semi-state, but this will permit of a Royal pageant more brilliant than any seen in London since the death of the Prince Consort. The Queen, accompanied by all the members of the Royal Family now in England, will arrive at twelve o'clock precisely at the main entrance in the Exhibition-road. Her Majesty will be attended by the Lords and Ladies in Waiting, and by the heralds, trumpeters, and beefeaters. In the vestibule Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen and the ninety-three Royal and Colonial Commissioners, in *levée* dress, will await Her Majesty. A procession being formed, the Queen will pass down the Indian Section, between "Old London" and the Indian Palace, thence under a covered pathway, across "Canada," the Horticultural Gardens, the conservatory, into the Albert Hall. Here she will take her station on a superb Eastern throne brought expressly from India. The Archbishop of Canterbury will pronounce the blessing. Mme. Albani, a Canadian by birth, will very appropriately sing, "Home, Sweet Home." An ode by the Poet Laureate will next be sung, the music being expressly composed by Sir Arthur Sullivan. Her Majesty will now declare the Exhibition open, and finally Mme. Albani will sing the solos of "God Save the Queen." The Queen will return by the same way she arrived. A number of Indian potentates, with their attendants, will witness the procession from the courtyard of the Indian Palace.

THE INDIAN POST OFFICE.—The annual report of the operations of the Indian Post Office for the year 1884-5 has recently been received from that country. It shows that the working and progress of the Post Office were very satisfactory. The total number of articles conveyed had risen from 200 millions in the previous year to 217 millions. Paid letters had increased by 4.34 per cent., and unpaid letters had decreased by 3 per cent., showing that the provisions of the service were becoming better understood. Registered letters had increased by 7.56 per cent., newspapers by 10 per cent., parcels by 4 per cent., packets by 19.89 per cent., and postcards by 26 per cent. The number of post-offices increased by 609, or from 5,879 to 6,488. Many of these are not under the charge of Post Office officials. No fewer than 1,370 schoolmasters are also village postmasters. Letter-boxes also increased from 8,426 to 8,731, and village postmen from 3,843 to 4,029. The value of stamps sold to the general public was 5½ million rupees. There was a remarkable development in the work done by the Post Office Savings Bank. Three hundred new banks were opened, and the balance rose from 75 to 134½ lakhs, or from three-quarters of a million sterling to one million and a quarter. To give further simplicity to the operations of this department the old district savings banks were amalgamated with it from the 1st of the present month. Money orders have also come into greater use, and in one district of the North-West Provinces an experiment was successfully made to remit land revenue in this manner. Postal orders had not become popular, but in every other branch the confidence of the natives and their eagerness to avail themselves of its advantages matched the energy of the department. Among other statistics we learn there were 26 mail robberies, half in British, half in native territory; there were 244 cases of various offences by postal officials; and the number of public complaints was 6,511, of which 2,835 were found to be groundless.



## Official Gazette.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, April 3.)

**SMYTH**—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. T. W. Smyth, M.A., C.S., to officiate as a judge of the Punjab Chief Court from the 2nd prox., vice Mr. D. G. Barkley, proceeding on furlough.

**PEACOCK**, Lieut.-Colonel H. P., political agent of the second class, is appointed to officiate as a resident of the second class, and as resident in the Western States of Rajputana, from the date of assuming charge, during the absence, on furlough, of Colonel P. W. Powlett.

**ROBERTS**, Lieut.-Colonel A. W., officiating political agent of the 2nd class, is posted as political agent in Ulwur.

**MUIR**, Captain A. M., political assistant of the 3rd class, is posted as cantonment magistrate at Nusseerabad, from the date of assuming charge.

**ROBERTSON**—The services of Lieut. E. E. Robertson, squadron officer, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department.

**LAWRIE**, Surgeon-Major E., M.B., residency surgeon at Hyderabad, is granted privilege leave for three months, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

**BIDDULPH**, Lieut.-Colonel J., political agent of the 2nd class, is posted as political agent in Harowtee and Tonk.

**TWEEDIE**, Colonel W., C.S.I., political agent of the 1st class, and resident of the 2nd class, and political resident in Turkish Arabia, sub pro tem., is confirmed as a resident of the 2nd class.

The following substantive promotions are made in the Graded List of the Political Department, consequent on the appointment of Colonel W. Tweedie, C.S.I., political agent of the 1st class, to be a resident of the 2nd class, and political resident in Turkish Arabia :—

**BRUCE**, Mr. R. I., C.I.E., political agent of the 2nd class, and political agent of the 1st class, sub pro tem., to be a political agent of the 1st class.

**WYLIE**, Major H., C.S.I., political agent of the 3rd class, to be a political agent of the 2nd class, and to continue as a temporary additional political agent of the 1st class.

**ELIAS**, Mr. N., political assistant of the 1st class, to be a political agent of the 3rd class, and to continue as an additional political agent of the 1st class.

**LOCH**, Major W., political assistant of the 2nd class, to be a political assistant of the 1st class, and to continue as an additional political agent of the 3rd class.

**CRAWFORD**, Mr. J. A., political assistant of the class, to be a political assistant of the 2nd class, and to continue as a political agent of the 3rd class, sub pro tem.

**HERBERT**, Captain C., to be a political assistant of the 3rd class, and to continue as a political assistant of the 1st class, sub pro tem.

Consequent on the seconding of Mr. Ney Elias, political agent of the 3rd class, as an additional political agent of the 1st class, under the operation of Rule 4, Section 4, of the Pay and Acting Allowance Code :—

**ROBERTSON**, Major D., political assistant of the 1st class, and political agent of the 3rd class, sub pro tem., to be a political agent of the 3rd class.

Consequent on the seconding of Major W. Loch, political assistant of the 1st class, as an additional political agent of the 3rd class, under the operation of Rule 4, Section 4, of the Pay and Acting Allowance Code :—

**TEMPLE**, Captain H. M., political assistant of the 2nd class, to be a political assistant of the 1st class, and to continue as a political agent of the 3rd class, sub pro tem.

Consequent on the appointment of Colonel J. C. Berkeley, political agent of the 1st class, to be a resident of the 2nd class and Governor-General's Agent at Baroda :—

**PRIDEAUX**, Lieut.-Colonel W. F., political agent of the 2nd class, and officiating political agent of the 1st class, to be a political agent of the 1st class.

**MOCKLER**, Lieut.-Colonel E., political agent of the 3rd class, and political agent of the 2nd class, sub pro tem., to be a political agent of the 2nd class.

**MARTINDALE**, Mr. A. H. T., to be a political agent of the 3rd class.

#### MILITARY.

The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointment on H.E.'s Personal Staff :—

**GORDON**, Captain L., King's Own Borderers, extra aide-de-camp, to be aide-de-camp, vice Lieutenant the Hon. C. Harbord, resigned, dated April 1.

**DE KANTZOW**, Colonel C. A., Bengal S.C., is permitted to proceed and reside out of India.

**FORTEY**, Conductor W. J., Ordnance Department, is transferred to the Pension Establishment.

**WILSON**, Honorary Surgeon W., is transferred to the Pension Establishment.

**Surgeon J. L. Corbett, M.D., Surgeon S. H. Browne, M.D., Surgeon E. Mair, M.B., Surgeon J. Armstrong, Surgeon L. R. Dawson, M.D., Surgeon H. P. Yeld, Surgeon J. C. Fullerton, and Surgeon C. J. H. Warden** to be surgeon-majors from March 31.

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

**KEY**, Deputy Assistant Commissary and Hon. Lieut. J., to be assistant commissary.

**SMITH**, Conductor S., to be deputy assistant commissary.

**HEWSON**, Sub-Conductor J., to be conductor.

**SHEPHERD**, Store-Sergeant A. W., Ordnance Office, Calcutta, to be sub-conductor on probation, seconded.

**CHAMBERS**, Store-Sergeant, assistant overseer, small arms ammunition factory, Dum-Dum, to be sub-conductor on probation, seconded.

**CARTER**, Store-Sergeant G., to be sub-conductor on probation.

**HIGGINS**, Lieut.-Colonel A., C.I.E., commandant 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted the honorary rank of colonel on completion of twenty-five years' service as a commissioned officer of Volunteers.

**MONEY**, Colonel R. C., Bengal Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the service, from March 20, subject to H.M.'s approval.

**TREMEARNE**—**HECHLE**—The Hon. the Chief Justice has, with the approval of H.E. the Governor-General of India in Council, appointed Mr. S. Tremearne, assistant registrar, Original Side, to officiate as chief clerk, and Mr. J. H. Hechle to officiate as assistant registrar, such appointments to have effect from the 22nd inst., and to continue during the absence, on leave, of Mr. Fink, the chief clerk.

The following temporary promotion is made in the Survey of India from March 23, vice Mr. P. A. G. Cowley, on furlough :—

**TAPSELL**, Mr. C., assistant surveyor, 1st grade, to officiate as surveyor, 4th grade.

#### FURLONGS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

**STEWART**, Colonel A., Bengal S.C., cantonment magistrate, 1st class, Punjab (m.c.), for one year.

**VALLINGS**, Lieut.-Colonel A., Bengal S.C., wing commander and second in command 1st Punjab Infantry (p.a.), for two years.

**GRANT**, Lieut. F. C., Bengal S.C., squadron officer 2nd Regiment Central India Horse (p.a.), for one year.

**WRIGHT**, Lieut. H., Bengal S.C., squadron officer 11th (Prince of Wales's Own) Bengal Lancers, for one year.

**KERR**, Lieut. M. A., Bengal S.C., wing officer, 1st Battalion, 1st Goorkha Regiment (p.a.), for one year.

**BLAKE**, Conductor J., Commissariat Department (m.c.), for one year.

**HUGHES**, Mr. B. R., assistant surveyor, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for two months and fifteen days.

**ROBERTSON**, Lieut. E. E., squadron officer, 1st Regiment Central India Horse, is granted thirty days' privilege leave, from March 20.

**DAVIES**, Lieut. R. D. C., assumed charge of the office of assistant cantonment magistrate, Mhow, on the 18th idem.

**LOWRIE**, Mr. A. E., assistant conservator of forests, Ajmere and Merwara, is granted two months and twenty-five days' privilege leave of absence, from April 5.

### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head Quarters, Simla, March 29.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments on H.E.'s personal staff :—

**HAMILTON**, Captain and Brevet Major I. S. M., Gordon Highlanders, to be aide-de-camp, vice Lieut. J. G. Turner, dated March 9.

**SHERSTON**, Lieut. W. M., Rifle Brigade, to be fourth aide-de-camp, dated Feb. 14.

**INNES**—Subject to H.M.'s approval, Major-General J. J. McLeod Innes, V.C., Royal Bengal Engineers, is permitted to retire from the service on the pension and extra annuity to which he may be entitled, from March 16.

**WARDLAW**—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Captain J. C. Wardlaw, Border Regiment, is directed to proceed to England to join the 2nd Battalion of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to exchange to the battalion specified against his names :—

**ROSE**, Captain H. R., 2nd Battalion Border Regiment.

**STEVENS**, Lieut. M., 38th Bengal Infantry, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer on probation, vice Lieutenant Shakespear, transferred to the 2nd Battalion 1st Goorkhas.

**LANG**, Lieut. A. G. B., 1st Battalion 1st Goorkhas, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer, vice Hatch, transferred to the 2nd battalion.

**MACKENZIE**—Subject to the approval of Her Majesty, Major H. M. Mackenzie, Royal (Bengal) Artillery, is permitted to retire from the service on the pension and extra annuity to which he may be entitled, from March 24.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

**CUNNINGHAM**, Lieut. P. J., East Yorkshire Regiment, to be paymaster, with the honorary rank of captain, dated Sept. 26. Captain Cunningham is posted to the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade.

**SHEEHAN**, Captain P. E. C., from the 1st Battalion South Yorkshire Regiment, to be paymaster of the 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles, vice Staff Paymaster J. C. T. Humfrey, returning to England.

The Horse Guards having notified that the undermentioned officers will be placed on half pay on completing four years' service in command of the regiment and battalions on the dates specified, they are permitted to proceed to England on or after the dates noted :—

GOLDIE, Colonel J. J., 6th Dragoon Guards, March 17.

BARNARD, Colonel W. O., 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment, March 18.

DYSON-LAURIE, Colonel J. D., 1st Battalion Border Regiment, March 28.

PATTON, Colonel H. C., 2nd Battalion Cheshire Regiment, April 21.

The following officers having passed the examination laid down in Section 5, Para. 150, Bengal Army Regulations, are qualified for appointment on the Regimental General and Personal Staff of the army :—

BLACK, Major W. C., Bombay Staff Corps.

MAINWARING, Captain F. G. L., Bengal Staff Corps.

RUNDALL, Captain F. M., Bengal Staff Corps.

MEADE, Captain J. de C. D., Bengal Staff Corps.

FAITHFULL, Captain H. T., Bengal Staff Corps.

PEYTON, Captain L. S., Bengal Staff Corps.

BROWNE, Captain G. U., Bengal Staff Corps.

SIMPSON, Captain C. H., Madras Staff Corps.

SIEVWRIGHT, Captain C. F., Bombay Staff Corps.

MONTEITH, Captain J., Bombay Staff Corps.

MAYNE, Captain R. C. G., Bombay Staff Corps.

BAYLY, Captain A. W. L., Bombay Staff Corps.

SINCLAIR, Captain A. L., Bombay Staff Corps.

COOKES, Lieut. G. R. U., R.H.A., is directed to proceed from Ferozepore to Umballa, and join N Battery, B Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, to which he has been appointed.

GORDON, Captain A. W. B., Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Umballa to Deesa, and join A Battery 2nd Brigade, into which he has been promoted.

NELSON, Captain H. S., Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Jullundur to Mooltan, and join B Battery 1st Brigade, in which he has been promoted.

GARDNER—The Horse Guards having notified that Captain H. Gardner, 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, will be placed on retired pay on March 10, he is permitted to proceed to England on or after that date.

ROBERTSON, Lieut.-Colonel D. H., to be squadron commander, to move up in grade succession, vice Lieut.-Colonel Willis, appointed second in command 16th Bengal Cavalry.

MACKENZIE, Captain H. M., to be squadron commander 9th Bengal Cavalry, for vice Lieut.-Colonel Willis, appointed second in command 16th Bengal Cavalry, read vice Lieut.-Colonel Robertson.

With the sanction of Government, the following officers are struck off the strength of their regiments and posted to the stations named for general duty :—

BRETT, Colonel H. de, second in command, 18th Bengal Infantry, Fort William.

WOODRUFFE, Colonel C. L., second in command, 45th Sikhs, Rawal Pindi.

MITFORD, Colonel R. C. W., second in command, 14th Bengal Lancers, Meean Meer.

MARSH, Lieutenant-Colonel H. C., second in command, 18th Bengal Cavalry, Rawal Pindi.

TAYLOR, Lieut.-Colonel A. FitzW., Bengal Staff Corps, having vacated his appointment as wing officer 16th Lucknow Regiment, is posted to Lucknow for general duty.

LESTER—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Captain C. M. Lester, West Yorkshire Regiment, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st battalion of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

CARTER—The undermentioned officer has qualified for employment in the Transport Branch of the Commissariat Department, Lieut. E. A. F. Carter, 2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment.

WARD, Lieut. B. R., Royal Engineers, on arrival in India, is posted as an attached officer to the Presidency and Oudh command, Military Works.

BRUCE, Major E., 19th Bengal Lancers, to officiate as deputy assistant adjutant-general for musketry, 4th circle, from the 17th idem, vice Major G. W. Rogers, vacated.

#### FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

DAVIDSON, Major J., 8th Hussars, for three months, on urgent private affairs.

GLASGOW, Major J. C. R., 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment, for six months, on private affairs.

TREVOR, Lieut. H. B. C., 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

WELLER, Captain A. T., 9th Bengal Infantry (Staff Corps), to Naini Tal and adjacent hills, on private affairs, from the 1st May to September 30.

ELLIOT, Major A. W., 2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

CURTIN, Major F. J. C., 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

BARBER, Lieut. J. H., 2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

COTTER, Surgeon-Major S. K., Medical Staff, for six months, on medical certificate.

TEMPLER, Lieut. L. G., Durham Light Infantry, squadron officer, on probation, 8th Bengal Cavalry, to Calcutta for six months, from Jan. 20, to study the native languages.

HARENC, Major C. E., 4th Bengal Cavalry, Staff Corps, in India, on private affairs, from April 1 to Oct. 1.

RUNDALL, Captain F. M., 9th Bengal Infantry, Staff Corps, to Simla, on private affairs, from April 15 to Oct. 15.

WORSLEY, Colonel R., 13th Bengal Infantry, to Cashmere, on private affairs, from April 1 to August 15.

MACLEOD, Captain R. W., 29th Punjab Infantry, Staff Corps, to hills north of Dehra, on private affairs, from April 15 to Oct. 16.

RAMSAY, Lieut. J., 29th Punjab Infantry, Staff Corps, to Cashmere, on private affairs, from April 15 to Oct. 14.

WATKIS, Lieut. H. B. B., 31st Punjab Infantry, Staff Corps, to Australia and New Zealand, on private affairs, from April 12 to Oct. 12.

MARTIN, Colonel W. R., 38th Bengal Infantry, in India, on private affairs, from April 15 to Oct. 19.

TAYLOR, Lieut. R. E. S. (Staff Corps), to Kasauli, on private affairs, from April 15 to October 15.

HIBBERT, Lieut. R. F., 2nd Dragoon Guards, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

SHAW, Quartermaster (Hon. Captain) D., 17th Lancers, for six months, on private affairs.

RAY, Lieutenant G. G. O'N., 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment, for twelve months, on private affairs.

BISHOP, Lieutenant J. D. J., 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, for twelve months, on private affairs.

FROST, Veterinary Surgeon R. F., Army Veterinary Department, for six months, on medical certificate.

PRESSEY, Lieutenant A. J. (wing officer), Suffolk Regiment, on probation (4th Bengal Infantry), to Roorkee, for six months, to study the native languages.

THOMSON, Colonel W. B., Bengal Staff Corps, to Cashmere, on private affairs, for six months, from March 5.

(Head-Quarters, Simla, March 30.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

BUCHANAN, Captain H. E., 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, to be adjutant, vice Captain S. Boxwell, promoted, subject to the approval of H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commander-in-Chief, dated Feb. 12.

GOZE, Lieut. A. J., 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment, having passed by the Higher Standard in Hindustani, to be interpreter, vice Captain F. J. Briggs, dated Feb. 1.

WHEELER, Captain C. S., squadron commander, 6th Bengal Cavalry, to move up in grade succession, vice Gordon, seconded for appointment to the Army Remount Department.

MACDONALD, Captain C. E. W., squadron officer, to be squadron commander, sub pro tem, vice Wheeler.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. C. F., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be squadron officer, on probation, vice Macdonald.

MARDALL, Lieut. W. S., wing officer, on probation, 3rd Bengal Infantry, to be officiating squadron officer 17th Bengal Cavalry, on probation, vice Trotter, on furlough.

O'FARRELL, Lieut. H. P. C., 6th Dragoon Guards, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating squadron officer 18th Bengal Cavalry, on probation, dated March 9.

HAMILTON, Lieut. H., wing officer 5th Bengal Light Infantry, to be quartermaster, vice Anderson, transferred to the 3rd Goorkhas, dated Feb. 19.

WILSON, Major E. H., Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating 2nd in command 7th Bengal Infantry, vice Vyvyan, on furlough.

SWAYNE, Lieut. E. J., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer, on probation, 16th Lucknow Regiment, vice Taylor, vacated his appointment on promotion to lieutenant-colonel.

KENNICK, Major R. H. F., wing commander 19th Bengal Infantry, to be 2nd in command 18th Bengal Infantry, vice de Brett, struck off the strength of the regiment.

HILL, Lieut. W. E., wing officer and quartermaster, to be adjutant, vice Taylor, promoted to captain, dated Feb. 15.

FRASER, Lieut. W. M. F. I., wing officer, to be quartermaster, vice Hill, dated Feb. 15.

BRADSHAW, Lieut. L. J. E., wing officer and quartermaster 24th Punjab Infantry, to be adjutant, vice Ramsay, promoted to captain, dated Feb. 11.

WATERFIELD, Lieut. J. E., South Wales Borderers, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 29th Punjab Infantry, on probation, dated Feb. 27.

TULLOCH, Major J. M., General List, Infantry, late station staff officer, Jhansi, is posted to Jhansi for general duty.

BRUCE, Lieut. C. D., 1st Battalion West Riding Regiment, is permitted to withdraw from the Garrison Class, Kasauli.

#### FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

NEWTON, Captain J. W. M., C Battery, 2nd Brigade, Royal Artillery, for twelve months, on private affairs.

DAWKINS, Lieutenant J. W. J., P Battery, 3rd Brigade, Royal Artillery, for nine months, on private affairs.

WHITLA, Lieutenant V. G., 2nd Dragoon Guards, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

LAWRENCE, Lieutenant J. W., 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

LEMON, Lieutenant-Colonel R. S., 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment, for six months, on private affairs.



## BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, March 31.)

REILLY, Mr. E. M., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Chimpur, is appointed to perform the functions of a collector in that district.

MARINDIN—In modification of the order dated the 9th inst., Mr. C. R. Marindin, joint magistrate and deputy collector, Monghyr, is to act as magistrate and collector of Mymensingh.

STERNDALE, Mr. C., is to act as cantonment magistrate of Dum-Dum and judge of the S.C. Court in that cantonment. Mr. Sterndale is also temporarily to act as cantonment magistrate of Barrackpore, and judge of the S.C. Court.

SHIRRES, Mr. L. P., assistant magistrate and collector, Seetamurhee, Mozufferpore, is transferred to the Sudder station, Durbhunga.

BERNARD, Mr. J. H., assistant magistrate and collector, Mindapore, is to have charge of the Ghatthal sub-division.

FORBES, Mr. A., officiating magistrate and collector, Sarun, is to act as magistrate and collector of the 24-Pergunnahs.

CLAY, Mr. A. L., deputy commissioner, Manbhoom, magistrate and collector, 1st grade, to be magistrate and collector, Backergunge, but to act as magistrate and collector, Sarun.

SAMUELLS, Lieut.-Colonel W. L., officiating deputy commissioner, Singbhoom, is to be deputy commissioner, Manbhoom.

FAULDER, Mr. C. J. S., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, is to act temporarily as magistrate and collector of Maldah.

MACKENZIE, Mr. W. H., temporary deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Lohardugga, is granted leave for three months.

KILBY, Mr. W. J., district superintendent of police, Rungpore, is to act as district superintendent of police, 24-Pergunnahs.

STACK, Mr. J. C., assistant superintendent of police, Bogra, to act as district superintendent of police, Rungpore.

ROBERTS, Mr. H. V. H., assistant superintendent of police, Mymensingh, is transferred to Bogra district police.

CLOOSTOUN, Mr. H. C., assistant superintendent of police, Barrackpore, is temporarily to act as district superintendent of police, 24-Pergunnahs.

PLOWDEN, Mr. C. C., officiating assistant superintendent of police, 24-Pergunnahs, is posted temporarily to Barrackpore.

WILSON, Mr. A., to be a commissioner for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta, vice Mr. R. Steel, resigned.

MACKAY, Mr. J., is appointed to act as a commissioner for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta, vice Mr. C. H. Moore, on leave.

BRAY, Rev. W. H., is to be chaplain of Darjeeling.

CONES, Surgeon G. A., in medical charge detachment, 8th Regiment Bengal Infantry, is to have medical charge of the civil station of Buxar, Julpigoree.

SLANE, Mr. E. E., joined his appointment at Cuttack on March 5, and attached to the Orissa Forest division.

LIDINGSTON, Mr. C. A. G., officiating deputy conservator of forests, Palamow sub-division, will hold charge of the Chota Nagpore Forest division and of the Hazaribagh sub-division of that division during the absence on leave of Mr. Manson.

The following postings and transfers of officers are ordered:—

MENDES, Mr. J. C., sub-assistant conservator of forests, to Kurseeng sub-division.

HEINING, Mr. R. L., assistant conservator of forests, to Buxar division.

RICHARDSON, Mr. G. A., deputy conservator of forests, to the Chittagong division.

ELLIS, Mr. R. H. M., deputy conservator of forests, to the Suneurbans division, on being relieved by Mr. Richardson.

DAVIS, Mr. H. H., deputy conservator of forests, will continue to hold charge of the Orissa division.

GREEN, Mr. W. M., deputy conservator of forests, Darjeeling sub-division.

JOHNSTON, Mr. W., officiating deputy conservator of forests, attached to the conservator's office on special duty, to the charge of the Teesta sub-division.

CHESTER, Mr. E. G., deputy conservator of forests, to the Working Plans Division, retaining charge of the Darjeeling Division.

FRENCH, Dr. H. D. D., assistant conservator of forests, is transferred from the Chota Nagpur Division to the Working Plans Division.

LARMOUR—The Lieut.-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. C. F. Larmour of his appointment as a presidency magistrate for the town of Calcutta.

DAVENISH, Mr. J. A., assistant engineer 2nd grade, attached to the Darjeeling Division, passed the examination in colloquial Hindustani on March 11.

## FURLONGHS.

MICHELL, Rev. A. L., chaplain of Dum-Dum, is allowed furlough for two years.

CROFT, Mr. A. W., C.I.E., director of public institutions, has been granted an extension of furlough for three months.

LAUDER, Mr. G. W. D., assistant sub-deputy opium agent Batti, is granted leave for six months.

MANSON, Mr. F. B., deputy conservator of forests, in charge of the Chota Nagpore division and of the Hazareebagh sub-division, is granted three months' privilege leave.

CLEGHORN, Mr. E., Collinga Branch School, is granted leave of absence for six weeks.

## PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, April 1.)

WARBURTON, Surgeon-Major J. P., M.B., on return from furlough, resumed charge of the duties of medical officer to the Kapurthala State on March 20, relieving Brigade-Surgeon J. Fairweather, M.D.

MEREDITH, Mr. A., assistant commissioner, on return from special duty

in connection with the Camp of Exercise, was posted to the Mooltan district, which he joined on March 23. Mr. Meredith is appointed to officiate as district judge of Mooltan, vice Mr. G. C. Walker, transferred.

HUME, Rev. C. W., chaplain of Abbottabad and the nearer Gallis, is appointed to be chaplain of Sialkot, vice the Rev. W. H. Tribe, officiating archdeacon, transferred.

TRIBE, Rev. W. H., officiating archdeacon of Lahore and chaplain of Sialkot, is appointed chaplain of Simla, from such date as he may assume charge of the duties, vice the Ven. H. J. Matthew, proceeded on furlough.

MOULSON, Rev. J., chaplain of Ferozepore, is appointed to be chaplain of Abbottabad and the nearer Gallis, from such date as he may assume charge of the duties, vice the Rev. C. W. Hume, transferred.

DALE, Rev. T. F., chaplain of Amritsar, is appointed to be chaplain of Ferozepore, vice the Rev. J. Moulson, from such date as he may assume charge of the duties.

THEOBURN, Mr. S. S., deputy commissioner, on being relieved of the charge of the Rawal Pindi District, is appointed to officiate as divisional judge of Gujranwala, from March 9, vice Mr. F. D'O. Bullock, transferred.

RATTIGAN, Mr. W. H., M.A., Ph.D., barrister-at-law, is appointed to officiate as Government Advocate to the Punjab Government from the 27th March, vice Mr. E. P. Henderson, barrister-at-law, proceeding on furlough.

MACDONNELL, Surgeon-Major J., assumed charge of the Civil Medical duties of Jhelum on the 17th March, relieving Assistant-Surgeon Fattah Chand.

DOYLE, Surgeon B., on the abolition of his appointment as Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, is appointed as civil surgeon of the 2nd class in the Punjab from the 1st April, vice Surgeon F. F. Perry, confirmed in the appointment of Professor of Surgery and Anatomy, Lahore Medical School.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to make the following promotions from the 10th March, vice Captain E. B. Nixon, district superintendent of police, 4th grade, who has been permitted to resign his appointment in the Punjab Police, and revert to military duty:—

DUNSFORD, Mr. H. S., assistant district superintendent of police, 1st class, 1st grade, to be a district superintendent of police, 4th grade.

HOMAN, Mr. D. K., assistant district superintendent of police, 1st class, 2nd grade, to be assistant district superintendent of police, 1st class, 1st grade.

BEAN, Mr. W. F. L., assistant district superintendent of police, 1st class, 3rd grade, to be assistant district superintendent, 1st class, 2nd grade.

FORSTER, Mr. A. R., officiating district superintendent of police, to be an assistant district superintendent of police, 1st class, 3rd grade.

BEAN, Mr. W. F. L., assistant district superintendent of police, Delhi, has obtained leave to Europe, on medical certificate, for one year from April 5.

BROOME, Mr. L. N., district superintendent of police, is posted temporarily to the Gujranwala district.

HOMAN, Mr. D. K., officiating district superintendent of police, is, on relief by Mr. Broome, attached to the Gujranwala district.

DICK, Lieut. A. R., 2nd Punjab Cavalry, is granted leave to Cashmere, from April 1 to July 31.

WOODS, Lieut. A. E., 2nd Battalion Northamptonshire Regiment (attached to 1st Sikh Infantry, on probation), is granted leave to Bombay, from April 20 to Oct. 19, to study the native languages.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Lieut.-Colonel W. B. Aislabie, making the following temporary appointments in the 3rd Sikh Infantry, with effect from the 7th idem:—

AISLABIE, Lieut.-Colonel W. B., second in command, to officiate as commandant, vice Colonel C. J. Griffiths, commandant, on furlough.

RAMSDEN, Major W. C., officiating wing commander, to officiate as second in command and wing commander, vice Lieut.-Colonel Aislabie.

COOK, Lieut. W., adjutant, to officiate as wing commander, vice Major Ramsden.

QUIN, Lieut. T., wing officer, to officiate as adjutant, vice Lieut. Cook.

CODRINGTON, Lieut. E. W., wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster, in addition to his duties as wing officer, vice Lieut. W. D. Gordon, on furlough.

Order making the following temporary appointments, consequent on the departure of Lieut. E. W. Cunliffe, appointed adjutant 1st Punjab Volunteers:—

MACMULLEN, Lieut. G. R., quartermaster, to officiate as adjutant, vice Lieut. Cunliffe.

TAYLOR, Lieut. D. J. O., wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster, vice Lieut. MacMullen.

## MADRAS.

## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

## CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, March 31.)

GALTON, Mr. C. A., to act as additional member of the Board of Revenue during the employment of Mr. Bliss on other duty, without prejudice to his appointment as acting commissioner of Salt and Abkari Revenue.

SIBTHORPE, Surgeon-Major C., fort surgeon and professor of anatomy, Medical College, three months' privilege leave, from April 1.  
 RATTON, Surgeon-Major J. J. L., M.D., professor of surgery, Medical College, to be a fellow of the University of Madras.  
 COLE, Mr. P. A., deputy collector in charge of treasury, Coimbatore district, to be temporary collector, Coimbatore district.  
 CLARKE—The promotion of Major S. C. Clarke, R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, to superintendent of Works (temporarily) will have effect from the date he assumed charge of the I Circle, and not from Jan. 9 as notified.  
 JOYCE, Mr. A., executive engineer, 3rd grade, sub. pro tem, is transferred from the VI. Circle, Tanjore division, to the Tank Maintenance Scheme for duty in No. 1 Tank division.

## FURLONGHS.

GARSTIN, Mr. J. H., second member of the Board of Revenue, privilege leave for three months, from April 28.  
 GORDON, Mr. H. P., collector of South Arcot, privilege leave for one month and seventeen days, from April 28.  
 CAMPBELL, Mr. L. A., district and sessions judge, Nellore, privilege leave for three months, from April 28.  
 LEE, Surgeon W. A., district medical and sanitary officer, South Canara, privilege leave for one month, from April 15.  
 GASS, Mr. H. A., deputy conservator of forests, 4th grade, and district forest officer, Madras, furlough for one year and eight months, from July 15 next.  
 EVANS, Mr. H. E. G., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Madras, six months' (m.c.) extension of leave.  
 WALCH, Mr. G. T., executive engineer, 1st grade, Madras is permitted to return within period of leave.  
 HAIG, Mr. W. S., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Madras, is permitted to return within period of leave.

## MILITARY.

The Right Hon. the Governor is pleased to make the following appointment:—  
 LAWFORD, Captain E. E. M., 1st Madras Lancers, to officiate as commandant, during the absence, on furlough, of Captain C. H. Simpson.  
 The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Madras Staff Corps from the dates specified, subject to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India:—  
 CHAMBER, Lieut. C., Royal Marine Light Infantry, wing officer 6th Madras Infantry, March 3.  
 GREENWOOD, Lieut. J. F., 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment, wing officer 6th Madras Infantry, April 22.

## FURLONGHS.

LITCHFIELD, Colonel R. F., S.C., superintendent of police, Sandoway, British Burma, is granted furlough (p.a.) in and out of India for two years.  
 FURNELL, Surgeon-General M. C., M.D., surgeon-general with the Government of Madras (m.c.), for six months.  
 BEGBIE, Lieut-Colonel E. W., General List, Infantry, instructor of military signalling (p.a.), for two years.  
 SUFFERIN, Surgeon-Major B. T., has been granted an extension of furlough for three months (m.c.).  
 PROUDFOOT—The permission to reside out of India granted to Hon. Captain (Retired Deputy Commissary) G. Proudfoot, dated Oct. 24, 1883, is extended to April 25, 1887.  
 McENTEGART, Conductor W., of the Ordnance Department, is transferred to the pension establishment, on an invalid pension of £72 per annum, dated April 1.  
 CAMPBELL, First-class Barrack Sergeant, to be sub-conductor, dated March 30.  
 WHITE, First-class Barrack Sergeant, to be sub-conductor, dated March 30.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BENSON, Surgeon P. H., M.B., to be surgeon-major, from March 31.  
 LANCASTER, Surgeon J., M.B., to be surgeon-major, from March 31.  
 KING, Surgeon W. G., M.B., to be surgeon-major, from March 31.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service from the dates specified on a pension of £783 5s. per annum respectively, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

HAY, Colonel J. C., S.C., April 1.

HAY, Colonel W., S.C., April 4.

SIBTHORPE—CARRUTHERS—The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of the Public Department:—Surgeon-Major C. Sibthorpe and Surgeon H. St. C. Carruthers.

OLIVER—The services of the undermentioned officer are placed at the disposal of the Government of India:—Lieut. L. G. Oliver, 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment.

PRICHARD—The services of Lieut. G. P. M. Prichard, S.C., adjutant 31st Madras Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Resident at Hyderabad, dated April 1.

COSTA—The services of Surgeon E. R. Da Costa are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief.

(Head-Quarters, Ootacamund, April 2.)

H.E. the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to sanction the formation of the following Committee of Paymastership in the 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, consequent on Paymaster W. D. Graham, proceeding to England, dated March 12:—President: Captain M. Short. Members: Lieuts. A. F. Mann and G. F. Whitehead. Captain Short will perform the duties of Paymaster on the responsibility of the Committee.

Intimation having been received from the Horse Guards that Colonel C. E. King, 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment, will be placed on half-

pay on April 21, on completing four years' service in command of his battalion, that officer is permitted to proceed to England on or after that date.

LEVERS, Lieut. O. G., Royal Sussex Regiment, probationer, Staff Corps, is reported to have passed the Lower Standard test in Hindustani.  
 LAWFORD, Captain E. E. M., squadron officer, 1st Madras Lancers, to be squadron commander, to complete the Establishment, dated March 30.

LECKY, Major G., wing officer and commanding depot, 20th Regiment Madras Infantry, to officiate, temporarily, as wing commander 24th Regiment Madras Infantry, from March 18.

BURTON, Lieut. H. G., wing officer, sub pro tem, on probation 16th Regiment Madras Infantry, to be attached to 28th Madras Infantry till further orders.

## FURLONGHS.

The undermentioned officers and warrant officer have leave of absence:—

ROWLANDS, Major-General H., V.C., C.B., Divisional Staff, commanding Bangalore Division, privilege leave for sixty days, from 6th April.

BENGOUGH, Colonel H. M., assistant adjutant-general, Bangalore Division, privilege leave for sixty days, from the 8th April.

WILKINS, Surgeon-Major T. J. H., Indian Medical Department, for ninety days, to Madras and Bellary, on medical certificate.

BAILEY, Sub-Conductor J. F. T., Quartermaster-General's Department, for ninety days, on medical certificate, from the 9th March.

## BOMBAY.

—O—

## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

## CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, April 8.)

FENTON, Captain L. L., to be sub pro tem. superintendent of surveys under the Rajasthani Court in Kathiawar, during the employment of Major J. M. Hunter on special duty, and with retrospective effect from the date on which Lieut.-Colonel Hancock was confirmed in the appointment of President of the Rajasthani Court.

ASTON—WHITWORTH—Messrs. H. F. Aston and G. C. Whitworth respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of judicial assistant to the political agent, Kathiawar, on March 22.

FITZGERALD—HORMASJI—Mr. P. S. V. FitzGerald and Khan Bahadur Dhanjishah Hormasji respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of third assistant political agent, Kathiawar, on March 22.

PINHEY, Mr. R. W. S., is appointed to act as judge of the Court of Small Causes at Kurrachee during the absence of Mr. Foxton.

LAWRENCE, Major J. B., Bombay Staff Corps, is appointed to act as cantonment magistrate at Kurrachee during the absence of Mr. Foxton. Major Lawrence is also appointed to be a magistrate of the first class within the limits of the Military Cantonment of Kurrachee.

BAKER—TAGORE—Messrs. M. B. Baker and S. Tagore respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of district judge and sessions judge of Nasik on the 29th ult.

H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

MULOCK, Mr. W. B., C.S., to act as commissioner, N.D., during the absence of Mr. G. F. Sheppard, C.S.

LEY, Mr. F. S. P., C.S., to act as collector and magistrate of the district of Surat, and district registrar and agent for the Government, Surat, and to be member and president of the local board established for the Surat district, during the absence of Mr. Mulock.

WESTLAKE, Mr. S. St. J., C.S., is placed under the orders of the Commissioner of Sind.

BRAYSON, Mr. H. E., deputy collector, Hyderabad, was in charge of the current duties of the office of third assistant collector and magistrate, Hala sub-Division, from Sept. 25 to Dec. 20, 1885, in addition to his own duties.

LOCK, Mr. W. W., C.S., to act as collector and magistrate of the district of Khandesh, district registrar and political agent, Khandesh, and to be member and president of the local board established for the Khandesh District, during the absence of Mr. T. D. Mackenzie, C.S.

FLEET, Mr. J. F., C.S., C.I.E., on the expiry of his special duty, to act as collector and magistrate of the District of Sholapur, district registrar and political agent, Sholapur, and to be member and president of the local board established for the Sholapur district, during the absence of Mr. G. Waddington, C.S.

BLACKWELL, Mr. G. F., acting sub-assistant conservator of forests, passed an examination in Marathi on the 5th inst.

MURPHY, Surgeon-Major P., M.D., has been appointed to act as superintendent of Mahabaleshwar during the absence of Surgeon-Major J. Davidson, M.A., M.B., C.M.

ATKINS, Mr. J. De C., C.S., to act as under secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial and General Departments during the absence of Mr. J. Monteath, C.S.

WILKINS, Surgeon J. S., to act as civil surgeon, Rajkot, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Surgeon-Major F. C. Barker, M.D.

MACKENZIE, Mr. T. D. C.S., to act as secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial, and General Departments, during the absence of Mr. J. Nugent, C.S.

**MACONOCHE—KHAREGHAT—**Mr. A. F. Maconochie delivered over, and Mr. M. P. Khareghat received charge, of the office of the second assistant collector, Ahmedabad, on the 23rd ult.

**ALLEN—MACONOCHE—**Mr. W. Allen delivered over and Mr. A. F. Maconochie received charge of the office of the forest settlement officer for the Modasa Mahal in the Ahmedabad district, on the 20th ultimo, and the latter officer delivered over charge of the same office to Mr. M. P. Khareghat on the 23rd idem.

**MULOCK—LELY—**Mr. W. B. Mulock delivered over and Mr. F. S. P. Lely received charge of the offices of the collector and district magistrate and agent to H. E. the Governor, Surat, on the 2nd inst.

**COOKE—GRANT—**Messrs. H. R. Cooke and G. F. M. Grant respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of collector and district magistrate and political agent, Satara, on the 29th inst.

**CAPPEL—SILCOCK—**Messrs. E. L. Cappel and H. F. Silcock, assistant to the collector of Sholapur, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Madha Taluka of the Sholapur district on the 12th ult.

**SATHE—COOKE—**Mr. B. G. Sathe, district deputy collector, Satara, delivered over and Mr. H. Cooke, first assistant collector, received charge of the Talukas of Wai, Javli, and Satara, on the 29th ult.

#### FURLONGHS.

**SNOW, Mr. P. C. H., C.S.,** is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from April 28.

**PRITCHARD, Mr. C. B., C.S.,** commissioner of customs, salt, opium, and abkari, has been allowed by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India an extension of leave on medical certificate for six months.

**TATE, Mr. J.,** executive engineer, 2nd grade, substantive pro tem., is allowed furlough to Europe for six months, from such date after May 15 as he may avail himself of it.

### MILITARY.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, April 2)

**MAITLAND, Surgeon C. B.** (on duty with the India Contingent at Suakim), to the medical charge of the 23rd Bombay Light Infantry, vice Surgeon Lucas, transferred to general duty, Mhow circle.

**AVETOOM, Surgeon S. T.** (on general duty, Mhow circle), to officiate in medical charge during the absence of Surgeon Maitland.

**MACDONALD, Lieut. C. H., S.C.,** wing officer and quartermaster 8th Regiment Bombay Infantry, is attached to the 2nd Bombay Infantry for duty.

**DOIG—**The services of Colonel A. J. Doig, S.C., late General Transport officer, Shikarpore, having been replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, that officer is placed on general duty, Bombay.

**LUCAS, Surgeon J., M.D.,** in medical charge 23rd Bombay L.I., is transferred to general duty, Mhow circle.

**QUICKE, Surgeon W. H.,** on being relieved of the medical charge of Asirgarh by Surgeon A. C. Thompson, is placed on general duty, Mhow circle.

**WINGFIELD, Lieut. W. E., R.A.,** has been posted to B Battery 2nd Brigade, R.A.

**GRAHAM, Lieut. L., No. 1 Battery, 1st Brigade, Western Division, R.A.,** has been transferred to S Battery, 1st Brigade, R.A., Bangalore, and will join it forthwith with the sanction of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief in India, and in anticipation of his retirement from the service.

**BOWLES, Captain A.,** 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, is permitted to proceed to England.

**MACMAHON, Captain G. F. W., S.C.,** has qualified for employment in the Judge Advocate-General's Department.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the date specified:—

**WOOLDRIDGE, Lieut.-Colonel De L. R. F., S.C.,** assistant commissary-general for transport, 2nd class, March 29.

**STAVLEY, Lieut. G. E., S.C.,** squadron officer 1st Bombay Lancers, March 24.

**CATTS, Brigade-Surgeon W. E.,** Indian Medical Service, examiner of medical accounts, March 29.

The undermentioned non-commissioned officer is awarded the medal with gratuity of £5 for long service and good conduct:—

**RENDLE, Sergeant F.** (army pensioner), Bombay Unattached List, adjutant-general's department.

#### FURLONGHS.

**NEWTON, Captain J. W. M.,** C Battery, 2nd Brigade, Royal Artillery, for twelve months, on private affairs.

**DOUGLAS, Lieut.-Colonel J. C.** Worcestershire Regiment (1st Battalion), for nine months, on private affairs.

**GRANT, Lieut.-Colonel H. F., C.B.,** 7th Dragoon Guards, to remain in England from Jan. 20 to March 30, on medical certificate.

**HAINES, Captain R. L.,** D Battery, 2nd Brigade Royal Artillery, from 7th April to 6th July, to the neighbouring district of Ahmedabad on private affairs.

**HILLS, Colonel J., C.B.,** for six months, in India, on private affairs.

**TYACKE, Major R. H.,** 2nd Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment, to Cashmere from 7th March to 6th September, on private affairs. (This cancels G.O.C. No. 142 of 1886.)

**CARDEW, Lieutenant F. G.,** 1st Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, to remain at Madras, in extension, from 1st April to 8th April, on private affairs.

**KING, Captain A.,** Great India Peninsula Railway Corps, to England for eight months, on private affairs.

**McIVER, Lieut. D.,** Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps, to England for twelve months, on private affairs. The privilege leave granted in 1885 is converted into general leave, on private affairs.

**BECHER, Captain E. F.,** E. Battery, 2nd Brigade, Royal Artillery, from Sept. 7 to Oct. 7.

**DE BUTTS, Lieut. F. R. McC.,** No. 8 Heavy Battery, 1st Brigade, Cinque Ports Division, from July 28 to August 11.

(Bombay Government Gazette, April 8.)

**ABUD—**The services of Lieut. H. M. Abud, Staff Corps, wing officer 13th Regiment Bombay Infantry, are placed at the disposal of Government in the Political Department.

The undermentioned medical officers having completed twelve years' service, to be surgeons-major from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

**PATTERSON, Surgeon D. A., M.D.,** March 31.

**WILKINS, Surgeon J. S.,** March 31.

**BARREN, Surgeon W. A.,** March 31.

**FOXLOW, Mr. W.,** is appointed to act as shipping master, Kurrachee, during the absence of Mr. Coghlan.

#### FURLONGHS.

**NELSON, Hon. Lieut. and Assistant Commissary G. H.** (commissariat department), is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

**GOTT, Lieut. G. A., S.C.,** squadron officer and adjutant, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on private affairs, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

**EBDEN, Major F. T., S.C.,** second in command 23rd Regiment Bombay Light Infantry, is allowed furlough to Europe for six months, on urgent private affairs, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

**McMULLEN, Assistant Apothecary E.,** Subordinate Medical Department, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

## INDIA OFFICE.

APRIL 22.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Capt. E. S. Hill, R.E., Capt. R. F. Trotter, S.C.

*Bombay Estab.*—Capt. W. A. E. St. Clair, R.E.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—A. W. Mackie (Cov.), C. F. Ansted, E. J. Barton (Cov.).

*Madras Estab.*—W. A. Jarvis.

### EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut.-Col. F. E. Wiggins, Inf., four months; Surg-Maj. J. J. Monteath, six months; Capt. T. S. M. Woolley, S.C., fourteen days.

*Madras Estab.*—Lieut.-Col. T. R. Dyng, S.C., six months.

*Bombay Estab.*—Col. T. Kettlewell, S.C., six months; Capt. R. W. P. Robertson, R.A., six months; Capt. H. B. Ternan, S.C., four months.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Sir H. C. Mance, six months' furlough; Syed Mahomed Israil, three months' extraordinary leave, and to return; W. C. Benett (Cov.), furlough to August 13th, 1886.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN.

#### MILITARY.

*Madras Estab.*—Col. F. Weldon, S.C.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—J. L. Fendall.

IN 1819 George Drummond, a lad of sixteen summers, landed in India and proceeded to Arrah, where he has just died. During the whole of this lengthened period of nearly seventy years he never again saw the sea; a steamer he not once in his life beheld, while he knew by personal experience nought of the locomotive than that in 1862 a line was opened from Bunar to Arrah. Withal this strange notability may, perhaps, have derived more real enjoyment from daily existence than most of his contemporaries who pushed and elbowed through life, always eager, excited, and not infrequently disappointed.

THE Indian ryot has recently become, says a correspondent, the most influential corn producer in the world. He rules the market at Mark-lane, and through it the leading Corn Exchanges of Europe. We may be certain that the American farmer will do everything he possibly can to oust him from this potential position, and it behoves the ryot to take advantage of every turn likely to secure to him and enable him to maintain his point of advantage. He must not simply hold his own, but must compete with the American food producer in every crop that is raised in the two countries alike. With regard to maize or *Indian* corn the prairie farmer has matters all his own way. This state of things should be allowed to continue no longer, and the sooner the extensive cultivation of such a valuable and prolific corn as maize is commenced the better it will be for India. It is a plant that thrives in this country, and with very little encouragement from the Government, and those who direct the operations of the ryot, the crop might soon become one of our most valuable articles of export.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.

HOME.—April 19, Hesperia (s), Calcutta; Arabia (s), Bombay; Cuthona, Calcutta.—20, Surat (s), Bombay.  
BOMBAY.—April 19, Gwalior (s), London; Clan Murray (s), Liverpool; Clan Mackay (s), Mauritius; Baron Clyde (s), Newport.—20, Henzada (s), London.—21, St. Oswald (s), The Tyne.  
CALCUTTA.—April 20, City of London (s), Clyde.  
MADRAS.—April 20, Rewa (s), London.

## DEPARTURES.

HOME.—April 19, Marpesia, Calcutta.—20, City of Agra (s), Calcutta.—21, Nepaul (s), Bombay; Belgravia (s), Bombay; Senasserim, Calcutta.  
BOMBAY.—April 18, Kangra (s), London.  
CALCUTTA.—April 19, Armenia (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Rohilla*, from London, April 28; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, May 6; from Brindisi, May 10.

For Bombay: Mrs. Cousens, Miss Prockter, Mr. J. Grant, Mr. A. J. White, Mr. and Mrs. Adams. From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Hight, Miss Jefferson, Rev. A. B. Sole. From Brindisi: Mr. R. A. Willis, Capt. Sinclair, Colonel and Mrs. Greig, Lieut. C. V. Hume. From Malta: Mr. Robert Escombe.

For Malta: Mr. Osborne, Mr. Woodhouse.

For Port Said: Mr. Israel Levy.

S.s. *Cathay*, from London, May 5; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, May 13; from Brindisi, May 17.

For Bombay: Mr. P. Corbet, Mrs. Dansey, Colonel and Mrs. Strutt. From Brindisi: Colonel and Mrs. A. Wardrop, Miss Wardrop, Mr. F. Gruter, Mr. A. C. Trevor, Mr. Percy Smith, Mrs. Ashton, Mr. and Mrs. Walch, Sir F. Souter, Mr. H. G. Smith. From Venice: Capt. Bellasia.

S.s. *Coromandel*, from London, May 5; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, May 13; from Brindisi, May 17.

For Calcutta: Mr. Hallett, Mr. J. McHardy, Mr. J. Halvee, Mrs. W. G. Glass, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Kellner.

For Madras: Mr. S. M. Cockburn.

S.s. *Surat*, from London, May 12; s.s. *Assam*, from Venice, May 20; from Brindisi, May 24.

For Bombay: Colonel Alexander, Miss Hamilton. From Brindisi: Colonel C. J. Smith, Colonel and Mrs. Gure.

For Alexandria: From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, Miss Crane.

S.s. *Bengal*, from London, May 19; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, May 27; from Brindisi, May 31.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Thompson. From Brindisi: Mr. E. C. Johnson, Mr. W. L. Sanderson, Mr. Davies.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Anderson, Dr. R. C. Chandra, Mr. C. J. Davies.

S.s. *Peshawur*, from London, May 26; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, June 3; from Brindisi, June 7.

For Bombay: Mrs. E. Rose. From Brindisi: Mr. Ewbank.

S.s. *Siam*, from London, June 2; s.s. , from Venice, June 10; from Brindisi, June 14.

For Bombay: From Brindisi: Mr. Wilkinson.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *India*, to sail April 28.

For Colombo: Mrs. Norman and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert F. Traill and infant, Mr. C. E. Rowlands, Rev. Arthur Dunnett, Mr. F. W. Le Feuvre, Miss C. Webb, Rev. J. W. and Mrs. Howland, Miss Howland, Mr. Ballard.

For Madras: Miss H. A. Houston, Mr. J. Gorst, Mr. J. Densham, Mr. J. Stephens, Mr. J. Trefry, Mr. W. Cole, Mr. James Friend, Mr. F. Sherman, Mr. T. Gilchrist.

For Calcutta: Mr. C. K. S. Cadell, Mr. F. E. Appleton, Mr. J. H. Sykes, Mr. Gelstharpe, Mr. J. Milligan, Mr. J. Steele, Mr. A. J. Gray, Mr. W. M. Donald, Mr. R. Rule, Mr. W. Macartnay, Mr. F. B. Napier, Mr. J. McKay.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Lalpoora*, to sail May 5.

For Kurrachee: Mrs. Etheridge, Mrs. Le Marchand.

For Bombay: Mrs. Rawle, Mr. Frank Whitfield.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Manora*, to sail May 12.

For Calcutta: Rev. W. G. Brockway, Mr. H. C. France.

For Colombo: Miss F. E. Dobson.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. *Mirzapore*, Capt. Harvey, April 5.  
From London: Miss E. A. Belcher, Mr. Lassam, Colonel and Mrs. Beamish, Major Cochran, Capt. Dennis, Lieut. Bayliss, Lieut. Elliott,

Lieut. Morris, Lieut. Hardinge, Surgeon McGrath, Mr. S. James, Major Garnett, Mr. A. Marshall, Major-General and Miss Solly Flood, Mr. D. Bett, Mr. D. Runter, Mr. J. McGregor, Mr. George Burn, Mr. O. Thompson, Mr. T. Weatherley, Mr. Williams, Mr. Slater, Mr. Albert.  
From Gibraltar: Governor and Mrs. Ferrina, Governor Amaral and infant, Lieut. F. Posodla, Capt. and Mrs. Souza Lobo and infant, Lieut. M. J. Lape Valente.

From Venice: Mr. Mahler.

From Suez: Mr. Maxwell Adam, Mr. H. Probert, Mr. J. D. Inverarity, Major E. A. Fraser, Mr. Mostyn Owen, Mr. Bateman Smyth, Mr. Nisbet.

From Aden: Brigade-Surgeon Roberts.

At LONDON, per P. and O. s.s. *Surat*, Capt. Murray, April 20.

From Bombay: Mrs. Ravenshaw, Mrs. Mitchell, Colonel Burnaby, Mr. and Mrs. Richie, Mr. E. W. Campbell, Mr. Kendal, Mr. Ruttonjee, Mr. W. Honedin, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Bushy, Mrs. Bunbury, Mr. Tyler, Miss Tyler, Mr. H. Ivy, Mr. C. D. Stewart, Mr. Fox, Mr. and Mrs. Macknatt, Mrs. Stace, Mrs. Murray, Mrs. Dunoon, Mr. Fentiman, Colonel and Mrs. Prendergast, Thakore Sahib of Gondal, Misses Blannerhassett, Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald, Mr. J. N. Fox, Miss Dyer, Colonel and Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Merriman, Mrs. Lane, Sister Gladys, Mrs. Cleghorn, Mr. Eckersley, Mr. C. N. Castor, Mr. E. Brown, Mr. H. Shaw, Mr. Comber, two Misses White, Mr. N. A. Clarke, Mr. Morrison.

From Aden: Paymaster W. Penny.

From Suez: Mr. Somervell, Misses Somervell, Surgeon-Major Cuthwood, Capt. Porter, Mr. Horsley, Miss Hanbury, Mr. Bunans, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Carsall, Mr. R. Mackay, Mr. Tower, Miss Richings.

From Malta: General Ravenhill, Miss Ravenhill, Mr. Hamilton, Miss Hailstone, Miss Edwards, Mrs. and Miss Frere, Lieut. Hailstone, Mr. Buckland, Mr. Jenkin, Mr. and Mrs. Daniell, Mrs. Squire, Mr. and Mrs. Barclay, Mrs. Hutchinson, Mr. Daly, Mrs. Bradshaw, Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Rose, Earl of Caithness, Mr. G. Learee, General Chambers, Mrs. Le Blanche, Mr. Ridge, Mr. Cronin, Mr. Young, Mr. T. Drisson, Mr. J. Thompson, Mr. J. Egers, Mr. Mazzetta.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Peshawur*, Capt. L. H. Moule, left Bombay, April 9.

For London: Mrs. W. Loch, child and infant, Masters Alick and Harry Jones, Miss Wood, Mr. H. C. Kennard, Mrs. Laurie and child, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Dare and infant, Mrs. Wrench and three children, Mrs. Noble and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. Davey and two children, Mrs. R. A. Gilchrist and two children, Surgeon-General F. F. Allen, Major and Mrs. Lamb, Dr. and Mrs. C. Cameron and three infants, Mr. Surfaraz Ali Abdul Ali, Mr. R. E. C. Grieve, Mr. Nelson Beaumont, Mr. and Mrs. Cotes, Sister Sophia, Sister Annette, Mrs. White, child and infant, Mr. G. Wilson, Mr. Troward and two children, Mr. Ibrahim Saheb D. Ahmadi, Miss Haig, Mrs. Badham and infant, Master Shouldbred, Major J. H. Newill, Miss Richardson, Mr. Conduitt and two children, Mr. and Mrs. F. Hutchinson and infant, Mrs. Pitt and two children, Dr. and Mrs. Carmichael and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Dick Lauder, Colonel Warden, Mr. A. F. Brown, Sergeant Clark, Mr. Peter McEwan, Mr. Stockel.

For Brindisi: Mr. Theodore Thomas, Mr. Charles Mansbendel, Mr. C. Savoye, Mr. H. Russell, Mr. C. E. Farren, Mr. W. B. Beestie, Surgeon J. Ward, Mr. Trevor, Mr. C. C. Walsh, Colonel H. Bengough, Major St. Quintain, Mr. C. J. Brazier, Mr. and Miss Bhowmuggree, Colonel John Hay, Mr. Kench, Mizu Mahomed Ali Jan, Mr. J. Dance.

For Venice: Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Robertson, Colonel Johnstone, Mr. H. Tremehere, Mr. Melitus, C.S., Capt. E. Nicholas, Mr. J. G. Cordery, Mr. Hickman, Mr. W. F. Anstruther.

For Suez: Colonel Powlett, Mr. and Mrs. Lawson Smith.

For Gibraltar: Mr. Isidore F. Pinto.

For Aden: Dr. George Hay.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Nepaul*, Capt. Alderton, from London, April 21.

For Bombay: Miss Sills, Miss Buhsh, Mr. Greaves.

For Calcutta: Miss M. E. Durden, Mr. E. C. Payne, Mr. W. Sharp Fraser, Mr. John Still, Mrs. Lawrence.

For Colombo: Sergeant Friar, Mr. A. H. Thompson.

For Aden: Mr. W. J. Kilroy, R.N.

For Malta: Dr. and Mrs. Bracey, Mr. Reeves, Mr. E. Humphreys, Mr. Shehan.

Per Star Line s.s. *Mira*, Capt. Lepotier, from Liverpool, April 20.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Needham, Mr. A. Stevens.

For Colombo: Mrs. P. R. Shand, Mrs. Somerville and child, Mr. J. F. Herringham, Mr. H. H. James, Mrs. Macleod, three children and ayah.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. *Assam*, Capt. W. J. Nautes, sailing on April 16.

For Brindisi: Mr. A. Ewbank, Mr. J. Smalley, Mr. S. Smith, Rev. and Mrs. Walton and child, Mr. A. Framstadt, Mr. W. W. Wiggins, Mrs. Blathwayt, Mrs. Harvie, Mr. E. A. Meale, Mr. R. G. Hardy, Rev. F. C. Gittens, Major and Mrs. A. Gossler, Major Davidson, Major Hamilton, Mr. J. W. Davies.

For Venice: Mr. Hardy.

For London: Mr. J. Leech, Mr. J. W. Mills, Mr. H. B. H. Turner, Mr. A. Wilson, Madame La Baronne, Madame de Massenback, Mr. Robins, Mrs. Monk and two infants, Mr. Monteath, Major-General Leslie, Mr. J. E. Brooks, Mr. L. L. Evans.

For Aden: Major Tyndall.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## BOMBAY.—April 8.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 97½	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	100½	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	105	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1871 ...	—	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1872 ...	—	to	—
Paris Municipal Loan ...	—	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	92	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	—	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	100	to	—
Coorla Spinning Bonds ...	—	to	—

## BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
Bank of Bombay ...	all	10 pr. ct.	720
Bank of Bengal ...	all	10 pr. ct.	840
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr. ct.	580
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank ...	all	5½ pr. ct.	130
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	—	—	—
National Bank of India ...	£12½	5 pr. ct.	121

## PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	2,850	125	950
Albion Ginning Co. ...	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	100	1,110
Apollo ...	400	10	270
Bellary ...	1,000	25	535
Bombay Cotton ...	125	41½	220
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Limited ...	—	—	—
Colaba ...	1,880	70	785
Dholera Ginning ...	all	12	160
East India ...	1,000	130	1,385
Fort ...	8,500	160	2,625
French ...	all	45	610
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	—	—	—
Khangam ...	—	—	—
Mercantile ...	—	—	—
Mofussil Co. ...	400	30	412½
Manmar M. ...	all	45	245
New Berar ...	—	—	—
New India ...	125	9	150
Prince of Wales ...	500	100	670
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	—	—	—
Sassoon ...	500	25	500
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	90	1,200
Sind ...	750	25	650
Volkart ...	1,000	20	750

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	90	1,375
Alfred Manufacturing ...	500	17½	825
Alliance Spinning ...	1,000	30	750
Albert Edward Mills ...	500	18½	435
Anglo-Indian ...	100	2	102
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ltd. (Bellary) ...	—	—	—
Bhowanuggur Mills ...	100	—	8
Bombay United ...	1,000	20	945
Central India ...	500	25	790
Coorla Mills ...	1,000	20	645
D. Spinning ...	all	—	107½
Dhruv Mills ...	—	—	—
Dhurrumsay ...	—	—	—
Empress Co. ...	all	25	700
Framjee Pettit ...	1,000	25	535
Golam Baba ...	400	20	256
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	—	200
Hindustan ...	1,000	40	805
Hingunghat Mill ...	—	—	—
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	50	1,060
Imperial Cotton ...	500	20	450
Indian Manufacturing ...	—	—	—
James Greaves ...	400	—	560
Jaffer Ali ...	500	40	400
Jewraj Baloo ...	1,000	30	1,100
Khandeish ...	1,000	30	970
Khatwa Mackungee ...	1,000	40	870
Leopold ...	100	5	148
Madras United ...	1,000	100	2,900
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	35	600
Manockjee Pettit ...	all	50	1,170
Mazon ...	250	9	189½
Morari Goudlass ...	1,000	15	1,625
Naigam ...	—	—	—
National ...	1,000	40	560
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20	900
Oriental ...	625	12	565
Parrell ...	400	—	52½
People of India ...	—	6½	190
Prince of Wales ...	500	30	100
Sassoon ...	1,000	40	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	50	1,895
Soonderdas ...	1,000	50	700
Southern India ...	500	20	405
Southern Mahratta ...	—	—	—
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	35	550
Western India ...	1,000	50	710

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	218-8-0	5 pr. ct.	330
Do. New £20 Shares ...	130-14-6	do.	350
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	90
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	20
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	190-15-5	do.	330
New £18 Shares ...	—	—	—

## MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	290
Bombay Ice Co. (A.) ...	800	106
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. (B.) ...	1,500	3,675
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	11
Karachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100	45
Karachee Landing and Shipping ...	300	300

Kemp & Co. ...	175	330
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	25
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	58
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	22
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,650
Treacher and Co. ...	all	1,155
Thacker and Co. ...	all	180

## LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	700	700
Frere ...	—	—
Mazon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	1,400	312½

## CALCUTTA.—April 5.

P.C.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Rs.	10 to	97 11
4 Promissory Notes ...	—	97 10	to	97 11
4½ of 1870 (1885) ...	—	99 8	to	—
4½ of 1878-79 (1895) ...	—	101 0	to	—
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	—	101 0	to	—
4½ of 1879 (Coupon) ...	—	—	to	—

## CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1865 (1885) ...	Rs. Paid off	—
6 of 1866 (1886) ...	100 0	to
6 of 1867 (1887) ...	101 8	to
6 of 1870 (1889) ...	102 8	to
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	103 0	to
6 of 1878 (1903) ...	99 0	to
5 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	99 0	to
4½ of 1882 (1902) ...	94 8	to

## BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to
Agra Savings ...	100	125 to
Allahabad ...	100	193 to 195
Alliance of Simla ...	100	140 to
Bank of Bengal ...	500	842½ to 845
Do. of Upper India ...	100	130 to
Delhi and London ...	225	170 to
Himalaya ...	100	120 to
Mussorie ...	100	100 to
National of India ...	£12½	116 to
Rohilkund Kumoon ...	100	103 to
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	325 to
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	90 to

## COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Price.
Allipore Coal ...	100
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 6
Asiatic Jute ...	100
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10
Barnagore Jute ...	£10
Bengal Coal ...	1,350
B. Barnagund Copper (preface A. shares) ...	7s. 6d.
Do. D.-ferred B. Shares ...	21
Bengal Mills ...	£100
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100
Bonded Warehouse ...	445
Bowreah Cotton Mills ...	100
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80
Burrakur Coal ...	100
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	85
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar ...	100
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100
Equitable Coal ...	250
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	200
Gouropore ...	100
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100
Howrah Docking ...	500
Howrah Mills ...	100
India General Steam Navigation ...	100
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	50
Landing and Shipping ...	100
Murree Brewery ...	100
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100
New Beerboom Coal ...	100
Bankstapoor Press ...	100
Raneesunge Coal Association ...	100
Riverside Press ...	90
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500
Seapore Jute Manufacturing ...	100
Strand Bank Press ...	100
Watson's Patent Press ...	100

## TEA COMPANIES.

	Price.
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100
Amicable (Assam) ...	100
Amuluckie ...	100
Arouttipore (Cachar) ...	100
Assam ...	£20
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100
Bongal (Cachar) ...	100
Do. contributory ...	80
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200
Do. contributory ...	100
Burkholia (Cachar) ...	100
Central Cachar ...	200
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100
Chota Nagpore ...	100
Colonial (Assam) ...	100
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100
Darjiling ...	100
Dehing (Assam) ...	90
Dehra Doon ...	100
Dessal and Parbut (Assam) ...	100
Dhunstri ...	100
Durrung (Assam) ...	100
Eastern Cachar ...	100
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100
Endogram ...	10
Gielle (Darjiling) ...	100
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100
Grob (Assam) ...	100

Holta (Kangra) ...	100	77	to	—
Hoolmaree (Assam) ...	100	88	to	—
Hoolungorie (Assam) ...	100	46	to	47
Indian Terai ...	500	100	to	—
Jellalporo (Cachar) ...	—	—	to	—
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	—	to	—
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	25	to	26
Kangra Valley ...	100	—	to	—
Kornafuli (Chittagong) ...	100	40	to	—
Kunchunporo (Cachar) ...	100	20	to	—
Kurseong and Darjiling ...	250	85	to	—
Do. contributory ...	200	75	to	—
Kurseong and Terai ...	—	—	to	—
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	212	to	—
Lakatoora (Syhet) ...	100	25	to	—
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	60	to	62
Loobah ...	100	115	to	—
Lower Assam ...	—	27½	to	—
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	60	to	—
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	20	to	—
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	—	to	—
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	20	to	—
Do. contributory ...	90	8	to	—
Moran (Assam) ...	—	—	to	—
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	70	to	—
Do. contributory ...	90	50	to	—
Mungledye (Assam) ...	—	—	to	—
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	—	to	—
Do. contributory ...	125	—	to	—
New Fallochi (Darjiling) ...	—	—	to	—
New Gholia Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	120	to	—
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	90	—	to	—
Nutanpore (Cachar) ...	—	—	to	—
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	40	to	—
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	65	to	—
Puttareah (Syhet) ...	100	60	to	—
Rajabaree (Assam) ...	—	—	to	—
Sapakati ...	100	110	to	—
Second Mutual Cachar ...	56	10	to	—
Seemah ...	—	—	to	—
Singbulli and Murmah ...	100	84	to	—
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	60	to	61
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	82	to	—
Springdale (Darjiling) ...	100	88	to	90
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	29	to	—
Tundaree (Darjiling) ...	100	61	to	62
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	110	to	112
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	105	to	—
Takvar (Darjiling) ...	200	150	to	—
Upper Assam ...	£10	15	to	25

## LONDON.—April 27.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1943, Sp. all pd. ...	89½ to 90
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	101 to 101½
4 Do. October 10, 1888 ...	101½ to 101½
4 India Enforced Paper ...	72 to 73
4 Do. do. 1885 ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1893 ...	74 to 75
4 Ceylon, 1882 and 1893 ...	107 to 109
4 Do. 1886-8 ...	101 to 103
4 Mauritius, 1881 ...	103 to 105
6 Do. 1895-96 ...	112 to 116
4 Do. ...	102 to 104
4½ Straits Settlements Government ...	105 to 107

## RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

	Price.
PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS. Paid	
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. ...	100 to 108
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c. ...	113 to 120
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	106 to 108
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	104 to 106
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	115 to 117

## RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	7½	7½	to	7½
Bengal Central, Lm., Shs. ...	5	4½	to	5
B. B. & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	153	to	155
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ...	—	23½	to	23½
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953. ...	—	22½	to	23½
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (loss) ...	—	24½	to	25
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua., 4 p.c. ...	—	121	to	126
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	146	to	148
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ...	100	128	to	130
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	121	to	123
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	115	to	117
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	128	to	130
Rohilkund and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. ...	4½	4	to	4½
Seinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	122	to	124
Do. do. 5 p.c. shares ...	5	—	to	—
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	127	to	129
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	—	to	—
South Mahratta Gua., Ld. ...	20	102	to	103
Do. do. ...	5	10	to	10½
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua. ...	20	19½	to	20
Do. Do. Do. ...	15	—	to	—
West of India Port., Ld. ...	20	13	to	19



## LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the  
Period from which the Leave was granted.

— 0 —

### MILITARY.

Abbott, Maj. A. K., S.C., 1 yr. 43 dys., fr. Dec. 14, '85, B.  
Abbott, Maj. G. M., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 1, '85, B.  
Abbott, Maj. H. A., S.C., 1 yr. 30 dys., fr. Oct. 3, '85, B.  
Abbott, Maj. H. B., S.C., 18 mos., from April 10, '85, Bo.  
Aitchison, Bde-Surg. J. E. T., M.D., C.I.E., B.  
Alban, Lieut. W. G., S.C., 1 year, fr. June 24, '85, Bo.  
Archdall, Surg.-Maj. H. M. G., 1 yr. 270 dys., fr. June 30, '85, M.  
Atkinson, Lt.-Col. S. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 20, '85, M.

Badecock, Col. A. R., C.B., 1 yr., from Aug. 18, '85, R.  
Bairnsfather, Lieut. T. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B.  
Bairnsfather, Capt. P. R. S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B.  
Balfour, Lieut. J. H., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B.  
Barnes, Col. O., S.C., 1 yr. 10 mos., fr. Dec. 12, '84, B.  
Barnett, Lieut.-Col. J. H. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 1, '85, M.  
Barnett, Col. H. C. B., S.C., M.  
Batten, Lt. A. C., S.C., 18 mos., from Mar. 21, '85, B.  
Battye, Maj. L. R., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Feb. 2, '86, B.  
Baylay, Lt.-Col. C. A., S.C., 18 mos., fr. April 1, '85, B.  
Bell, Col. T., S.C., 1 yr. 172 dys., from June 3, '84, Bo.  
Bensley, Surg.-Maj. E. C., 1 yr., from July 15, '84, B.  
Beresford, Maj. G. W., S.C., 1 yr. 227 dys., fr. Nov. 9, '85, B.  
Birch, Surg.-Maj. E. A., M.D., 1 yr., fr. June 25, '85, B.  
Blanc, Surg.-Maj. H. J., M.D., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 1, '85, Bo.  
Blood, Surg. Jos., B.  
Blowers, Lt.-Col. C. E., S.C., 21 ms., from Sept. 9, '84, Bo.  
Boddam, Col. W. W., S.C., 1 yr. 182 dys., fr. Apr. 3, '85, B.  
Bodman, Capt. L. M., S.C., 18 mos., fr. May 22, '85, B.  
Boulderson, Lt. H. A. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 19, '85, M.  
Boulton, Col. C. F., S.C., 18 mos., from Oct. 19, '84, Bo.  
Boustead, Surg.-Maj. R., 1 yr., from April 30, '85, Bo.  
Bowle, Lt.-Col. M. M., S.C., 18 mos., fr. May 15, '85, M.  
Boyd, Surg.-Maj. H. M. D., fr. Dec. 12, '85, B.  
Bridges, Lt.-Col. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 20, '85, B.  
Brooke, Capt. A. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 23, '85, B.  
Brooke, Lieut. E. S., R.A., M.  
Broome, Brig.-Gen. J. H., Inf., 342 dys., fr. Mar. 22, '86, B.  
Broome, Lieut. R. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B.  
Brown, Lt.-Col. W. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 2, '84, Bo.  
Brown, Col. M. R., S.C., 1 yr. 229 dys., fr. Feb. 27, '85, Bo.  
Brown, Brig.-Surg. J. M. D., 1 yr. 90 dys., fr. Nov. 20, '85, B.  
Brown, Maj. C. M., Inf., 15 mos., from May 2, '85, Bo.  
Brown, Col. S. J., S.C., 1 yr. 223 dys., fr. Jan. 20, '86, B.  
Buller, Col. H. M., Cav., 182 dys., fr. Sept. 25, '85, B.  
Burne, Major J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 15, '86, B.  
Burne, Lt. N. A. K., S.C., 15 mos., from April 10, '85, B.  
Burrows, Lt. W. G., Prob. S.C., 6 mos., fr. Oct. 17, '85, M.  
Butler, Lt.-Col. S. E. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 5, '85, M.  
Byng, Lt.-Col. T. R., S.C., 18 mos., fr. June 9, '85, M.

Carr, Maj. F. S., Inf., 1 yr. 4 mos., fr. June 16, '85, B.  
Carter, Maj. T. T., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 5, '84, B.  
Carruthers, Lieut. G. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 8, '85, M.  
Cayley, Bde-Surg. H., 2 yrs. 6 mos., from April 6, '84, B.  
Chambers, Col. R. M., Inf., 15 mos., fr. Nov. 23, '85, Bo.  
Channer, Col. G. N., V.C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 9, '85, B.  
Chase, Lieut. W. St. L., V.C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 28, '85, Bo.  
Chesney, Maj.-Gen. T. C. S. I., R.E., 15 ms., fr. Sept. 2, '85, B.  
Christie, Capt. C. H. P., R.E., 1 yr. 6 dys., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B.  
Churchill, Maj. G. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 23, '85, B.  
Clark, Col. W. C. S., S.C., 1 yr. 182 dys., fr. Mar. 8, '85, R.  
Clarke-Kennedy, Maj. A., S.C., 1 yr. 804 dys., fr. Feb. 25, '86, M.  
Clifford, Col. E. R., S.C., 321 dys., fr. Oct. 31, '85, B.  
Coates, Surg. Wm., B.  
Coles, Lt.-Col. C. H., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 1, '85, Bo.  
Coles, Capt. W., R.E., Bo.  
Colozan, Lt.-Col. J. F. F., S.C., 1 yr. 276 dys., fr. Dec. 20, '85, B.  
Colston, Rde-Surg. C. K., 1 yr. 9 ms., fr. Dec. 5, '84, B.  
Colvin, Lieut. J. R. C., S.C., 233 dys., fr. May 26, '85, B.  
Coningham, Col. H., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 9, '85, M.  
Cooke, Major W., S.C., 1 yr., from Sept. 25, '85, M.  
Corbyn, Lieut.-Col. E. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B.  
Gorfield, Lieut. C. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 26, '85, B.  
Cousmaker, Maj. M. F., S.C., 15 ms., fr. April 17, '85, Bo.  
Cox, Lieut. E. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. April 1, '84, B.  
Cox, Lieut. O. L. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 18, '85, Bo.  
Cullon, Surg.-Maj. P., M.D., 18 mos., fr. May 26, '85, B.

Dale, Dopy. Surg.-Gen. A. J., M.B., B.  
Daunt, Col. J. C., V.C., S.C., 3 yrs., fr. Apr. 22, '83, B.  
Davis, Surg.-Maj. G. McB., 1 yr. 63 dys., fr. Mar. 5, '86, B.  
Deane, Lieut. F. B., S.C., 230 dys., fr. Nov. 23, '85, M.  
De Pree, Col. G. C., S.C., 213 dys., fr. Mar. 7, '86, B.  
Dickinson, Col. W. M., S.C., M.  
Dittmas, Capt. F. R., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Feb. 11, '86, B.  
Downie, Surg.-Maj. K. M., 182 dys., fr. Mar. 1, '86, B.  
Dobbie, Lt. H. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 10, '85, B.

Eardley-Wilmot, Lieut. J., S.C., B.  
Elderton, Lieut. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 20, '86, B.  
Ellis, Captain C. C., R.E., 182 dys., fr. Aug. 14, '85, B.  
Erskine, Lt.-Col. G. E., Cav., 18 mos., fr. May 1, '85, Bo.  
Esmonde-White, Sg.-Maj. H. F., 1 yr. 182 dys., fr. Apr. 17, '85, M.

Fagan, Lieut.-Col. J. L., S.C., 1 yr., from Sept. 8, '85, Bo.  
Farrar, Colonel R., S.C., 288 dys., fr. May 31, '85, M.  
Fasken, Capt. E. J. N., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B.  
Finlay, Capt. H. R. E., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 28, '85, B.  
Firth, Col. R. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 9, '85, B.  
Fishe, Maj. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 23, '86, B.  
Fleming, Surg.-Maj. J. M., M.D., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 18, '85, B.  
Fox, Maj. H. C., R.E., 1 yr. 121 dys., fr. Mar. 2, '86, B.  
Francis, Capt. G. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 19, '85, Bo.  
Fraser, Maj. J., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 23, '85, B.

Gardiner, Lieut. H. L., R.A., Bo.  
Gellie, Lt.-Col. F., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 13, '85, B.  
Georges, Lt. T. W. J. M., S.C., 15 ms., fr. Apr. 10, '85, M.

Gibbs, Capt. M. I., S.C., 253 dys., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B.  
Glascock, Lt.-Col. T. B. M., S.C., 1 yr. 250 dys., fr. Oct. 31, '85, B.  
Gompertz, Capt. B. T. M., S.C., 13 ms., fr. Apr. 10, '85, M.  
Gordon, Lieut. F. D., S.C., 18 mos., from Jan. 6, '85, B.  
Gordon, Maj. J. E., Inf., fr. Nov. 13, '85, Bo.  
Gowan, Lieut.-Col. B. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 1, '86, B.  
Grant, Lieut.-Col. F. W., S.C., B.  
Graves, Captain B. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 18, '85, B.  
Griffith, Col. C. M., S.C., 1 yr. 49 dys., fr. Feb. 1, '85, Bo.  
Griffith, Lt.-Col. J. G. E., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 12, '83, Bo.  
Gubbins, Capt. C. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 5, '86, B.

Halg, Surg. P. de H., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 1, '85, B.  
Hall, Maj. C. M., Inf., 1 yr. 275 dys., fr. Nov. 3, '85, B.  
Hallett, Maj. C. E., S.C., 18 mos., fr. June 1, '85, B.  
Hamilton, H., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 18, '85, B.  
Hammond, Maj. A. G. V. C., S.C., 1 yr. 44 dys., fr. Nov. 1, '85, B.  
Harcourt, Col. A. F. P., S.C., 1 yr. 7 dys., fr. Dec. 11, '85, B.  
Hastings, Lt.-Col. H. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 16, '85, M.  
Hay, Maj. C. S., 325 dys., fr. Oct. 28, '85, Bo.  
Hay, Capt. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 24, '85, Bo.  
Hay, Lt.-Col. J., S.C., 1 yr. 90 dys., fr. Dec. 12, '85, B.  
Heath, M.-J. J. M., C.M.G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 25, '85, Bo.  
Heavside, Maj. W. T., R.E., 347 dys., fr. Feb. 12, '86, B.  
Heming, Maj. D., Inf., 18 mos., from Jan. 15, '85, M.  
Hennell, Maj. R., Inf., 286 dys., fr. Nov. 21, '85, Bo.  
Hesketh, Lieut.-Col. H. W., S.C., 352 dys., fr. Nov. 21, '85, M.  
Heywood, Lieut.-Col. J. M., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 19, '86, B.  
Hill, Maj.-Gen. R. S., C.B., Inf., 1 yr. 393 dys., fr. Mar. 5, '86, B.  
Hills, Col. G. S., R.E., 2 yrs., from March 20, '85, B.  
Higginson, Lt.-Col. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 11, '85, M.  
Hingston, Capt. C. W. J., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 21, '85, B.  
Holmes, Surg.-Maj. A. P., M.E., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 30, '85, B.  
Home, Col. R., C.I.E., R.E., B.  
Hooper, Surg.-Maj. W. R., 15 mos., fr. Mar. 15, '85, B.  
Hope, Capt. T., S.C., 1 yr. 46 dys., from Mar. 22, '85, Bo.  
Horne, Col. J. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 2, '85, B.  
Hornsbury, Maj. A. W. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 20, '85, M.  
Hoskyns, Capt. C. R. E., 182 dys., fr. Feb. 19, '85, B.  
Howard, Maj. T., R.E., 15 mos., from April 1, '86, B.  
Hudson, Surg. H. C., fr. Mar. 13, '86, B.  
Hudson, Brig.-Gen. Sir J. K. C. B., S.C., 121 dys., B.  
Hughes, Maj. C. F., S.C., 264 dys., from Oct. 20, '85, Bo.  
Humphrey, Col. F. T., S.C., 234 dys., fr. Oct. 21, '85, Bo.  
Hunt, Col. R. A. C., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. April 24, '85, Bo.  
Hutchinson, Lieut. A. J. K., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 18, '85, B.

Inglis, Col. R. H., Inf., B.

Jackson, Maj. E. C. S., Inf., 1 yr. 245 dys., fr. Nov. 22, '85, B.  
Jacks, n, Surg.-Maj. W., 1 yr. 71 dys., fr. Feb. 12, '86, B.  
James, Lt.-Col. C. F., S.C., 18 mos., from Jan. 2, '85, Bo.  
Jameson, Capt. A. W., S.C., B.  
Jameson, Capt. C. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 20, '85, B.  
Jameson, Capt. W. H., S.C., 18 mos., fr. April 10, '85, B.  
Jeffreys, Col. W., R.E., 2 yrs., from Jan. 16, '85, B.  
Jerome, Capt. H. J. W., R.E., 182 dys., fr. Jan. 5, '86, B.  
Johnston, Surg.-Maj. J. W., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 10, '86, B.  
Jones, Capt. G. T., R.E., 13 mos., Bo.  
Justice, Col. H. A., S.C., 1 yr., from Oct. 4, '85, M.

Keary, Lieut. H. D'U., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 1, '85, M.  
Keene, Capt. A., R.A., 180 dys., from Sept. 13, '85, Bo.  
Kellie, Surg. G. J., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 23, '85, B.  
Kelly, Maj. H. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 17, '85, M.  
Kensington, Capt. C. H. M., R.E., 1 yr., fr. July 17, '85, M.  
Kettlewell, Col. T., S.C., 18 mos., fr. June 9, '85, Bo.  
Kirke, Maj. H. P., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Jan. 20, '86, B.  
Knyvet, Col. W. L. G., S.C., 1 yr. 150 dys., fr. Aug. 11, '85, B.  
Kunhardt, Capt. H. N., R.E., 1 yr. 273 dys., fr. Dec. 20, '85, B.

Lamb, Capt. J., S.C., 307 dys., fr. Feb. 2, '86, B.  
Landon, Major A., Inf., 2 years, from July 1, '84, B.  
Laughton, Col. D. W., S.C., 1 yr. 153 dys., fr. Apr. 1, '85, M.  
Le Braton, Maj. W. I., S.C., 15 mos., fr. July 15, '85, Bo.  
Le Geyt, Col. P. H., S.C., 1 yr. 7 mos., fr. Apr. 3, '85, Bo.  
Le Messurier, Col. A. R. E., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 13, '85, Bo.  
Leslie, Lieut. A. E., S.C., fr. Mar. 12, '86, Bo.  
Lewes, Maj. J. M. D., S.C., B.  
Lewis, Capt. E. J. G., S.C., 1 yr. 335 dys., fr. Feb. 3, '86, B.  
Little, Maj. J. A., S.C., 1 yr. 182 dys., fr. Apr. 17, '85, B.  
Little, Lieut. W. R., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B.

Macdonald, Capt. C. E. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 14, '84, B.  
Macdonald, Lt. R. D., S.C., 9 mos., fr. Oct. 2, '85, M.  
Mackenzie, Surg. A. W., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B.  
Mackenzie, Maj. S. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 14, '85, M.  
Macneil, Lt.-Col. F. R., R.E., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 28, '86, M.  
Maunsell, Col. J. G., R.E., 1 yr. 21 dys., fr. Nov. 14, '85, Bo.  
McCloughry, Surg. J., 1 yr. 9 mos., fr. April 8, '86, Bo.  
McGoun, Col. A., S.C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 13, '85, M.  
McNeale, Maj. J. A., Inf., 1 yr. 61 dys., fr. Dec. 1, '85, B.  
Madden, Lt.-Col. J. M., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. April 10, '85, Bo.  
Magan, Lieut.-Col. T. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 26, '85, M.  
Magrath, Lt.-Col. H. M., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. April 1, '85, M.  
Magrath, Col. B. H., S.C., 1 yr. 504 dys., fr. Nov. 3, '85, M.  
Maguire, Lieut. C. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 28, '85, M.  
Mahon, Capt. C. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 30, '85, Bo.  
Marrat, Maj. E. L., R.E., 2 yrs., from June 10, '84, Bo.  
Mathew, Col. B. H., R.E., 2 yrs. 74 ms., fr. Aug. 23, '83, Bo.  
Maxwell, Capt. H. St. P., 1 yr. 123 dys., fr. Feb. 23, '86, B.  
Maxwell, Capt. R. C., R.E., 1 yr. 91 dys., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B.  
Meillas, Lieut. G. L., S.C., 1 yr., from Sept. 1, '85, Bo.  
Merriman, Lt.-Gen. C. J., C.S.I., R.E., 19 ms., fr. May 1, '85, Bo.  
Minchin, Col. C. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from Aug. 19, '84, M.  
Mitchell, Capt. St. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B.  
Moloney, Surg. T. M., 1 yr., from July 14, '85, B.  
Montagu, Col. A. W., S.C., 1 yr. 333 dys., fr. Mar. 23, '84, B.  
Montagu, Surg.-Maj. J. J., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 30, '84, B.  
Morris, Maj. C. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 5, '85, B.  
Morris, Lieut.-Col. R., S.C., 240 dys., fr. Feb. 6, '86, B.  
Morse, Lt.-Col. H. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from June 14, '84, Bo.  
Mosley, Maj. J. E. P., S.C., 1 yr. 124 dys., fr. Jan. 20, '86, B.  
Mullins, Maj.-Gen. J., R.E., 1 yr. 282 dys., fr. Apr. 10, '85, M.  
Murray, Lt.-Col. H. Y., Cav., 1 yr. 294 dys., fr. Oct. 31, '84, P.

Nanney, Surg.-Maj. L. C., 1 yr., from Aug. 12, '85, M.

Onslow, Maj. F. M., Cav., 2 yrs., from Aug. 23, '84, M.  
Oswald, Lieut. F., B.  
Owen, Maj. C. A., Cav., 18 mos., from April 1, '85, Bo.

Palmer, Col. W. H. G., S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 20, '83, M.  
Paisons, Col. J. E. B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 16, '85, U.

Paul, Lieut. E. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B.  
Penrose, Lieut. E. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 8, '86, Bo.  
Phillips, Col. A. M., S.C., 1 yr., from June 9, '85, Bo.  
Phillipps, Capt. B. V., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 1, '85, B.  
Piers, Lieut. W. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 7, '85, Bo.  
Pirie, Lieut. C. P. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 26, '85, B.  
Playfair, Lt.-Col. A. H., S.C., 1 yr. 3 mos., B.  
Pollock, Capt. J. A. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B.  
Potter, Surg.-Maj. H., M.D., 182 dys., fr. Oct. 20, '85, B.  
Prior, Lieut. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 8, '86, B.  
Pritchard, Lieut. A. B., S.C., 289 dys., fr. April 5, '86, B.  
Proudfoot, Capt. A. W., S.C., 1 yr., from July 30, '85, Bo.  
Purves, Surg.-Maj. H. B., B.

Randolph, Lieut. A. H. R. E., B.

Reeves, Lt.-Col. H. N., S.C., 18 mos., fr. May 22, '85, Bo.  
Reid, Surg.-Maj. R., 18 mos., from April 25, '85, B.  
Reid, Col. J. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 20, '85, B.  
Reid, Maj. A. J. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 7, '85, B.  
Rennick, Maj. A. de C., S.C., 24 yrs., fr. Dec. 1, '83, B.  
Renny, Capt. G. B., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 21, '85, B.  
Richardson, Lieut. F. R. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 7, '85, B.  
Riddell, Maj. R. V., R.E., 273 dys., fr. Feb. 7, '86, B.  
Rideout, Col. F. G., Inf., 176 dys., fr. Jan. 12, '86, M.  
Ritherdon, Lieut. R. A., S.C., 1 yr., from Aug. 26, '85, M.  
Rogers-Harrison, Surg.-Maj. A. N., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 6, '85, M.  
Ross, Col. W. H., S.C., 1 yr. 117 dys., fr. Dec. '85, Bo.  
Rowband, Lieut.-Col. H., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 14, '85, B.

Sandwith, Lt.-Col. W. F., 286 dys., fr. April 1, '86, Bo.  
Sargeant, Maj. R. A., R.E., 1 yr. 124 dys., fr. Jan. 29, '86, B.  
Saunders, Col. H. G., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Feb. 19, '86, B.  
Scott-Moncrieff, Capt. G. K., R.E., 15 ms., fr. July 19, '85, B.  
Sewall, Lt.-Col. H. F. H., S.C., 9 mos., fr. April 24, '85, M.  
Shakespeare, Maj. G. R. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 20, '85, B.  
Shaw, Maj. A. J., Inf., 2 yrs., from Mar. 28, '84, M.  
Shepherd, Maj. T., S.C., 304 dys., fr. Nov. 3, '85, B.  
Sillery, Lieut. C. C. A., S.C., fr. Jan. 20, '86, M.  
Smalley, Col. H., R.E., 1 yr. 3 dys., fr. Nov. 20, '85, M.  
Smith, Col. H. C., S.C., 1 yr. 51 dys., from Mar. 1, '85, B.  
Smith, Lieut. J. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 5, '85, M.  
Smyth, Col. R. G., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. Jan. 15, '86, B.  
Sparks, Lt.-Col. J. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 13, '85, B.  
Spearman, Lt.-Col. H. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 25, '85, B.  
Spratt, Capt. F. I. N., R.E., B.  
St. Clair, Capt. W. A. E., R.E., 408 dys., fr. Oct. 3, '85, Bo.  
Stedman, Col. E., S.C., 182 dys., fr. Feb. 19, '86, B.  
Steel, Lieut.-Col. J. P., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. July 10, '84, B.  
Stewart, Col. C. E., C.M.G., C.I.E., S.C., 1 yr. 311 dys., fr. Jan. 1, '86, B.  
Stewart, Col. G., S.C., 1 yr. 209 dys., fr. Jan. 7, '86, B.  
Stewart, Col. J. M., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. March 5, '85, B.  
Stewart, Brig.-Gen. R. C., Cav., 6 mos., fr. Jan. 29, '86, M.  
Stokoe, Maj. R., Inf., 1 yr. 9 mos., from Jan. 16, '85, B.  
Stretzell, Maj. A. D., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B.  
St. Quintin, Lieut. F. S., S.C., 320 dys., fr. Oct. 1, '85, B.  
Suffrein, Surg.-Maj. B. T., 15 mos., from May 15, '85, M.  
Swanston, Col. N., S.C., 18 mos., from May 4, '85, M.  
Szczepanski, Lt.-Col. H. C. A., 15 mos., fr. May 15, '85, B.

Ternan, Capt. H. B., S.C., 1 yr., from June 21, '85, Bo.  
Thackeray, Col. E. T., V.C., R.E., 1 yr., fr. June 30, '85, B.  
Thomson, Col. H. G., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 5, '85, M.  
Thullier, Lieut. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 23, '86, B.  
Torre, Capt. L. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 6, '85, M.  
Trevor, Lt.-Col. F. R., S.C., 182 dys., fr. May 8, '85, M.  
Trevor, Lieut. H., S.C., 15 mos., from July, '85, A.  
Turnbull, Surg.-Maj. P. S., 18 ms., fr. April 22, '85, Bo.  
Turner, Maj. A. H., S.C., 1 yr. 91 dys., fr. Mar. 5, '86, B.  
Twemlow, Maj. E. D. O., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 23, '85, Bo.

Vanronen, Maj. J. P. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 31, '85, B.  
Vincent, Capt. H. A., S.C., 1 yr. 244 dys., fr. Oct. 3, '85, B.  
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Watts, Maj. J. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 26, '85, B.  
Webster, Lt.-Col. H. W., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Feb. 16, '86, B.  
Welchman, Maj. A. J. T., Inf., 2 yrs., from June 10, '84, B.  
Welchman, Capt. E. W. St. G., S.C., 1 yr. 9 ms., fr. Mar. 21, '85, B.  
Western, Maj. J. H., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 1, '85, B.  
Wickham, Lieut. W. J. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 26, '85, Bo.  
Wiggins, Maj. F. E., Inf., 1 yr. 4 mos., fr. June 9, '85, B.  
Wilkinson, Lieut. H. P. D., Prob. S.C., fr. Jan. 20, '86, M.  
Williams, Col. D. W., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 6, '85, M.  
Williamson, Lieut. O. V. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 16, '86, B.  
Willoughby, Maj. J. F., Inf., 75 dys., fr. Nov. 27, '85, Bo.  
Withers, Lt.-Col. J., S.C., 18 mos., from May 26, '85, Bo.  
Woolley, Capt. T. S. M., S.C., 1 yr. 273 dys., fr. Sept. 4, '84, B.

Young, Capt. C. W., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Feb. 17, '85, B.

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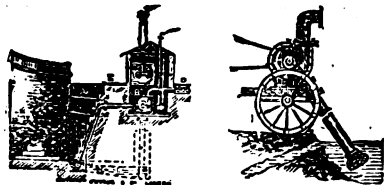
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* Kangra ... June 2	Nudda ... June 9
Henzada ... June 18	Goorkha ... June 23

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ESTABLISHED 18

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, MAY 3, 1886.

## General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE overland mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 16th April; from Calcutta, Madras, and Allahabad to the 14th April.

THE Boundary Commission is expected to return shortly. A part comes through Kabul, and a part by the north through Cashmere.

COLONEL LOCKHART's party, from Gilgit, probably meets the Commission somewhere near the new frontier.

THERE appears to be little, if any, improvement in the state of some of the frontier districts of Lower Burma.

THE Court appointed to collect evidence regarding the "Mandalay scandals" has completed its work.

COLONEL HOOPER, the Provost Marshal, is said to have admitted, in regard to the allegation of extortion of evidence, that he had taken an unusual course, though he believed that under the circumstances it was for the public interest.

AS regards the photographing of prisoners during the process of execution, he denied that there had been any unnecessary delay.

MR. MOYLAN, the *Times*' correspondent, admitted the hearsay nature of the data on which he framed his telegram.

MR. BERNARD said he did not believe Mr. Moylan had a personal animus against Colonel Hooper. But it was his distinct impression that Mr. Moylan had brought every charge he could against the military authorities on account of the way in which he had been made to leave Mandalay by General Prendergast's orders.

THE general tendency of the home papers to give importance to the Chinese claims to Bhamo is causing surprise in Mandalay.

THE Viceroy and party have arrived at Simla.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS has completed his inspection of the North-Western frontier and has left Quetta *en route* for Kurrachee.

THE Shiranis, the tribe inhabiting the hills on the Dera Ismail Khan border, are again under blockade.

THE troopship *Jumna* arrived in Bombay from Portsmouth on the 11th April. There were two deaths during the voyage.

IT is stated that considerable changes will shortly be carried out in the composition of the Maharajah Scindia's army.

THE ex-King Thebaw, the Queen-Mother and two Queens have left Madras for Rutnagherry, which the Government has fixed upon as their future home.

IT has been finally settled that Sir Oliver St. John is to act as Agent to the Governor-General in Beluchistan, during Sir Robert Sandeman's absence on nineteen months' furlough.

MR. LEE-WARNER has been summoned to Mahabeshwar, to consult with the Government regarding the nomination of a successor to the late Regent of Kolhapore.

THE Punjab Government is sparing no pains to discover the real culprits in the recent examination frauds; and a large reward has been offered for information leading to the conviction of the offenders.

THE Bank of Bombay on Wednesday reduced its minimum rate of interest to six per cent.

MR. DINSHAW MANECKJEE PETIT, a wealthy Bombay Parsee, has contributed Rs. 10,000 to the building fund of a fire-temple at Madras.

THE Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy case is being still heard in the Bombay High Court. The question of the right of a younger son to claim partition of ancestral Hindoo property is involved.

MR. H. BALDWIN, a well-known Colombo merchant, has met with a fatal carriage accident.

LADY DUFFERIN has taken to amateur photography. At Ramnagar the other day she photographed a group of dancing girls.

THE Government of India has sanctioned a loan of twenty-four and a-half lakhs for the development of the harbour works at Karachi.

IN reply to representation by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, the Government of India has written that they are in entire accord with the Chamber as to the importance of the Nagpore-Bengal Railway.

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES has appointed H.H. the Thakoresaheb Sir Takhatsingji, of Bhownugger, as one of the Royal Commissioners for the forthcoming London exhibition. The Thakore Saheb has consequently deputed Mr. M. M. Bhownugree to appear on his behalf as Commissioner. The latter gentleman left for England by the last mail steamer.

THE Tibetans have again stopped trade on the Indian frontier. Some rumour, it appears got afloat in that country that a force was preparing to advance into Tibet from Darjeeling, arising, probably, from Mr. Macaulay's whispered mission to Lhasa, and they took the alarm, closed the passes, and strengthened the guards on the frontier. An emissary has, however, been sent to Darjeeling to spy out what the Government of India is doing, and as he has gone back, and, it is presumed, has told them that it is innocent of any filibustering idea, it is hoped that the route will be made free again.

THE Provincial Bank of India, Limited, has stopped payment. The bank is a small affair, with a capital of five lakhs (half paid up), and was started at Delhi in June, 1884.

MR. W. D. CRUICKSHANK has been appointed to act as Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bengal during Mr. Hardie's absence on the Finance Committee.

AN extensive postal robbery occurred in Calcutta on the 5th instant. A mail bag containing registered letters, the contents of which are valued at Rs. 1,00,000, was plundered between the Burra Bazaar Post Office and the General Post Office. Rs. 30,000 in notes and *hundies* were recovered, having been found scattered about on the Maidan. A number of postal employes have been arrested, one of whom has made a full confession.

A TERRIBLE case of running *amok* has occurred at Nasirabad in Rajputana. A Native constable and his brother killed three persons and wounded eleven more before they were shot down.

THE "Garstin case" has assumed wide dimensions. Four gentlemen of high and responsible office under Government have been cited as witnesses on behalf of the Zemindar who is implicated in the dacoity committed on Mr. Garstin.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. SPRING, Deputy Inspector-General of Ordnance, has been appointed Inspector-General of Bombay; Colonel C. Cowie, Royal Artillery, Deputy Inspector-General of Ordnance, Bengal, and Lieutenant-Colonel F. Mortimer has again been appointed to the Ordnance Department, and placed in charge of Fort William Arsenal.

## Notes of the Week.

THE proverbial difficulty of having to make bricks without straw must be often felt by the gentleman who acts as the *Times'* correspondent in Calcutta, and who every Sunday has to telegraph to that journal a summary of Indian news. He does his best to make his intelligence sensational, and so he lends an importance to certain events which have in themselves no claim to distinction. A crowd of Natives, of no position or intelligence, comprising a few ryots, many *mehters*, and much of the scum of the bazaars, assemble to hear certain Babus, who have a veneer of English education, on the solid foundation of their own vanity, talk about British policy in the East, and this circumstance is wired to England as a great mass meeting of the people of India to protest against the errors of our administration. Englishmen in India reading such intelligence only laugh, but Englishmen at home are apt to be misled by it into acts or words casting discredit upon the Government which is working so hard in the true interests of the millions who are in no way represented by Young Bengal spouting sedition in English garments.

THE latest sensation wired is that a National League has been formed at Calcutta to demand that India should receive a measure of self-government similar to that enjoyed by the Australian and Canadian Colonies. The *Times'* correspondent thinks it "a significant fact" that many Native journals endeavour to find an analogy between the cases of Ireland and India. "They express warm sympathy with the Home Rule party, and watch with keen interest the struggle now proceeding at Westminster." Now, the sender of this telegram knows, or ought to know, that the papers he refers to are utterly devoid of influence, and are not read by one in a thousand of those they pretend to address. The Government of India wisely allows a certain latitude to Native auditors to give vent to their ingratitude to that English rule to which they owe their position and liberty of speech. It pleases them and does no harm to the paramount power; but it is hardly correct for an English correspondent to telegraph to the journal he is commissioned by that these ravings are the honest opinions of the masses of India.

THERE is, however, one item of consolation for those who are anxious as to the stability of our rule in the East. There has been "a marked absence of the Mahomedan element from recent political conferences and mass meetings." Not a single Mahomedan of note has joined the "National League." Indeed, the leading organ of Mahomedan opinion denies the right of the League to describe itself as national, "seeing that there is an absence of harmony and unity among the various races of India." The Bengali gentlemen who aspire to Home Rule ought to recognise the significance of this. How would they like to be left to settle the future of India with their Mussulmen friends, English protection being withdrawn? Macaulay wrote of the earlier struggles of the East India Company in Bengal that a war between Englishmen and Bengalis was a war between wolves and sheep; what simile would serve to describe a contest between Bengalis and Mahomedans?

THE question of Indian Expenditure continues to be a vexed one, but the cry is now not altogether against the cost of military administration whilst ignoring that of the civil. Some very sweeping reductions are suggested by the Anglo-Indian Press. "Large savings," says the *Civil and Military Gazette*, "can be effected only by dealing with large subjects, and the first that should be attacked is the subject of the Council of the Government of India and of the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay." The question of the Secretariats of the Supreme Government is alas recommended for consideration, and as a further sweeping saving it is suggested that the Geological and Archaeological Surveys should cease to exist and the great series of triangulations undertaken by the Survey

Department be abandoned. And last, but not least, the pertinent (it will be called by the Native Press *impertinent*) query is put—"Why should Natives entering the service of Government in future not be required to contribute in part towards their pensions as is now done by members of the Covenanted Civil Service?"

BUT, as the journal which puts forward these recommendations declares—whatever is done in the matter of reduction of expenditure ought to be done once and for all on broad and comprehensive grounds. The minds of officers of Government should not be unsettled and the efficiency of their work prejudiced by constant changes and haphazard experiments in the attempts to economise and reform.

THE unfortunate artisans, writes a Bombay paper, who were induced to proceed to England to form an "Indian village" for the amusement of English sightseers, have returned in a sorry plight, regretting, we have no doubt, ever having left their "coral strand." Forty-two of them arrived in Bombay in the mail-steamer *Assam*. These include two Native Christians, two Parsees, fifteen Mahomedans, and twenty-three Hindoos, all of whom were engaged in September last to be exhibited at the Albert Palace at Battersea. The story of their treatment, and of their appearance before a London magistrate for relief, has already been published in the newspapers. On their arrival they were placed, by order of Government, under the special protection of a European police officer, who was directed to see them safely restored to their respective homes.

INDIAN, CEYLON, AND JAVA TEA.—The following is from the Circular of Messrs. George White and Co.:—During the past month 38,763 packages of Indian, 5,022 of Ceylon, and 6,496 of Java have been printed on importer's account. This will bring the quantity of Indian tea sold for the season to about fifty-nine millions, leaving about seven millions (say 75,000 packages) to be disposed of between this and August, when new teas are beginning to arrive more freely. Ceylon: The demand is limited to the few desirable invoices which have met with good competition; inferior lots, on the other hand, are depressed and difficult of sale except at low quotations. Java: There has been a rather large selection on offer, including some useful teas, which have attracted considerable attention both from the home and export trade. Sou-chongs at from 8d. to 9d. are evidently being bought to take the place of China congous, which are now scarce at similar prices, whilst the high rates paid for tippy pekoes at from 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 7½d. show that they are much appreciated. Advices from Calcutta by letter, dated 6th ult., state that the actual shipments from that port to Great Britain for the season were sixty-five and three-quarter millions, including half a million lost by shipwreck.

FRUIT FROM AUSTRALIA.—An interesting examination took place last week on board the Orient liner *John Elder*, which has just arrived in the Albert Docks, of a large consignment of fruit from South Australia, sent over to the commissioner for that colony, Sir Samuel Davenport, for show and sale in the colonial market to be held as part of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition. This being the first consignment of the kind from Australia, much interest attaches to the experiment, and considerable anxiety was felt as to the condition of the fruit after the long passage from the Antipodes. A number of the boxes were opened, and in each instance the fruit was found to be of first-rate quality and flavour, and in excellent order. It was not frozen, but was packed in cork-dust or sawdust, and placed in a cold chamber fitted with insulators, and kept as nearly as possible at a uniform temperature of 40°. Previous to the shipment, Sir Arthur Blyth, the agent-general for the colony, had sent out full directions as to the method of packing continental fruit coming into this country, and the result has proved eminently satisfactory. The fruit consists of various kinds of apples, pears, and grapes, while the rest of the consignment is made up of quinces, oranges, lemons, water and sweet melons, pomegranates, filberts, almonds, currants, raisins, and other dried fruits. It is intended to bring over from Australia during the exhibition a succession of shipments of a similar character, the object of the colonial governments being to establish a regular fruit importation into this country along with the meat trade. As the fruit harvest in Australia commences when ours terminates, it is hoped that, should the experiment to be tried on a large scale during the exhibition result satisfactorily, we shall in future have in this country a constant supply of fruit of all kinds in our home markets all the year round.—*Iron*.

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)  
(Times Correspondents.)

APRIL 27.

Myinnmoo, on the Irrawaddy, 30 miles south of Mandalay, was attacked yesterday by the insurgents, who were beaten off after half an hour's sharp fighting. Captain Badgley, R.E., commanding the detachment, and three Sepoys, were wounded.

At Monato, near Myingyan, the followers of the Kermmendine Prince, numbering 200 mounted men and 1,000 on foot, were defeated on the 21st inst. by a small force of cavalry under Captain Dundas, of the King's (Liverpool Regiment), who had marched up from Meytala. The enemy fled, losing 12 men killed and a number of wounded.

The insurgents are in considerable strength between Ava and Kyouksai, and menace the outskirts of Mandalay. Owing to the disturbed condition of the country, the proposed expedition to the ruby mines has been temporarily abandoned.

The Chindwin force is making satisfactory progress.

We have received the subjoined from the India Office :—

From Viceroy, dated April 27, 1886.

Following from Bernard, dated Mandalay, 26th :—

"Sorry to report cholera attacked 43rd Regiment on voyage up river. Fourteen deaths, including three followers. Steamer halted; troops put on shore at Yenangyoung. All precautions being taken, healthy being separated from sick, and marched up stream a short way.

"Affairs quiet at Mandalay, but country in central districts still much infested by rebels."

From Viceroy (Simla), April 28, 1886.

"Lieutenant William Greenlaw Forbes, 2nd Battalion, South Staffordshire Regiment, Probationer 11th Bengal Native Infantry, was shot through the heart near Hlinedet on April 21."

APRIL 29.

The walled city was fired at five o'clock this morning. The conflagration lasted until nine o'clock, a tract of nearly a mile in length by 500 yards wide being destroyed. The flames almost reached the prison, which was with difficulty saved. The 200 prisoners were hastily removed, under a strong guard, into the interior courts of the palace. All the available troops in garrison, commanded by General White in person, turned out to check the fire. This is the most destructive fire which has yet occurred.

There was a successful affair yesterday at Tadinshé village, twelve miles south of Mandalay. A body of cavalry surrounded it, capturing seventy-two insurgents and killing six who resisted. This breaks up a rebel band which had caused much trouble. Mr. Scott (the well-known writer on Burma) accompanied the force as Civil officer.

There have been thirty-three deaths from cholera among the Assam Light Infantry at Yenangyoung, and thirty-eight cases are still in hospital.

SIMLA, May 1.

All property captured during the late Burmese war is to be sold, the proceeds being applied towards defraying the expenses of the campaign.

CALCUTTA, May 2.

The Native Press continues to devote a large portion of space to political agitation, and especially to describing the rise and progress of an association lately formed in Calcutta under the ambitious title of the National League. The prospectus of the league is a long and somewhat vague document. It abounds in expressions of loyalty to the British Crown and of the intention of the founders to gain their ends by strictly constitutional methods. What the aims are for which they invite widespread co-operation and ample funds is not quite clear; but as far as can be gathered the chief of them would appear to be the establishment of representative institutions in India. The principal organ of the league is more outspoken. It demands that India should receive a measure of self-government similar to that enjoyed by the Australian and Canadian colonies. It is a significant fact that the same paper, and, indeed, many other Native journals, endeavour to find an analogy between the cases of Ireland and India. They express warm sympathy with the Home Rule party, and watch with keen interest the struggle now proceeding at Westminster.

The names of a considerable number of the leading Hindoos of Calcutta appear among the patrons of the league, but so far it does not seem to have attained much footing beyond this province. I have previously mentioned the marked absence of the Mahomedan element from recent political conferences and mass meetings. This abstention is equally marked in the present movement. Not a single Mussulman name of note appears in the published lists of members. The Mahomedan *Observer*, the principal organ of Islam in Eastern India, states distinctly that the movement is confined to Hindoos, and denies the right of the league

to describe itself as national, seeing that there is an absence of harmony and unity among the various races of India. The same paper does not think the league will meet with much success, and probably most outsiders will share that opinion.

The detention of the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh at Aden has not made so much stir in India as might have been expected. A few Native papers have given vent to some grumbling on the subject, but the general opinion is that after the publication of his manifesto to India no other course was open to the Government. It is stated that the Maharajah himself fully expected to be stopped at Gibraltar and again at Port Said. After leaving the latter port he assumed the Sikh national dress, which he was wearing when, on his arrival at Aden, the Resident came on board and informed him he could not proceed. The Maharajah protested, and accompanied the Resident on shore. It is believed that he will be sent back to England.

The Finance Committee are now busily engaged at work at Simla. It is understood that they are devoting their attention chiefly to rearranging the provincial contracts. Existing financial contracts between the supreme and provincial Governments will expire at the close of the current year. It seems likely that the new contracts will provide that the local Governments shall contribute to Imperial finances more than heretofore. It is possible, too, that savings may be effected in the Public Works Department, but the general belief is that no large retrenchments of expenditure are possible.

The Ghoorka recruits recently sent from Nepaul have been deserting in considerable numbers. The supposed cause is that the Nepaulese Durbar who enlisted them had used compulsion to procure their services. The obvious remedy is to give our recruiting parties free access to Nepaul, where they can easily obtain a large supply of willing recruits.

General Hughes, military member of the Council, is very ill at Simla. It is possible that he may be obliged to take leave to England.

The Mysore Government has appointed two mining prospectors, and has despatched them from the town through the province to ascertain the exact localities of auriferous reefs. A map will be prepared to prevent unscrupulous promoters selling as auriferous land destitute reefs.

The Dacca district in Eastern Bengal has lately been stirred by one of those strange rumours which rise no one knows how and obtain credence among the peasantry over wide tracts of country. In this case the rumour was that the Government had issued an order that no tenant should pay a higher rent than six annas a bigah, equivalent to about 1s. 6d. an acre. So strong a hold did it obtain that the collector was obliged to issue a circular contradicting it. It would, perhaps, not be difficult to trace some connection between this rumour and the recent rent legislation of the Indian Government.

It is stated that one result of the Commander-in-Chief's recent frontier tour may be some modification of the existing scheme of defences in the Peshawur direction.

The railway is now complete through the Bolan Pass. Material is being rapidly carried up, and the line is being laid towards Quetta on earthworks already prepared.

CALCUTTA, MAY 2.

The South Wales Borderers, one British mountain battery, and two regiments of the Bombay Native Infantry have been ordered to reinforce the garrison of Burma. The first-named regiment will take the place at Rangoon of the Somersetshire Light Infantry, which moves to Upper Burma.

The continuance of disorder in Burma is causing some anxiety in India. The general belief here is that it is due to weakness on the part of Mr. Bernard, to his failing to give proper support to the district officers, and to the fact that the civil staff is altogether undermanned, one officer being expected to do the work of three or four.

It is reported from Pondicherry that the Mengwoon Prince, who has hitherto kept himself secluded, has now altered that custom and walks on the beach every evening with the ladies of his family, and is escorted by a guard of twelve men armed with long knives. It is considered that the escort is intended as a claim to Royal honours.

The escort of Mr. Macaulay's mission will consist of fifteen troopers of the 13th Bengal Lancers and sixty men of the 23rd Pioneers, under the command of Captain Gwatkin. Dr. Leahy, now Residency surgeon at Cashmere, will have medical charge. Mr. Paul, the Assistant-Envoy, and Captain Gwatkin are at Simla making arrangements and receiving instructions. It is expected that the mission will assemble at Darjeeling and start about the middle of May.

THE Bengal reliefs for next cold weather are few in number. There are no moves among the Horse Artillery or British Cavalry; five batteries of Field Artillery go to England and four others come out; the Durham Light Infantry is the only regiment going home, its place at Allahabad being taken by the East Surrey Regiment from Ranikhet, while a regiment from England goes to the latter station.

## INDIAN PRESS.

[DACOITY IN BURMA.  
(Rangoon Gazette.)]

The Burmese are an excitable people, averse to continuous, plodding labour. Their superstitious belief in charms is a great source of courage; and their crass ignorance of the real power of the British Government makes them ridiculously over-estimate their own chance of success. Numbers of them at all times are only kept from dacoity by fear of consequences, not by any moral objections to brigandage. They know that Alompra rose from dacoity to the throne, and this knowledge makes Napoleonic dreams of conquest all the more possible to every dacoit leader of a bold character and imaginative turn of mind. A single success over the British would give him a large following as numbers go in Burma; and neither he nor anyone else realises the immense population of India, from which Government could draw soldiers in overwhelming numbers, if necessary, for war in Burma. He despises these troops as *lalas*, and he despises with a like arrogance the indigenous races of the country, such as the Karens, who would certainly side with the British. But what has contributed more than anything else to make the revolt so many-headed is that the people of Upper Burma had been demoralised first by gambling, and then by other vexatious exactions on the part of Thebaw and his officials. A people, with such a strong propensity to gambling as the Burmese have, were certain to avail themselves to the full of the chances in this direction which Thebaw afforded them early in his reign. Many of them gambled until they were ruined, and, according to the accounts brought from Mandalay at the time, the infatuation spread to such an extent that parents sold their children to get the wherewithal to go on gambling. When utterly ruined, dacoity was the natural resort; and the mode of dealing with this crime, adopted by the Burmese Government, was such as to foster it. The lesser dacoits were often barbarously and cruelly executed, but the bolder leaders were employed by the king to command expeditions against Chinese, Shans and other enemies. The really bold dacoit leader latterly had nothing to fear; the smaller fry were in greater danger, but the unfortunate peasantry were in the greatest danger of all. They suffered perpetually at the hands of the officials; were always liable to be robbed by the dacoits, and if they appealed for protection were probably robbed by the soldiery as well. Is it any wonder under such circumstances that so many people became criminals? They had everything to gain and nothing to lose by so doing.

The troops, now in the country, are gradually proving to them that dacoity does not pay, and that nothing is now to be gained by it. When this lesson has been learned dacoity should cease, but the best security for the maintenance of order is a due distribution of wealth. The people should not only have nothing to gain by being lawless themselves, but they should have some accumulated wealth to give them a strong reason for helping to prevent lawlessness in others. The people of Upper Burma have at present nothing; and the man who has nothing has not the strong reasons for objecting to disorder which the man of property has. What is wanted is to continue to put down dacoity with a strong hand; to commence public works so as to afford employment to the people, and when they settle down to agriculture not to drain their surplus out of the country, as has been done to a great extent in Lower Burma.

## HOME RULE FOR INDIA.

(Pioneer.)

The lessons learned in English political circles by Native agitators of the Bhose and Ghose type are likely to be applied in India in such a form as may seriously hamper the hands of those responsible for the good government of the country. The success which has attended the Parnellites in the case of Ireland has turned the heads of our Native friends, who state quite openly that they in their turn hope to force the hand of Government, just as the Irishmen have done, by ceaseless agitation and attack at every point. In England they will, through Radical sympathisers, bring before Parliament again and again every case in which the decision of the Government of India and the Secretary of State is adverse to their aspirations, appealing also to the House of Commons whenever they think they have caught the executive tripping. Cases of "high-handedness and oppression" will be served up perpetually in the hope that English officials in India will be intimidated by the threat of "a question in the House." They will decline to take any final answer from anyone but Parliament, and will strive to keep up a constant irritation in Indian matters with a view to wearing out the patience of whatever Government may be in power and compelling them to give way for the sake of peace and quietness. They cannot hope to create a compact Indian party in Parliament of such strength as to decide the fate of ministries as the Irish party have done; but they count upon always being able to command the sympathy and support of certain members whose aim is notoriety at all costs, and who will be willing tools in their hands. So much for their plan of operations in England, which are more

likely to result in failure than success. In India their *modus operandi* will be more mischievous. Their first aim is to create the machinery of wide spread agitation, which they can put in motion at a moment's notice; and for this purpose they are utilising existing political and social associations and collecting funds under various pretexts. They can even now arrange for "spontaneous outbursts of national feeling" in all the principal towns, but not content with this they wish to "rouse the people" and by securing the holding of mass meetings and the signing of monster petitions to create spurious public opinion, to which reference can be made with all due solemnity by supporters in Parliament. That they are not making much headway as yet is perhaps due to the fact that their organisation is defective, but they are by no means idle, and when any important question again crops up we shall probably see to what extent their efforts have reached. In Bengal the machinery of agitation is certainly being perfected, but then Bengal is tainted with sedition, and politicians at home look askance at everything that comes out of it. The agitator class are shrewd enough to see this, and they aim at extending their operations all over India, so that something like unity of purpose may be secured. The grandiose resolutions of "National Conferences" are quoted in support of the view that India is united in certain subjects, and that every race and creed are at one in their demands for political power; but then the mass of the people are silent and inert, and so they must be "roused." The rousing process in Bengal need not excite great anxiety in the minds of the rulers of India, populous though the province may be, for the people are a mild and peace-loving race; but if this agitation spreads among the more manly races of Upper India, and they are misled by these agitators, then there may be trouble to be faced beside which the reign of lawlessness in Ireland will be but as child's play. That India will benefit by this systematic agitation we absolutely deny; it will put an end to good government and make our present benevolent rule an impossibility; for once an alien Government is met at every turn by intimidation and threats, benevolence has to be put aside and a sterner policy adopted. We are glad to notice that the aspirations of New India are not met in at all a sympathising spirit by the more thoughtful and far-seeing Native gentlemen of the old school, who see nothing but sedition and discontent as the result of agitation on the model we have described. It is to these that the Government must look for the means of placing before the people the true meaning of the wild and fanciful schemes which are now put forward so glibly; their influence must be enlisted against the agitators, or suddenly India may find itself led to the brink of a precipice with no guiding hand to save it from ruin. The patriots who hope to make it a second Ireland will perhaps see how dangerous it is to take Western agitation as their model; it cannot be applied to India save as a slow match is applied to a train of gunpowder. Do they wish to do this?

## ANGLO-INDIAN EXTRAVAGANCE.

(Times of India.)

It is commonly said of retired Anglo-Indians that they have the habits of princes and the purses of paupers. The extravagant tastes and lavish self-indulgence which distinguished the Joseph Sedleys of an earlier generation have survived the decay of the pagoda tree, and the Englishman of the present day, retiring after long residence in India, seldom takes home with him more than enough to enable him to aspire to the ordinary suburban villa or "the cottage of gentility" by the seaside. His income generally dies with him, and his children, unless they have been educated during the palmiest days of his Indian career, are seldom fit to occupy a position equal to that which he has looked on as his birthright. Not only has the depreciated rupee diminished all settled incomes, but the cost of living in India has greatly increased during the last twenty years. Domestic servants are neither so submissive nor so efficient as they used to be. The bazaar-book of 1886 is a document that would have ensured the dismissal of any butler who should have had the hardihood to present it a quarter of a century ago. And not only in matters of daily consumption have expenses grown. The greater facilities afforded by cheap rates of passage to England, have made the journeys home more frequent than they used to be, and a trip to England is considered a necessity now, where in former years the exigencies of the case would have been met by a season at the hills. Now that imperial finances are about to pass under review, it would be well for Anglo-Indians to take the hint and reconsider the great question of ways and means in respect of their own households. The privy purse is suffering, as well as the public fisc, from the continuous outpour of silver, and a change in the mode of social life is absolutely necessary to adapt expenditure to the diminished purchasing power of the rupee. Yet society relaxes nothing in its demands on its members. The same princely style of living, *burra khans*, at which champagne is *de rigueur*, subscriptions of all kinds, elaborate furniture, expensive carriages and showy horses, are expected as matters of course, notwithstanding that incomes have been reduced by the fall of exchange by at least one quarter. Another wrench of the screw has been accomplished this month by the introduction of the Income-tax, which will tell most



severely on the very class most affected by the loss in exchange. Two and a half rupees out of every hundred will now go to Government for the privilege of living in this delightful country, and this at a time when twenty-five rupees disappear mysteriously out of every hundred rupees sent home for the maintenance and education of that family with which the bulk of Anglo-Indians are now blessed. This in itself is no doubt a new departure in Anglo-Indian life, for the expenses of education in England entail upon those whose quiver is full burdens which to the bachelor societies of the Company's days were almost unknown.

It is time, we think, to protest against the levy of those social taxes which were imposed at a time when moderate incomes were far more capable of bearing them than they now are. It is exceedingly probable that on the official part of the community, the necessity for domestic economy has already forced itself. And we cannot but think that all classes of society would be glad if, by general consent, many of the unmeaning and unnecessary expenses of Indian life were curtailed. There is no doubt that a foolish emulation has much to do with the retention of the old scale of living. Many are only waiting for others to take the initiative, but there are few who recognise it as a positive duty to set the example of a practical protest against these social imposts. A young man, on his first arrival in India, seems to consider that he is called upon "by his position" to keep three or four horses, and is incidentally led into speculating on the possibility of his turning them to account by running them at the yearly races at his station. It is very astonishing that lads who at home would probably hardly have obtained more than the income of a curate will, on arrival in India, accept the old traditions of the country and regard it as necessary to social success that they should make a figure on the turf, should join two or three clubs, should give bachelor's balls, should back their very uncertain skill at whist in gold mohurs robbed from the future, and should generally draw bills on their prospects, which, when the day comes for their acceptance, will very seriously embarrass them. But it is still more astonishing that after a few years of living fully up to, or even beyond their incomes, when griffinage is past, notwithstanding that they have no past savings to fall back upon, young men of five or six and twenty feel not the least hesitation in adding to their embarrassments by marriage. Prudential restraints have very little weight with the Anglo-Indian, and parental solicitude seldom seeks to inquire too curiously into the habits and economies of the promising youth who is about to relieve the house of one of its fair daughters.

When middle age arrives, reduction in the scale of living is looked upon as impossible, and our social duties require of us that we should make sacrifices to mere conventionalities, which cripple us when called upon to give real help to those who have calls upon us, and which prevent our making any adequate provision for a comfortable home on retirement from India. The discomfort, the worry, the loss of temper, and even of health, the loss of opportunities of doing real good, which this habit of unmeaning display involves, perhaps never sufficiently force themselves upon the notice of Anglo-Indians till they culminate in the last years of residence out here, when provision must needs be made for an establishment at home. It is not till then that the result of this extravagance is fully realised, and the natural penalty which attaches to such a breach of the dictates of common sense, thus generally escapes the notice of those who might otherwise profit by example. It is to the older members of our society that we must look for the lead in a social reform which pecuniary pressure is daily rendering more necessary. The Anglo-Indian community if they are wise can do a great deal more for themselves than can ever be accomplished by the most painstaking of Parliamentary Committees, and the new style of life we would in all seriousness urge them to adopt would have the additional advantage of being infinitely more comfortable than the old.

#### THE MADRAS ARMY.

(*Times of India*.)

No army the world has ever seen is officered like the Madras Army. Who ever heard, out of Wonderland, of an army in which there were 222 lieutenant-colonels and only thirty majors? Nor is much improvement visible when we go a step lower, and find that there are thirty-seven captains to officer all the horse and foot of the Madras Army. These figures are so startling that comment on them is almost superfluous. Still, their significance is enhanced when we remember that they mean that in the Madras Army there are more than seven colonels to each major and exactly six colonels to each captain. The sarcasm that the Indian Army was officered by old men and boys has been long in circulation and has passed current without any particular meaning being attached to it. It bids fair, however, to justify its existence from the present state of the Madras Army. Take the 14th Madras Infantry, for example. It has on its rolls two full colonels, two lieutenant-colonels, and five subalterns. Of these gentlemen, a full colonel, a lieutenant-colonel, and three lieutenants are actually doing duty with the corps. There is no major and there is no captain. From lieutenant-colonel to lieutenant one passes at once without any intermediate step. Nor is this by any means a rare case. Turning back a page we find the

very next argument, the 13th Madras Infantry, a trifle worse off, if anything. True, they have a captain on the rolls, but he is a mere illusion, as he has been sent off to another regiment, and the 13th is left with a full colonel, two lieutenant-colonels, one subaltern who is adjutant, and two subalterns who are learning their work as probationers. These two young gentlemen have about eight years' service between them. The two senior colonels of the regiment have sixty-seven years' service between them. We would not for a moment dream of treating a subject so serious with even the slightest approach to levity, but there is something peculiar to the verge of quaintness in a regiment officered by three colonels and three subalterns. The feelings of the last joined probationer, for instance, if he found himself at mess with a lieutenant-colonel on either side of him, and a full colonel sitting opposite to him, must be left to the imagination. If asked to make a fourth at a rubber afterwards with his venerable companions, he would be almost certain to revoke from sheer nervousness, and would probably retire to bed afterwards, in doubt as to whether he had better blow out his brains or only retire from the service.

#### BENGAL.

THE Viceroy has shown the practical interest he feels in the success of the Muir College by promising to give a medal annually, for competition among the students, during his tenure of office in India.

THE Begum of Bhopal, before leaving Calcutta, made a donation of Rs. 1,500 to the District Charitable Society, and placed Rs. 7,200 in the hands of the Director of Public Instruction for the purpose of sending a Muhammadan student to England to study medicine or law. Her Highness gave several other benefactions for the help of poor Mussulman students.

A DISPENSARY for women and children has been opened in Calcutta under the auspices of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund. It is under the management of Mrs. Van Ingen, L.M.S. of the Madras University, and consultations and medicines are given free at certain hours. On payment of a small fee *pardah* *nashins* can secure private entrance and consultation. This is the first female dispensary in Calcutta of an entirely unsectarian character.

#### MADRAS.

PROMPTED by the kindly feeling for others which is characteristic of her, and especially by sympathy for a wife on the eve of her confinement, Mrs. Grant Duff paid a visit, in her private capacity, to the ex-Queen of Burma, a few days before her departure from Madras. She was received with much natural grace and dignity by the elder Queen, who wore with the national costume one magnificent diamond in very artistically braided hair.

MR. M. F. LAVELLE, the discoverer of the Colar gold fields, has been convinced, says a Madras paper, by close personal examination, that copper, tin, lead, and silver ores abound in the country lying between Sangam and Cumbum. Indeed, he considers that the locality is as rich in minerals as Cornwall.

#### BOMBAY.

MR. T. D. MACKENZIE, Junior Collector and Magistrate of Broach, has been appointed Secretary in the Revenue, Financial, and General Departments during Mr. John Nugent's absence on furlough. Mr. De Courcy Atkins, who has for some time past been engaged on Forest Settlement work in the Thana district, will act as Under-Secretary in the same Department during Mr. Monteath's furlough.

THE *Bombay Gazette* states that the Governor of Bombay has recently given a noteworthy proof of his desire to come into closer contact with the members of the Public Services. A circular has been addressed to the officials of the various departments inviting them, whenever they are at the seat of Government, to call at Government House, where his Excellency will be pleased to receive those of them whose personal acquaintance he has not been able to make.

THE *Burma Gazette* contains the following notification in regard to Colonel Sladen:—"Colonel E. B. Sladen, Commissioner of Arakan and Chief Political Officer with the Burma Field Force, sails in a few days from Burma, where, for more than thirty years, he has served with distinction and success. In the Tenasserim and Arakan divisions Colonel Sladen's name and work are gratefully remembered by the people of many districts. At Mandalay, during trying times he, to the satisfaction of the late King of Burma, and to the advantage of the Indian Government, discharged the duties of political agent; his influence was effective both in preventing cruelties and in obtaining commercial concessions. His career in Burma has closed with distinction, for in his capacity of chief political officer with the Burma Field Force he has gained the warm commendation of the commander of the force, and the cordial acknowledgments of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India."

## HOME PRESS.

## THE INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION.

*(Morning Post.)*

The Indian and Colonial Exhibition, which is so shortly to be opened to the public, bids fair to eclipse its numerous predecessors, not only in general splendour, but in its unique significance. The idea, which is authoritatively asserted to have been in the mind of the Prince of Wales since the year 1878, is in many ways a happy departure from the groove to which we were becoming habituated. When the Fisheries Exhibition was opened in 1883 it not only served to provide Londoners with a new and congenial place of resort, but it attracted by the importance of the industries with which it dealt, and by the novelty and fascination which, for the landsman at least, surrounds everything connected with the sea. Its successor, the "Healthier," did not possess the same intrinsic and definite interest, but it was inaugurated just when people had discovered the pleasures of a well-arranged entertainment with plenty of air. Last year's Exhibition was even more dependent on such incidental inventions as good music, coloured lamps, and iced coffee. It is to be feared that had any special and severely instructive subject been chosen this year the same feature would have finally asserted its predominance. But the whole idea is now altered to an entirely different level, and one which appeals to a much wider range of sympathies. For the first time in history we are to have a practical and peaceful illustration of some of the numerous things implied by the existence of the British Empire. A great deal is said, and rightly said, about the magnificent inheritance by which one-fifth of the globe is united under the sceptre of the Queen and Empress. We drink to the toast of "Britain one Empire." We favour maps in which it is sought to convey some idea of its size by marking it out in red. We teach the school children to patter through the goodly list of our colonies. We call for Indian cavalry, Canadian boatmen, and Australian volunteers to aid us in the deserts of Africa. By all this we glean some idea of the value and even of the quantity of our fellow-subjects beyond the seas. But few of us, only, indeed, the more exceptionally favoured travellers, have been able to gather much definite knowledge of their quality. It was in the course of his Eastern travels that the Prince of Wales appears to have been struck with the great work which might be done by disseminating through his mother's dominions greater information as to the unrivalled industries and the magnificent races therein contained. The consequence is the Exhibition just about to be opened, the chief practical value of which lies in one transcendent fact. It is the microcosm of our Imperial greatness.

## TEA ADULTERATION.

*(Standard.)*

Sir Robert Hart's protest against the deterioration of Chinese tea is excellent and timely; the Ysung-li-Yamen shows its accustomed shrewdness in enforcing it. But it may be a question whether the Inspector-General of the Maritime Customs of the Chinese Empire believes that any good may possibly come of his report. The quantity of tea grown in China is limited. It might be enlarged, perhaps, but all the instincts of the people revolt from change—in culture of the soil as in other things. If the natural product of the country has been overpassed to meet the wants of Europe and America the only true remedy is to increase the area of the plantations. The quantity of honest tea which could be put into the market has changed but slightly for many years, and since customers perpetually enlarge their demand the Chinaman has naturally fallen back on adulteration. Everybody knows, who will take the trouble to inquire, that the genuine herb could not be sold in England, though it were of the poorest class, under five shillings a pound. Ten shillings the catty—about twenty-one ounces—is a moderate price so near the plantations as Singapore. If actual purity were enforced by the Ysung-li-Yamen the consequences to Chinese trade would be more serious than adulteration could work; but Sir Robert Hart knows that, and he demands, of course, only comparative purity. Furthermore, if the good principle were carried far English consumers would revolt. Those who return from the Far East are apt to bring home presents of "real good tea," until they have learned by experience that their friends actually dislike it. We are used to adulteration; and it is this habit, more than anything else, which checks the consumption of Indian tea.

## LORD RIPON ON INDIA.

The Marquis of Ripon addressed a largely-attended meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on Thursday afternoon. He said he went to India in the year 1880, and he was there until 1884, a period of great prosperity in that country, and they were spared from taking any serious share in the tremendous famines to which that country was always liable. Such was the prosperity of the country in those years that they were able to pay their share towards the Egyptian war to the extent of between £600,000 and £700,000 without having recourse to extra taxation. But in 1884-85 a change came over the country,

and her commercial condition since then had not been so prosperous. There had been a very serious falling off in the importation of gold during the last two years, and they could therefore come to no other conclusion than that these years had shown a marked diminution of the general prosperity of the country with the years gone before. In 1879-80 raw cotton was exported from India to the value of £11,145,000; in 1883-84 it was £14,383,000; but in 1884-85 the exports had fallen to £13,236,000, and it was believed that the falling off was due to the deficient crops of that year. But while these returns showed a falling off, it was a fact that this was not so in respect to the wheat trade in India, the returns for which in 1885-86 showed an increase. Speaking of questions connected with trade and finance in India, it was impossible to overlook the question of exchange. This was a question deserving the most serious consideration of the public, and particularly of the trading and commercial public and of the Government, both in India and at home. He, personally, had no remedy to offer; it was a question for economists and financiers carefully to consider; but it was also a question which was increasing in importance year by year. There was one point connected with the matter on which he wished to say a word, namely, the comparative value of silver—that was, what was the purchasing power of the rupee in India as compared with what it was ten or twenty years ago? A Commission of Inquiry in connection with the India Office had recently made an investigation of the matter, and had come to the conclusion that there was no substantial difference. Turning to the question of Indian finance, the result of his observations of the progress of the Indian revenue was that, undoubtedly, in times of ordinary and fair prosperity, it had a distinct tendency gradually to increase. There was doubtless a gradual tendency to improve; but they would not see in India what Mr. Gladstone called the "leaps and bounds" of progress. The growth of the Indian revenue could only be slow and gradual, as the power of taxation in that country was limited within very narrow bounds. In looking at the question of Indian finance they should always keep that fact distinctly in mind. The land tax could not be increased, and the income tax was extremely unproductive. Referring to the large increase which had recently taken place in India for military purposes, without saying a word about the propriety of that expenditure, he thought there was laid upon us an absolute necessity of doing all we possibly could to produce countervailing reductions to the utmost possible extent in directions which would not check the progress, intellectual and moral, of the country or the people. If the military were to be increased in India for meeting possible dangers on our frontiers, this country ought to do her utmost to meet that increased expenditure by every possible reduction of another kind in Indian military expenditure. The position of finance was sound, but the margin with which Indian financiers had to deal was very small. The question of railway extension in India was one in which he took a great interest; but if we were to construct the 3,000 miles of railway which were still required to keep the country safe against famine, they must use their influence in favour of economy in other respects.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

COLONEL R. GRIFFITH, Commandant, 27th Madras Infantry, having been appointed to the command of the Infantry Brigade at Bhamo, has proceeded to join.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR CHARLES GOUGH, Commanding the Allahabad Division, shortly proceeds on six months' leave. Brigadier-General T. E. Gordon, Commanding the Rohilkh and District, will, we believe, get the officiating command.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. F. HUTTON, 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, who has been with the battalion in Burma, is retiring from the service. Colonel Hutton's first commission bears date the first April 1859; he has therefore completed twenty-seven years' service.

COLONEL C. R. MATHEWS has been appointed to officiate as Deputy Judge Advocate-General, Bengal, vice Lieutenant-Colonel M. Clement; Lieutenant-Colonel Holmes to officiate as Deputy Judge Advocate in place of Colonel Mathews; and Major Stoddart, 5th Bengal Infantry, to officiate as Deputy Judge Advocate, vice Major Sanderson on furlough.

THE 27th Punjab Infantry, which has for some time past been warned for service, has now been ordered to Burma. The 38th Bengal Infantry will relieve the regiment at Calcutta.

COLONEL F. H. WILLIAMSON, 1st East Lancashire Regiment, has been appointed Commandant of the Murree Depot.

THE Remount Purchasing Committee for Bengal Cavalry has concluded its labours, and will break up about the 15th instant.

THE Punjab Government has completed its part of the business connected with the transfer of the Frontier Force from the local authorities to the Commander-in-Chief, the whole of the correspondence on the subject having been sent from Lahore to the Military Department and the Foreign Office a fortnight ago. The orders of the Government of India have now to be awaited before any further steps can be taken.

## NOTICES OF BOOKS.

## THE NATIONAL REVIEW.\*

How jolly, says the old Spanish proverb, to have a good feed, and not to pay for it!! Can anything be more descriptive of the position of any grandiloquent old muddler who may desire to give away the property of every Irish landholder in order to keep himself in office? Compulsorily to alienate other people's property, if practised on a small scale, used to be a crime, and, despite all the tomfoolery called judge-made law, is so now. But, if carried out to the extent of confiscating, by a (purely fictitious) payment of about a fourth of its value, the soil of an entire island, comprising some twenty-one million acres, it is a grand feat, entitling the performer to the unceasing praise of mankind in this world, and to endless ambrosia and nectar in the next.

Considering the position in which our dear country stands—to say that it is on the brink of a political abyss conveys but the faintest idea of the real facts of the case—it is impossible, in taking up this number of the "National Review," not to be struck with the fact that two articles, and those, perhaps, the most instructive of all, are devoted to showing the results of Democratic rule. Many, perhaps most, of our readers, will cross the silver streak in the course of the next few months. Let them—without seasickness this time—cross it with us, and be "personally conducted" by Captain Norman and Mr. Hitchman. "Experientia docet," said Mrs. Micawber, and we may well benefit from the experience of our nearest Continental neighbours.

The proof the pudding is said to be the eating, and the modern test of the success of a Government is what is called its "economy." Not, mind you, economy in any wide sense; not laying out to the best advantage what money is spent; but bringing the year's expenditure, at whatever sacrifice of efficiency, to the lowest possible figure. Now, no one would accuse the administration under the second French Empire of parsimony. Money was spent lavishly, if not discreetly. The army was, in point of fact, hampered; high officials were extravagantly paid, and the expenses of the Court had become a byword throughout Europe. Yet assuming, as we may safely do, that peculation (to which—barring, perhaps, Spaniards and Russians—no officials are more prone than the French) is equal under an Empire and a democracy, and that, therefore, an equal proportion of a sum voted is applied to the purposes to which it is nominally assigned, we find that, under the Empire of Napoleon, the Budget amounted (1869) to £69,600,000, under the Republic (1885) to £142,000,000, or some millions sterling more than double the highest Budget under the Empire.

So much for the total; though some of the entries are suggestive. Captain Norman compares the outlay in 1875 and in 1885. These years will serve for our purpose as well as any others. The French Republic had existed, in 1875 five, in 1885, fifteen, years; and it is significant enough to observe the increase of expenditure, especially in the items which, as every Government official knows, are least easily verified. Printing rises from £3,000 to £10,000, the salaries of the "Higher Foreign office officials" from £200,000 to £350,000, the pensions from 1½ to nearly 4½ millions sterling; Public Instruction, the least easily checked of all, from about 1½ to over 5 millions; and so on.

Corruption and jobbery, in fact, reign paramount. To use the writer's phrase, "under the Republic a laxity in pecuniary matters has crept into the breasts of French Statesmen which has scarcely a parallel in history" (p. 329). "The country is permeated with jobbery" (p. 333). "Many of the lines are called *chemins de fer électoraux*" (p. 332). "As a reward for the defeat of the Duc de Broglie at a recent election, a short line was constructed which cost £51,000 a mile (!)"

That the deficit in the annual Budgets has risen from three millions sterling in 1869 to more than thirteen millions in 1882, and in 1883, will cause no surprise; though no one who is behind the scenes of French political life need be told that no official chicane was spared in order to conceal so unwelcome a fact.

Now let us see what the Frenchman gets for his 142 millions. Does he get freedom? Far from it:—

"According to the Advanced Radical school France," says Captain Norman, "possesses every element of happiness save one—Free Trade. Yet we cannot point to one single instance where her people enjoy as much freedom or as much happiness, or as light a financial burden, as do the people of the Kingdom of England. There the curse of officialdom reigns supreme, and a man is hampered with an ever present dread of those ominous words '*au nom du peuple Français*,' from the moment that his parents describe his birth to the officials at the Mairie, to that last moment when the Commissaire of Police places his seal of office on the dead man's coffin; then and not till then, is the Frenchman really free. From the age of twenty to that of forty he is bound to military service, without permission he dare not leave his native village. . . . To carry the produce of his farmyard to the neighbouring town he is forced to submit to the iniquitous octroi, and even in conveying game shot in one Department to another he is liable to the same impost. Should he change

his residence merely from one street to the next he must get permission to remove the contents of his modest cellar, be it of cider or be it of champagne, and for this permission a tax is invariably levied." And this land, in which nothing is free, is held up as a model to free England!

Many excellent Churchmen, who may have been "floored" in argument with Dissenters, will find fresh weapons for their armoury in Mr. Stanley Leighton's very interesting paper on "The Establishment and Endowment of Nonconformity;" the statistics given at p. 347 showing that the Church of England is, practically, the only religious communion which does not receive Government aid, cannot be too widely known.

Since the silly prohibition of the membership of the Primrose League to Roman Catholics by poor Bishop Bagshawe of Nottingham was withdrawn, under orders from Rome, it is understood that many members of the Church of Rome have joined the Association; and Lady Malmesbury's interesting account of its proceedings will doubtless bring in many recruits from persons of all denominations. Lord Cranbrook effectually demolishes any disguise which dismemberment has assumed, and shows the hideous apparition in its true colour. On the other Essays, which give interest to a particularly good number, we have left ourselves no space to remark at length; but Mr. H. D. Traill's contrast between old "Hobbes and the modern Radical" is a spirited bit of writing, which should on no account be missed.

## BURMA AS IT WAS, AS IT IS, AND AS IT WILL BE.\*

Towards the close of the eighteenth century the Governor-General of India sent an Embassy to the Court of Burma for the purpose of strengthening our commercial relations, and preventing the French from gaining a footing in the country. Captain Symes, the officer selected for this purpose, was not very successful, but he obtained a Royal order granting permission for the establishment of a British Residency at Rangoon. After the lapse of a year (1796) Captain Hiram Cox was deputed to act as Agent, but he was subjected to so many indignities that he returned to Calcutta. Once again (in 1802) Captain Symes was despatched to Ava, but he was persistently and elaborately insulted, and eventually went back to Bengal without settling anything. For nearly a quarter of a century the patience of the British Government bore all, and suffered all, but at length the indignities heaped upon their representatives, and the insolence displayed by the Burmese left no alternative, and in 1825 war was declared against the Lord of all the White Elephants; the result was the annexation of Arakan and Tenasserim. The lesson did not profit the Burmese, and once more, after another interval of like duration, a second war was commenced, and in a few months Pegu was added to the dominions of the East India Company. The King withdrew to his domains, angry and sulky, and it was not till 1862 that diplomatic intercourse with the Court of Burma was re-established. At this date Sir Arthur Thayer negotiated a treaty, and left an Agent at Mandalay. But notwithstanding these attempts to enter into communication with the Lord of the Umbrellas—attempts renewed in 1867, when General Fyche, concluded a further treaty—relations with Upper Burma remained "incomplete, unsatisfactory, and ill-assured." So matters dragged along till 1878, when King Thebaw ascended the throne, and commenced a series of insults, indignities, cruelties, and wrongs, which none save a long-suffering Viceroy of India would have overlooked for an instant; but raids in British territory, and massacres in the capital, followed by paralysis of trade and insecurity of life were ills which could not be endured for ever, and in the year of grace, 1885, it became necessary, for a third time, to teach the Burmese Court that their day of grace had passed. This time half measures were neither expedient nor, indeed, possible. French intrigue threatened to occasion grave complications. British subjects had been plundered, and the King had refused either to listen to reason or to afford redress. So Burma was annexed, and King Thebaw no longer allowed to disgrace a throne established in blood and nurtured in oppression and wrong.

This termination of the Alomparan dynasty brought the British Government face to face with China, which latter power at once set up a claim to sovereign rights over the country thus incorporated with the domains of the Empress of India. Mr. Scott examines this matter with care. His view may be gathered from the concluding paragraphs of the chapter which he devotes to this point:—"It would be equally unwise and impolitic to recognise Suzerain rights which, if they ever existed at all, date from the time of the early Manchus, and have no existence in modern times, except in the brains of plenipotentiaries who qualify a knowledge of musty old records with a smattering of Western international usages. No one would combat the Chinese claims with greater vigour than the Burmese themselves. There is no reason why we should be more foolishly complaisant."

For good or ill the annexation of Upper Burma is a *fait accompli*, and it cannot be otherwise than a matter of interest to consider what is the future in store for this last addition to the

\* "The National Review. May, 1886." W. H. Allen and Co.

\* "Burma as it was, as it is, and as it will be." By J. George Scott (Shway Yoe). London: George Redway. 1886.

British Empire. On this point Mr. Scott speaks with no hesitating tongue:—"The potential wealth in Upper Burma, not to speak of Western China, the Shan States and Karennee is simply incalculable. We have now the means of opening them up to our trade by railways and road, and a failure to do so as fast as it can be done would be a very short-sighted policy. The money expended on these works would at one and the same time reassure the people, pacify the country, and give the inhabitants the purchasing power they stand in need of." But there are timely words of warning:—"It is too commonly assumed that the annexation of Upper Burma will result in an immediate and widespread increase to our trade; that we shall find hundreds of new customers, not only in the new province, but beyond in China, and in the Shan States, and so on. This is delusive, and may produce a revulsion which would be equally lamentable. . . . Wealth is certain to come in time, but it cannot come for some years. . . . Everything, in fact, conspires to show that Burma is the most valuable addition to our Empire made for many years."

As regards the people they have been soured in disposition by years of grinding oppression, courage having developed into ferocity and open-heartedness into gloom and suspicion; added to this they are "most marvellously and inconceivably lazy." When they get a little money they spend the greater part on some pious work, and eat, drink, and sleep till the coffers are empty. "So," says Mr. Scott, "the Burman jogs on through a calm and contented existence, the most cheerful of mortals, troubled by no cares, and free from all the temptations of ambition." This does not sound promising, but it is at any rate satisfactory to find that amidst all his failings our indolent friend is endowed with "sturdy independence," a virtue which should make amends for many a weakness of lesser import.

Such is "Burma as it was, as it is, and as it will be." Mr. Scott has said his say plainly, simply, and without any affectation or bombast. His work is sure to find readers amongst the many sons of England ever ready to avail themselves of an opening for enterprise and commerce. To such it speaks for itself: "Good wine needs no bush." But its appearance is also opportune, in so far as it disproves the silly contentions of the silly enthusiasts who wish to have it believed that the recent war which ended in the annexation of Burma was a crime and a blunder. Such it speaks with the voice of authority. It may be hoped they have sense sufficient to appreciate its teachings, and comprehend its lessons; in such case the nation would owe a debt of gratitude to "Shway Yoe" for his timely and unpretentious brochure.

#### OCEANA.\*

In our issue of April 19th we drew attention to Froude's most attractive work "Oceana." Since then we have received a reprint of the same at the reduced price of 2s. 6d. The enterprize of the publishers in thus bringing this delightful volume within the reach of everyone who takes an interest in our Colonies will, we trust, be rewarded with a large share of public patronage. And those who thus spend so small a modicum of this world's goods will never regret the few pence which will minister at once pleasure and profit.

"THE Sunshine Follows the Rain" (published by William Ozerny, Oxford-street) is the title and refrain of a bright and cheery song, which, though the lyric has long been known to a few, has only recently had music composed for it. This has been done by Miss Marianne Matthews. It is arranged for a contralto voice, and is in the key of G. We may recall this pleasing piece to some memories by quoting the opening couplet:—

"I heard a song on the moorland brown,  
When the days grew fair and long."

#### OBITUARY.

##### HON. LIONEL TENNYSON.

The Honourable Lionel Tennyson, the intelligence of whose death at Aden on the homeward voyage from India has just reached this country, was a younger son of the Poet Laureate. Though possessed of a fair share of this world's goods, he scorned a life of indolent ease and aimless inactivity; so at an early age he entered the public service in the Political and Secret Branch of the India Office. But the routine of official life was, in a measure, irksome to him, and he never concealed his dislike to the "red-tape" existence which is the lot of everyone who aspires to high place and station in the employ of the State. Nevertheless, he could do honest work, and do it well, as is conclusively proved by the circumstance that the Moral and Material Progress Report, which bears his name, is deemed by high authorities one of the most satisfactory compilations amongst the many of the sort which have seen the light of day. Inheriting in some measure the literary instincts of his father, his thoughts naturally inclined to the attractions of letters, and the name he bore afforded

him in early life that position and repute which are, as a rule, only attained after diligent toil and repeated effort. His labours were possibly spasmodic, but they were undeniably sound, and he never placed before the public statements which he had not taken pains to verify, or hazarded opinions hasty and inconsiderate in their inception and ill-digested and crude in their origin. An honest writer, he gained honest admiration, an admiration in no way diminished by the circumstance that he was always glad to avow assistance and proclaim help. Inspired, too, with an enthusiasm for the mighty East, he embraced every opportunity of rendering his home a centre for Indians and Indian thought, and, with the sympathetic co-operation of a wife in every way fitted to second his efforts, his house was rapidly becoming a focus of Eastern thought and Oriental ideas. In the midst of this sphere of usefulness the acceptance of his friend, Lord Dufferin, of the exalted post of Viceroy of India afforded Mr. Tennyson an opportunity of visiting Hindustan, and contemplating with his own eyes scenes which were known to him only by repute and hearsay. While on this intent he had the misfortune to get jungle fever, and was compelled to flee for his life; but the arrow of destiny had fled from the bow, and ere he reached England the intelligence arrived that his place was fated to know him no more.

His race of life was short, but during a brief span of years he had succeeded in ingratiating himself with those with whom he came in contact, and not a few in the great metropolis, alike colleagues, acquaintances and companions, will miss the genial smile of a man who never made an enemy, and who never lost a friend.

SIR WILLIAM ROSE ROBINSON, K.C.S.I., formerly of the Madras Civil Service, was the third son of the late Mr. William Rose Robinson, of Clemiston, Mid Lothian, sometime Sheriff of Lanarkshire, by his marriage with Mary, daughter of Mr. James Douglas, of Orchardton and Almorner, in the stewardry of Kirkcudbright, he was born at Raehill, near Glasgow, in 1822, and was educated at Haileybury College and at Bonn. He entered the Madras Civil Service in 1842, and was for some years second member of the Board of Revenue of Madras. In 1873 he took his seat as a member of the Council of the Government of Madras, and he served as acting Governor of Madras for a short time in 1875, on the death of Lord Hobart. He was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Star of India in 1866, and advanced to the dignity of a Knight Commander of that Order in 1876. Sir William Robinson married, in 1850, Julia, daughter of Mr. Samuel Thomas, of the Madras Civil Service.

CAPTAIN W. MOORCROFT HEARSAY was one of the gallant band of heroes who fought and bled in the memorable defence of the Lucknow Residency during the terrible days of the Mutiny. A member of one of the oldest Anglo-Indian families, he was born in the year 1811, near Bareilly, Rohilkund, and entered the service of the King of Oudh in his 25th year. With a rare fortune which has seldom fallen to the lot of a military man, he was engaged in active service almost without a break from the beginning of his career down to 1859, having been wounded on several occasions and receiving valuable *khilluts* and the thanks of the Government for conspicuous gallantry. He was chiefly employed in bringing to submission the barons of Oudh, who had from time to time raised the standard of revolt against constituted authority. In 1849 Captain Hearsay's personal influence at the Court strengthened the hands of the Resident, Colonel Low (afterwards Major-General and Member of the Supreme Council), in resisting the attempt to place Moona Jan on the throne to the exclusion of the rightful heir, Hyder Ali Shah. Two years later he was instrumental in arresting the notorious dacoit chief, Mukram Singh, for whose release Captain Hearsay was offered by the outlaw's mother, his weight, with his arms (matchlock, shield and sword) in gold, which, it is needless to add, he indignantly refused. Passing over some of the minor exploits of the deceased, we now come to the time of the annexation of Oudh, when was gazetted to the H. E. I. Co.'s service with the rank of Captain, and appointed Commandant of a battalion of the Frontier Police. On the outbreak of the Sepoy Revolt he was posted to the Intelligence Department at Lucknow. When hemmed in, in the Residency, he was placed in command of No. 2 square, behind the native hospital and immediately opposite the enemy's post in Johannes's house. He was next ordered to lead Sir Colin Campbell's force through Lucknow, but having been wounded in the chest while leaving the Residency in disguise, the duty developed upon the late Mr. Kavanagh. How he discharged it is recorded in the pages of history. Captain Hearsay was present throughout the siege with the Intelligence Department under Sir James Outram. He was subsequently attached in the same capacity to the column under Brigadier Colin Troup for the suppression of the rebellion in the Kheri district. For the valuable services rendered on those occasions a *talookhdari* was conferred upon him in lieu of a pension.

On the 6th inst. the Viceroy received a telegram from his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, thanking his Excellency and the people of India for their ready response in sending exhibits to the Indian and Colonial Exhibition.

\* "Oceana." By J. A. Froude. Cheap Edition. London: Longmans, Green and Co. 1886.



BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

- ADAMS—April 26, at Exmouth, the wife of Major H. C. Adams, of a daughter.  
CARDEW—April 25, at 5, Kingswood-villas, New Brompton, the wife of Captain P. Cardew, R.E., of a daughter.  
REYNOLDS—April 26, at Victoria-street, S.W., the wife of Captain J. H. Reynolds, Grenadier Guards, of a son.  
TOMLIN—April 24, the wife of Captain B. Tomlin, of a son.  
WATTHMAN—The Lady Philippa Watthman, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- ANDERSON—PHILLIPS—April 29, at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, Lieut. Colonel Anderson, A.C.G., to Rosalind, widow of Edmund Phillips, of Manchester.  
BEVERLEY—SMITH—March 24, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Henry Beverley, B.C.S., to Emily Henrietta, widow of the late Major Lionel Smith.  
CRAWFORD—PLAYFAIR—April 27, at H.M.'s Consulate General, Algiers, and afterwards at the Church of the Holy Trinity, George William Crawford, British Vice-Consul, son of the late Rev. Dr. T. J. Crawford, of Edinburgh, to Nora, daughter of Lieut. Colonel R. L. Playfair, H.M.'s Consul-General for Algeria and Tunis.  
CURTIS—SMITH-DORRIEN—April 27, at Great Berkhamsted, by special licence, Frank John Constable, third son of Captain Constable Curtis, late 12th Royal Lancers, to Laura Mildred, daughter of the late Colonel Smith-Dorrien, Haresfoot, Great Berkhamsted.  
DAVIES—WILLIAMS—April 29, at Ilfracombe, Lieut. Francis Harvey Davies, R.N., H.M.S. *Serapis*, to Constance Mary, second daughter of Frederick Williams, Esq.  
DRUITT—TINLEY—April 29, at Holy Trinity Church, Millbrook, near Southampton, Thomas Wyard, son of Thomas Druitt, of 3, Spring-gardens, London, to Lucy Newport, daughter of the late Major-General Robert Newport Tinley, Colonel Commanding 39th Regiment and Cape Mountain Rifles.  
GLEADOW—BLUNDELL—April 28, at Keighley, Frederic, eldest son of Lieut. Colonel Gleadow, of Hull, to Gertrude, elder daughter of John Hight Blundell, Esq., J.P., of Eastwood House, Keighley, and at Woodside, Luton, Bedfordshire.  
JOHNSTONE—PITMAN—April 27, at St. Jude's, Southsea, Captain James Robert Johnstone, Adjutant R.M.L.I., Plymouth, to Eleanor Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Rev. E. R. Pitman.  
PHILPOT—WALLACE-DUNLOP—April 17, at St. Margaret's, Westminster, Hamlet Stanley Philpot, M.A., of South Bersted, Sussex, to Emily Florence Wallace-Dunlop, only daughter of the late Major-General Wallace-Dunlop and of Mrs. William Wallace-Dunlop, late of College-hill Court, Shrewsbury.  
SHARPIN—WELLER—April 29, at All Saints', Woodford Wells, Edward Colby Sharpin, of Bedford, to Rose Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Colonel Weller, R.E.  
SHAW—CAVE—April 29, at Kingston-on-Thames, Harry Charles Costello Shaw, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., eldest son of F. G. Shaw, Esq., H.M.I.S., of Sheddin Hall, Ootacamund, Madras, and Heathburn Hall, county Cork, to Annie, second daughter of E. J. Cave, Esq.

DEATHS.

- CLIFTON—April 24, Ethel Maud, the youngest daughter of W. Clifton, Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.  
GREGSON—April 25, at 7, Lexham-gardens, W., Violet May, only daughter of Captain M. H. Gregson, late R.E.  
KENNARD—April 9, suddenly, on board the Peninsular and Oriental s.s. *Carthage*, Hugh C. D. Kennard, late of the Grenadier Guards, and only son of Coleridge J. Kennard, of 39, Upper Grosvenor-street.  
PRATT—April 25, at Inverness, Anna Mary Elizabeth, widow of Colonel Frances E. Pratt, R.E.  
ROBINSON—April 27, at 50, Norfolk-square, Hyde Park, W., Sir Wm. Rose Robinson, K.C.S.I., late Madras Civil Service, aged 63.  
SAMPSON—April 26, at Buxshalls, Lindfield, Lieut. Colonel William Henry Sampson, late of H.M.'s 58th Regiment and Rifle Brigade, in his 89th year.  
SHAW—April 23, at Lowestoft, Maria Anne, widow of the late Lieut. Colonel Ponsonby Shaw, Madras Army.  
SLIGHT—April 23, at Plymouth, Susan Charlotte, dearly-loved wife of Admiral Julian Slight, C.B.  
ST. QUINTIN—April 24, at Brighton, C. B. St. Quintin, H.E.I.C.S., of Lathbury, Bucks, aged 77.  
VIVIAN—April 24, at Ventnor, Lord Vivian, aged 77.  
WALLACE—April 24, at St. James's-square, Bath, Anna, widow of Colonel Robert Tierney Wallace, Madras Army.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

- BODDY—April 8, at Coimbatore, the wife of Captain O. V. Boddy, R.E., of a daughter.  
DEMPSTER—April 8, at Kohat, the wife of Captain Cathcart Dempster, 4th Sikhs, of a son.  
GUISE—April 2, at Pipply in the Pooree District, the wife of R. F. Guise, Bengal Police, of a son, prematurely.

LAWRENCE—April 9, at Simla, the wife of W. R. Lawrence, B.C.S., of a son.

PICKANCE—April 9, at Coimbatore, the wife of Lieut. Colonel Pickance, M.S.C., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- ADOLPHUS—WOODHOUSE—March 30, at St. John's Church, Bangalore, Albert Emmanuel Adolphus, of the Mysore Educational Department, to Ada May, eldest daughter of Joseph Woodhouse, Esq., of Bangalore.  
JENKINS—RICHARDSON—April 6, at St. George's Church, Agra, Noble F. Jenkins, The Border Regiment, to Mabel Ada, second daughter of Major-General J. F. Richardson, C.B.  
MUIRHEAD—WILLES—April 3, at Christ Church, Lucknow, Mr. A. Muirhead to Margaret Emily, daughter of Mr. A. Willes.

DEATHS.

- CROFTS—April 6, at Ranikhet, Isabel, the wife of Surgeon Crofts, Medical Staff.  
DAWSON—April 9, at Barrackpore, Frederick Angelo Dawson, Assistant Inspector-General of Railway Police, aged 42 years.  
GUISE—April 2, at Pipply in the Pooree District, William George, infant son of R. F. Guise, Bengal Police.  
GUISE—April 4, at Pipply in the Pooree District, Mary Sophia, wife of R. F. Guise, Bengal Police.  
JONES—April 9, at Calcutta, Harriett Sophia Jones, widow of the late Francis Weston Jones, of Serampur, aged 53 years.  
LODGE—April 6, at No. 1, Clive-street, Calcutta, Herbert Barton Lodge, of the New Oriental Bank Corporation, Limited, and son of the Rev. Samuel Lodge, Canon of Lincoln, and Rector of Scravelsby, Horncastle, aged 28 years.

DEPARTMENTAL DITTIES.

A CODE OF MORALS.

Lest you should think this story true  
I merely mention I  
Evolved it lately. 'Tis my ninth  
Unmitigated misstatement.

Now Jones has left his new-wed bride to keep his house in order,  
And hied away to the Hurrum Hills above the Afghan border,  
To sit on a rock with a heliograph; but ere he left he taught  
His wife the working of the Code that sets the miles at naught.

And Love had made him very sage, as Nature made her fair;  
So Cupid and Apollo linked, *per* heliograph, the pair.  
At dawn, across the Hurrum Hills, he flashed her counsel wise—  
At e'en the dying sunset bore her husband's homilies.

He warned her 'gainst seductive youths in scarlet clad and gold,  
As much as 'gainst the blandishments paternal of the old;  
But kept his gravest warnings for (hereby the ditty hangs)  
That snowy-haired Lothario, Lieutenant-General Bangs.

'Twas General Bangs, with Aide and Staff, that tittuped on the  
way,  
When they beheld a heliograph tempestuously at play.  
They thought of Border risings, and of stations sacked and  
burnt—  
So stopped to take the message down—and this is what they  
learnt:—

"Dash dot dot dot, dot, dot dash, dot dash dot." The General  
swore:—

"Was ever general officer addressed as 'dear' before?  
'My Love' i'faith! 'My Duck' Gadzooks! 'My darling popsy-  
wop!'

"Spirit of great Lord Wolseley, *who* is on that mountain-top?"

The artless Aide-de-Camp was mute; the gilded staff were  
still,  
As, dumb with pent-up mirth, they booked that message from  
the hill;  
And, clear as summer lighting flare, the husband's warning  
rar:—  
"Don't dance or ride with General Bangs—a most immoral  
man!"

[At dawn, across the Hurrum Hills, he flashed her counsel  
wise—  
But, howsoever Love be blind, the world at large hath eyes]  
With damnatory dot and dash he heliographed his wife  
Some interesting details of the General's private life.

The artless Aide-de-Camp was mute; the shining Staff were still,  
And red and ever redder grew the General's shaven gill  
And this is what he said at last (his feelings matter not):—  
"I think we've tapped a private line. Hi! Threes about there!  
Trot!"

All honour unto Bangs, for ne'er did Jones hereafter know,  
By word or act official, who read off that helio;  
But the tale is on the Frontier, and from Michni to Mooltan  
They know the worthy General as "that most immoral man."  
—Civil and Military Gazette.



## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be *legible* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the INDIAN MAIL are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, MAY 3, 1886.

## THE MORAL OF THE SHOW.

THE majority of the multitude who will visit the Exhibition which is to be opened by Royalty with all the solemnity and pageantry of a State ceremonial, will possibly do so from curiosity simply or in order to be amused. Sight-seers as a rule do not care to spend their money or their time on shows which they are told are intended to instruct or elevate them. They want to be pleased—not to be preached to. And so a great deal of what has been said or written regarding the moral to be drawn from the gathering together in the capital of the British Empire of exhibits of the arts, industries and resources of the Colonies and of India will have been spoken or written to little purpose. It is no doubt true that such a spectacle appeals to the patriotic instincts of every Englishman as giving ocular and tangible proofs of the vastness of that Empire, and of the growing strength and prosperity of its distant dependencies; but the ordinary Briton will accept this as a matter of fact, and will hardly trouble himself to draw any political deductions from it. He will no doubt feel naturally proud of the progress which Australia, Canada, and New Zealand are making, because they are the children of his mother-country, and this feeling may lead him to approve of Federation without very clearly understanding what it altogether means. But if the general result be to strengthen the tie of blood relationship of which so much boast has been made, the Exhibition of 1886 will be productive of one great good. England, however, has always looked upon her Colonial children with parental solicitude and regard, in spite of any occasional misunderstandings on either side.

But, it has been urged, that this Exhibition will do other good. It will cause Englishmen to take a livelier interest in India. It is time that they should do so, for the apathy which they have hitherto shown towards her is one of the strangest facts in English history. Until very lately, although it was a common saying that India was being

brought daily nearer to England, yet the truth was that to most Englishmen at home India was little known or cared about. Indian topics were considered a bore in Parliament or in the Press except when some startling event happened to break for a moment the stillness of ignorance or apathy. The slowness of England's advance towards an intimate acquaintance with India cannot be denied, however much it may be regretted. In Parliament the mocking of an Indian question—unless it could be used as a party cry—was the signal for emptying the benches of either House. A stranger in the Commons on an Indian Budget night would hardly believe that the subject was one concerning the finances of an Empire. From the paucity of attendance, he would rather be led to think that honourable members were discussing the accounts of some vestry. And in the columns of the newspapers and in the talk of society India was equally relegated to the background. Parliament, Press, and Society were always ready to use the glib phrase of India being "the brightest jewel in the British Crown;" but this did not do much to stir up the apathetic or enlighten the ignorant.

The assurance to-day is that all this is changed, and that India is entering upon an era in which she will be watched with the deepest interest and with the tenderest regard of Englishmen. The magnificent display which represents the wealth, skill, and industry of the vast continent now under British sway, will startle the attention of the most thoughtless visitor. But this display is also the silent condemnation, more eloquent than words of rebuke, of the apathy and neglect under which India has been hidden from English sympathy. Why, it may well be asked, has such promise of undeveloped wealth and material progress been so little regarded? Why has India not had the chances at the hands of England which Colonies of almost yesterday have had and utilised? A hundred years ago Australia hardly contained a single British inhabitant. India then was being consolidated under British rule into an empire—but the material progress of the one how rapid, of the other how slow! And yet many years ago it was written of India that "the voice of prophecy, the experience of history, the observation of nature, all combine to point to her as furnishing the sphere of the greatest future development of power, wealth, and knowledge." It is true that we won India by the sword, and not, like Australia, by the shepherd's crook; that the earlier pages of English rule in the East disclose "sad records of energies wasted, wisdom misdirected, and military skill applied only to spread abroad desolation and ruin,"—but the dead past has buried its dead. Writing of that great "Company of English merchants trading to the East," it was said that "without a spark of patriotic feeling they set on the brow of England a gem of priceless value. The evil which they wrought has well nigh passed away; the good of which they have been the not unconscious instruments will go on multiplying for ever." These words were penned on the first anniversary of the battle of Plassey, when India was in the throes of the great Mutiny and the British power was trembling on a sword-point. To-day that power stands firm in the confidence and trust with which the Natives regard British rule. The evil done is forgotten—the good is going on. India sends to England the trophies of triumphal progress in the march of civilisation, and if England's responsibility to this long-neglected people be now recognised and admitted, the moral to be drawn from the Exhibition is one of good omen for the future relations—political, social, and commercial—between her and her Eastern Empire.

## COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION.

The arrangements for the opening of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition by Her Majesty the Queen, on Tuesday, May 4th, have now been definitely made, and will be found to be in the main as follows:—Her Majesty the Queen will leave Windsor Castle and will travel by the Great Western Railway to Paddington Station, and will then proceed through Hyde Park to the principal entrance of the Exhibition in Exhibition Road, escorted by the Life Guards. On the arrival of Her Majesty at the Exhibition, a flourish of trumpets will be given by Her Majesty's State Trumpeters, and the Queen will be received by his Royal Highness the Executive President of the Royal Commission, and members of the Royal Family.

A procession will then be formed, and will proceed through the Exhibition to the Royal Albert Hall. On arriving at the dais in the Hall, an address will be presented to Her Majesty by his Royal Highness, to which Her Majesty will return an answer handed to her by the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and will command the Lord Chamberlain to declare "the Exhibition open," which will be announced to the public by a flourish of trumpets by Her Majesty's State Trumpeters stationed in the Hall, and by the firing of a Royal Salute in Hyde Park. The Archbishop of Canterbury will then offer up a Prayer, and the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society will sing the "Hallelujah Chorus." An Ode specially written by Lord Tennyson, and set to music by Sir Arthur Sullivan, will be sung by Madame Albani and the Choir, under the direction of the composer. Madame Albani will then sing "Home, Sweet Home," and the Queen will then leave the Exhibition by the Royal entrance of the Albert Hall, accompanied by the members of the Royal Family and the members of the Household in attendance. As Her Majesty leaves the building "Rule Britannia" will be sung by the Choir, under the direction of Mr. Barnby. Guards of Honour of the Coldstream Guards and of the Grenadier Guards will be mounted at the main entrance of the Exhibition and the Royal entrance of the Albert Hall respectively. The Honourable Corps of the Yeomen of the Guard will be on duty at the Albert Hall and in the Exhibition buildings.

After a careful consultation with the Agents-General of the Colonies, the Reception Committee have adopted a classification of the visitors who may be expected to come within the range of their operations, and for whose benefit accordingly special excursions are being arranged. Besides a limited number of representatives of the different Executive Commissions, the classification includes:—Colonial Governors, Ministers and ex-Ministers, Members of the Legislatures, Mayors of Cities, Heads of Government Departments, Secretaries to the High Commissioner and Agents-General, Judges of the Higher Courts of Justice, Officers in the Colonial Forces, who have held the command down to, and including the rank of, Lieutenant-Colonel, Presidents of Railway Companies, Principals of Railway Companies, Principals of Universities, Prelates and Heads of Religious Denominations, Widows of ex-Governors and Administrators of Governments. The wives and daughters of those visitors who are comprised in the above list will be considered as being included in the classification. The names of distinguished visitors from the Colonies not included in any of the above classes will be added to the Committee's list on the recommendation of the Agents-General, and as the arrangements of the Committee permit.

In addition to the programme of the opening to-morrow as published, Sir G. H. Chubb will present Her Majesty with a master-key in gold which will open every department, although the locks exceed 500 in number. This key is adorned with turquoises, rubies, and emeralds, the former being chiefly disposed around the barrel of the key. The handle of the key springs from several elephants' heads, and is itself in blue enamel, on which in escut-

cheons round the stern face of a British lion are the heads of animals representing the Colonies and dependencies—the beaver for Canada, the sheep for the Cape and Natal, the kangaroo for the antipodes, the ox for New Zealand, the tiger for Ceylon, and the elephant for India. Mr. Clowes will present a beautifully bound copy of the catalogue, and Mr. A. J. R. Trendell, the ever-courteous and indefatigable literary superintendent, will also offer to Her Majesty a descriptive volume which he has already prepared.

*Inspection by the Prince of Wales.*—On Saturday afternoon the Prince of Wales visited the Exhibition for the purpose of personally inspecting the condition of the various Courts and noting the arrangements for the reception of Her Majesty to-morrow. The visits of the Prince have lately been exceedingly frequent, but as this visit bore a semi-official character considerable interest was evinced, and his arrival was awaited with much expectation by a large number of persons employed in and about the Exhibition. After visiting the various Colonial and West India Courts his Royal Highness entered the Durbar Hall, where he passed in review some forty Native Indians, who were presented to his notice by Dr. Tyler, F.R.C.S., who has these people in charge. The Natives, clad in their own peculiar clothing, formed a semi-circle, and saluted to the ground before the Prince, who addressed them through Dr. Tyler as interpreter. His Royal Highness said: "I am very pleased to see you here, and I hope you will, during your visit, enjoy health and feel happy. I remember well my memorable visit to India, which was a great source of pleasure to me, and the happy days I spent there among you have left a deep impression upon me. I thank you for coming here and the reception you have given me." Shahban, a gold embroidery weaver, from Benares, who only works for Native princes, then stepped forward, and, in the name of all the different castes, said: "May Heaven's blessings be poured upon you. We are your slaves." The Prince appeared very pleased, and the Natives in their turn evinced by pronounced salaams their appreciation of the honour conferred. Having inspected the courtyard in which these people are to ply their trades, which is now quite complete, the Prince entered the Economic Court, and glanced at the fine collection of ethnographical and commercial objects there gathered together. He then returned to the main gallery, and so up the steps, through the Indian Hall, where he inspected the gorgeous draperies of carpets and Indian materials, together with the life-like models of the various arms of the Indian Service. In each Court visited, his Royal Highness allowed the Commissioner responsible to be presented to him, and in this way he made the acquaintance of all the prominent officials of the forthcoming Exhibition.

## THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY.

The Punjab Government has recorded a long resolution on the affairs of the Punjab University, "which for some time past have been a cause of great anxiety." A table giving the financial history of the University down to the present time, with a forecast down to the end of the current year, shows a deficit of Rs. 13,648 in 1883, a deficit of Rs. 7,110 for 1884, a surplus of Rs. 3,997 for 1885, and an anticipated deficit again of Rs. 3,986 for 1886. Sir Charles Aitchison remarks that it becomes the imperative duty, not only of the Senate, but of Government to ascertain carefully the causes to which this condition of things is traceable, and the heads of account under which the income can be improved, or the expenditure diminished. His Honour accordingly announces the intention of the Government "to apply, without flinching, such remedies as the circumstances of the case require." In the Government's opinion the financial embarrassments of the University are entirely due to inordinate expenditure in the Oriental Department; and "the whole question of expenditure in the Oriental College and school must be investigated and dealt with in a more thorough and systematic manner than has yet been done." It seems to the Lieutenant-Governor "nothing short of a scandal not only that so enormous and costly a staff should be employed with so infinitesimal a return in the shape of fees, but that there should be in the Oriental College and school so large an annual expenditure on purely charitable stipends, and that stipends or scholarships should, in some instances, have been drawn by the same person for eight, ten, and even fourteen years." The resolution is published in the *Punjab Gazette*.



## Official Gazette.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, April 10.)

**BIGNOLD**, Mr. T. F., B.A., is permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, from the 1st inst.

**SYKES**—The services of Surgeon J. Sykes are permanently placed at the disposal of the Government of the N.W. Provinces and Oudh.

**LOWIS**, Mr. J., barrister-at-law, assistant to the Government advocate, British Burma, to officiate as Government advocate, vice Mr. C. E. Fox.

**PETHERAM**, Hon. Sir W. C., Knight, Q.C., took his seat as Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the 24th ult.

**DAVIS**, Mr. H. H., deputy conservator of forests of the 2nd grade in Bengal, and officiating in the 1st grade of deputy conservators, is confirmed in the latter appointment, from Nov. 11.

**LACE**—The services of Mr. J. H. Lace, assistant conservator of forests of the 1st grade in Baluchistan, are replaced at the disposal of the Punjab Government, from the date of handing over charge of his duties.

**PAUL**, Mr. A. W., Bengal C.S., officiating magistrate and collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is placed on special duty under the Foreign Department from the date he is relieved of his appointment under the Government of Bengal.

**EGERTON**, Mr. W. H., having been posted as assistant accountant-general, Punjab, received charge of the duties of that office from Mr. W. H. Dobbie on March 15.

**GROVES**, Mr. H. S., assistant accountant-general, Madras, having been granted privilege leave from Monday, March 22, made over charge of his office to Mr. C. Hall, chief superintendent, on Saturday, the 20th of the same month.

**BIDDULPH-KEENE**—Mr. T. H. S. Biddulph, comptroller, Hyderabad, having been granted privilege leave for three months, and Mr. H. G. H. Keene, assistant accountant-general, Bombay, posted to that appointment, Mr. Keene made over charge of his duties at Bombay on March 15, and received charge of his duties at Hyderabad from Mr. Biddulph on the 24th of the same month.

**BRANSON**, Mr. J. C. E., B.C.S., having been posted as assistant accountant-general, Madras, received charge of that office from Mr. E. H. Hamnett on March 24.

**HAMNETT**—The services of Mr. F. H. Hamnett, of the Madras Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras from March 25.

**LOGAN**, Mr. R., deputy accountant-general, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, having been granted furlough out of India for 7½ months, and Mr. W. H. Dobbie having been posted to that appointment, Mr. Logan made over and Mr. Dobbie received charge of the duties of the appointment on March 23.

**SHERSTON**, Captain J., Rifle Brigade, to be a brigade-major on the establishment, vice Major T. B. Humfrey, whose tour of service in that appointment has expired, dated March 22.

**WOLSELEY**, Deputy Surgeon-General R., M.D., Medical Staff, is brought on the administrative medical staff of the army, vice Deputy Surgeon-General W. M. Webb, whose tour of service in India has expired, dated March 8.

**KELLIE**, Lieut. A. H., Madras S.C., wing officer 2nd Madras Infantry, to be officiating wing officer 3rd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, dated Feb. 23.

**SHAW**, Lieut. A. J., Durham Light Infantry, officiating wing officer, on probation, 11th Madras Infantry, to be officiating wing officer 2nd Punjab Infantry, dated March 9.

**ELLES**, Major E. R., R.A., deputy assistant quartermaster-general (assistant quartermaster-general, Intelligence Branch, sub pro tem.), to be an assistant quartermaster-general on the establishment, vice Major A. J. Pearson, R.A., whose tour of service in that appointment has expired, dated March 25.

**APPLETON**, Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon W., Veterinary Department, to be inspecting veterinary surgeon, 2nd circle, Bengal, vice Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon E. J. Batt, deceased, dated March 10.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

**LYDIARD**, Captain A. C. G., Bengal Staff Corps, to be major, April 8.

**WOODCOCK**, Major H. F., General List, Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, March 27.

**TAYLOR**, Sub-Conductor F., on probation, is confirmed in his present grade, from Aug. 20.

**MATTLAND**, Major Hon. 3. T., Bengal S.C., is permitted to retire from the service, from April 12.

**MORTON**, Mr. J., engineer, H.M.'s Indian Marine, is permitted to resign the service, from April 8.

**ELSTON**, Mr. J., executive engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, is, on return from furlough, transferred to the Establishment under the Director General of Railways.

**FINNEY**, Mr. S., Class III. of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Management Department, is promoted to Class II., from Jan. 1.

**HARRISON**, Mr. A. G., examiner of accounts, is appointed to officiate as examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay, during the absence of Colonel P. Lambert, R.E., on privilege leave.

**EATON-GILES**—The undermentioned assistant engineers, 2nd grade, State Railways, are promoted to the 1st grade, from Sept. 9:—Mr. J. N. A. Eaton and Mr. W. Giles.

**CRUICKSHANK**—The directors have appointed Mr. W. D. Cruickshank to officiate as secretary and treasurer during the absence of Mr. R. Hardie, on special leave.

**WESTLAND**—The directors have also appointed Mr. W. Westland to officiate as deputy secretary.

**ACKLOM**, Mr. R. E., superintendent, Rajputana-Malwa Railway Police, is granted privilege leave for two months and fifteen days, from April 28.

**TREGEAR**, Mr. J. R., assistant superintendent, Rajputana-Malwa Railway Police, is appointed to hold charge of the office of superintendent, Rajputana-Malwa Railway Police.

**MORTON**, Rev. T. E. F., Methodist Episcopal Church, is licensed to solemnise marriages in the Merwara district.

**GAHAN**—With the approval of the Government of India, Foreign Department, the Governor-General's Agent for Rajputana is pleased to grant to Mr. H. H. Gahan, executive engineer of the Dholpore State, leave, on medical certificate, for eight months, from April 10.

**HOBSON**, Mr. C. W., executive engineer, 3rd grade, is transferred from the Bilaspur-Etawah Railway to the Sind-Pishin State Railway, Northern Section.

**ELSTON**, Mr. J., executive engineer, 3rd grade, is posted to the Bolan Railway.

#### FURLONGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

**CORLAND**, Colonel A., C.B., Bengal S.C., commandant 19th Bengal Infantry (p.a.) for one year.

**HOME**, Major F. J., R.E., superintending engineer, 2nd class, sub pro tem., N.W. Provinces and Oudh P.W.D. (p.a.), for 153 days.

**REGAN**, Conductor P., Ordnance Department (m.c.), for one year.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head Quarters, Simla, April 7.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

**BARRY**, Surgeon D. F., M.D., to be garrison surgeon, vice Surgeon G. Bomford, M.D. This cancels the appointment of Surgeon C. H. Beatson, dated March 12.

**MACNABB**, Lieut. D. J. C., Highland Light Infantry, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 7th Bengal Infantry, on probation, dated March 10.

**CONES**, Surgeon G. A., 17th Loyal Poorbeah Regiment, to the permanent medical charge of the Regiment, vice Surgeon-Major R. T. Lyons, retired.

**WALLER**, Colonel J. E., 19th Punjab Infantry, wing commander, to be second in command, vice Bergman, retired.

**GOULDSBURY**, Captain D. E., 19th Punjab Infantry, wing officer, to be wing commander, vice Waller, but to remain seconded while in civil employ.

**BRANDER**, Captain A. J., 19th Punjab Infantry, wing officer, to be wing commander, sub pro tem., vice Gouldsbury.

**SWINTON**, Lieut. R. R., 19th Punjab Infantry, supernumerary on the establishment 44th Sylhet Light Infantry, to be wing officer, on probation, vice Brander.

**WALLER**, Major R. J., 45th Sikhs, wing commander, to be second in command, vice Woodruffe, struck off the strength of the regiment.

**M'RAE**, Captain H. N., 45th Sikhs, wing officer, to be wing commander, vice Waller.

**HAMILTON**, Lieut. C. L., 45th Sikhs, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer, on probation, vice M' Rae.

**PATTON**, Colonel H. C., 2nd Battalion Cheshire Regiment, is permitted to proceed to England in anticipation of his being placed on half pay on completion of four years' service in regimental command.

**JACOBS**, Colonel W. V. FitzG., Bengal Staff Corps, late officiating second in command, 16th Lucknow Regiment, is posted to Bareilly for general duty.

**CRASTER**, Colonel G. A., Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, lately employed in the P.W.D., is permitted to reside at Dalhousie.

**MACARTNEY**, Major M. J., Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, is permitted to retire from the service on the pension and extra annuity to which he may be entitled, from March 5, and not as stated in G.O.C.C., dated March 20.

**TOMKINS**, Major W. P., R.E., on return from privilege leave, will resume the duties of superintending engineer, Biluchistan command, Military Works.

**KELAART**, Captain G., R.A., is directed to proceed from Ferozepore to England, to join the advanced class for artillery officers at Woolwich.

**Low**, Captain P., Army Pay Department, who has arrived in India under the orders of the Secretary of State for War, is posted as paymaster to the 2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment.

**YOUNGHUSBAND**, Lieut. F. E., 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards, was employed in the Intelligence Branch of the quartermaster-general's department from Feb. 14 until March 18.

## FURLONGS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

GARNAULT, Major A. E., B Battery 4th Brigade Royal Artillery, for twelve months, on private affairs.  
 STRILE, Captain T. A., 17th Lancers, for six months, on medical certificate.  
 DOUGLAS, Lieut.-Colonel J. C., 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, for nine months, on private affairs.

## BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, March 31.)

WILLIAMSON, Mr. J. C., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Cuttack, is appointed to perform the functions of a collector in that district.  
 HANDLEY, Mr. F. F., C.S., reported his departure from India on furlough on March 24.  
 MACKIE, Mr. A. W., C.S., reported his departure from India on furlough on Feb. 27.  
 LIVESAY, Mr. J. J., C.S., reported his departure from India on furlough on March 12.  
 ARMSTRONG, Mr. J. S., collector of customs, Calcutta, left India on furlough on the 4th inst.  
 DALTON, Mr. G. J. B. T., substantive pro tem, deputy commissioner of the 1st grade, is confirmed in that grade, vice Colonel R. C. Money, retired, and is appointed to be deputy commissioner of Julpigoree.  
 OLDHAM, Mr. W. R., deputy commissioner of the 2nd grade, is promoted to the 1st grade of deputy commissioners, vice Mr. A. L. Clay, promoted.  
 LILLINGSTON, Lieut.-Colonel E. G., officiating deputy commissioner of the 2nd grade, is confirmed in that grade, vice Mr. G. J. B. T. Dalton, and is appointed to be a deputy commissioner of Lohardugga.  
 GARBETT, Lieut.-Colonel C. H., officiating deputy commissioner of the 2nd grade, is confirmed in that grade, vice Mr. W. B. Oldham, and is appointed to be a deputy commissioner of Hazaribagh.  
 HOPKINSON, Lieut.-Colonel W., cantonment magistrate of Barrackpore, on leave, is appointed to be a deputy commissioner of the 3rd grade, vice Lieut.-Colonel E. G. Lillingston.  
 RISLEY, Mr. H. H., assistant commissioner of the 1st grade, on deputation, is appointed to be a deputy commissioner of the 3rd grade, vice Lieut.-Colonel C. H. Garbett. Mr. Risley will continue to be employed on special duty.  
 RENNY, Mr. R. H., officiating assistant commissioner of the 1st grade, is confirmed in that grade, vice Mr. H. H. Risley.  
 BOILEAU, Major H., cantonment magistrate, Dinapore, is appointed to act as deputy commissioner of Singbhoom.  
 MANISTY, Mr. G. E., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Patna, is appointed to act temporarily as cantonment magistrate of Dinapore and judge of the Court of Small Causes of that cantonment, during the absence, on deputation, of Major H. Boileau. Mr. Manisty is also appointed to have charge of the Dinapore sub-division.  
 MATTHEWS, Mr. H. F., joint magistrate and deputy collector, is appointed to act as district and sessions judge of Mymensingh, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. J. F. Stevens.  
 SCHURR, Mr. H. S., assistant superintendent of police, Burdwan, is allowed leave for twelve months.

## PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, April 8.)

WARBURTON, Surgeon-Major W. P., M.B., on return from furlough, resumed charge of the duties of medical officer to H.H. the Raja of Kapurthala on March 20, relieving Brigade-Surgeon J. Fairweather, M.D.  
 FLOWDEN—The services of Lieut.-Colonel T. J. C. Plowden, C.I.E., deputy commissioner, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India, from Jan. 18.  
 MACAUSLAND, Captain R. C. S., cantonment magistrate, on return from furlough, is posted to Rawalpindi, from March 6, vice Captain W. S. Hewett, and officiated as a cantonment magistrate of the 1st class.  
 DENNIS, Captain C. J., officiating cantonment magistrate, 1st class, reverted to cantonment magistrate, 2nd class.  
 ANDERSON, Mr. H. A., assistant commissioner, on return from special duty in connection with the Camp of Exercise, resumed charge of his duties at Peshawar on March 25.  
 TUPPER, Mr. C. L., is, on the termination of his special duty, permitted to avail himself, from March 24, of the balance of the privilege leave of absence granted, dated Feb. 11.  
 HEWETT—In anticipation of his services being replaced at the disposal of this Government, Captain W. S. Hewett is appointed to officiate as cantonment magistrate of Jullundur from April 5, vice Colonel A. Stewart, proceeding on furlough.  
 O'CONNOR, Rev. H. King, is appointed chaplain of Kasauli from Jan. 18, vice Rev. A. W. R. Quinlan.  
 RAYNOR, Mr. A., deputy superintendent, Punjab civil secretariat, is appointed to officiate as assistant secretary during Mr. Leigh's absence on leave, from April 7.  
 DALE—In anticipation of his services being replaced at the disposal of the Punjab Government, the Rev. T. F. Dale, chaplain of Amritsar, relinquished charge of his duties at the Camp of Exercise at Delhi on Jan. 23, and returned to Amritsar.  
 BROWNE—It is hereby notified that Mr. W. E. Browne, late extra assistant commissioner, has been admitted and enrolled by the Chief Court of the Punjab as a pleader of the 1st grade.

## NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, April 10.)

SMITH—Consequent on the departure on furlough to Europe of Surgeon-Major J. C. G. Carmichael, Surgeon J. C. Smith, M.B., has been appointed to hold civil medical charge of Almora, from March 25.  
 MORE, Mr. H., head assistant, Commissioner's Office, Allahabad, has been appointed to be a deputy collector and extra assistant commissioner of the 3rd grade, from the date on which Mir Turab Ali, deputy collector, Etah, retires from the service, and to be posted to the Bareilly district.  
 LUKIS, Surgeon C. P., whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government, to the civil medical charge of the Jhansi district, from the date he assumes charge.  
 MOYNAN—Consequent on Surgeon-Major W. E. B. Moynan, M.D., going on the sick list, Surgeon A. E. Morris, M.S., has been appointed to the civil medical charge of the Jhansi district, from March 13, until relieved by Surgeon C. P. Lukis.  
 WHEELER—With effect from the date of the closing of the Jaunpur Settlement, Mr. P. C. Wheeler, assistant settlement officer, 1st grade, to be an assistant magistrate and collector, and to be posted to the Jaunpur district.  
 HOBY, Mr. W., assistant commissioner, Unao, has been appointed to officiate as magistrate and collector, Etawah, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. H. Fisher.  
 YOUNG—With effect from April 1, Mr. W. Young, officiating district and sessions judge, 2nd grade, to be confirmed in that grade.  
 HUDSON—With effect from April 1, Mr. W. H. Hudson, district and sessions judge, 2nd grade, to be district and sessions judge, 3rd grade.  
 MCCONAGHEY, Mr. M. A., commissioner, has been transferred from the Sitapur to the Lucknow Division.  
 HARRINGTON, Mr. A. H., officiating commissioner, Lucknow Division, has been transferred to Sitapur Division.

## FURLONGS.

RIVETT-CARNAC, Lieut.-Colonel H., C.I.E., commandant Ghazipur Volunteer Rifle Corps, has been granted three months' privilege leave, from May 15.  
 SHARPE, Colonel C. F., district superintendent of police, Sitapur, has been granted general leave for three months, from May 2.  
 CHURCH, Mr. W. T., magistrate and collector, Mainpuri, has been granted furlough to Europe for nineteen months, from April 1.  
 HARDY, Rev. A. C., chaplain of Allahabad, has been granted leave to Europe on urgent private affairs for six months, from April 26.

## CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, April 10.)

FOWLER, Mr. M. S., assistant conservator of forests, is transferred from the Chanda to the Wardha Forest division.  
 MCKEE, Mr. J., deputy conservator of forests, reported his arrival at Nagpur on the 4th current, and he is attached to the Direction division.  
 MOORE, Mr. H., assistant conservator of forests, attached to the Direction division, is transferred to the Bhandara Forest division.  
 GORDON, Mr. L., assistant commissioner, who was appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner, Bhandara, made over charge of his duties at Nagpur on the 2nd current.  
 TEMPLE—GORDON—Major J. A. Temple and Mr. L. Gordon respectively made over and received charge of the office of deputy commissioner, Bhandara, on the 5th current.  
 PERKINS, Colonel E., R.E., chief engineer and secretary to chief commissioner, Public Works Department, Central Provinces, made over charge of the current duties of office of chief engineer and secretary to chief commissioner, Public Works Department, to Captain J. C. Addison, R.E., assistant secretary to chief commissioner, Public Works Department, Central Provinces, on March 31.  
 WARD, Colonel D., R.E., appointed chief engineer and secretary to chief commissioner, Public Works Department, Central Provinces, reported his arrival and assumed charge of the duties of chief engineer and secretary to chief commissioner, Public Works Department, Central Provinces, from Captain J. C. Addison, R.E., assistant secretary to chief commissioner, Public Works Department, Central Provinces, in charge.

## BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, March 27.)

MACLEWEN, Mr. R. S. T., assumed charge of his duties as officiating recorder of Rangoon on March 16.  
 COBLESTON, Mr. F. S., C.S., is appointed, as a temporary measure, to be an additional sessions judge in the Courts of Session for the Tenasserim and Pegu divisions.  
 THOMSON, Mr. A., C.S., assistant commissioner, is appointed to be a magistrate of the third class, from Dec. 22.  
 The following transfers are ordered:—  
 MOLLOY, Mr. E. H., assistant superintendent of police, from Papun to the charge of the police of the Hanthawaddy district.  
 MARTIN, Mr. R., assistant superintendent of police, from Hanthawaddy to the charge of the police of the Rangoon Town district.  
 KOOP—The Chief Commissioner accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. Paul Koop of his appointment as a commissioner for the Port of Rangoon.  
 SLADEN—The services of Colonel E. B. Sladen, M.S.C., commissioner of Arakan, and chief political officer with the Burma Field Force

are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department of the Government of Madras from April 1.

THOMSON, Mr. A., C.S., assistant commissioner 4th grade, is transferred from Rangoon to special duty in Upper Burma.

RICE, Mr. W. G. L., of the Bengal Civil Service, is appointed to be an assistant commissioner, 4th grade, in British Burma, and is posted to the headquarters of the Hanthawaddy district.

NAYLOR, Mr. H. P. Todd, of the Bengal Civil Service, is appointed to be an assistant commissioner, 4th grade, in British Burma, and is posted to the headquarters of the Thayetmyo district.

MACKEY, Mr. D. L. M., C.S., assistant commissioner, on his return from furlough was posted to the headquarters of the Bassein district.

MARTYR—TILLY—Mr. P. H. Martyr, assistant commissioner, is transferred to the charge of the Pantanaw sub-division of the Thongwa district. Mr. Tilly will retain charge of the Yandoon sub-division.

MAXWELL—McDONALD—Lieut. F. D. Maxwell, assistant commissioner, made over, and Mr. H. McDonald, Myook, 4th grade, received, charge of the Toungoo Treasury on March 15.

MOLLOY—HUME—Mr. E. H. Molloy, assistant superintendent of police, made over, and Mr. J. K. Hume received, charge of the Salween district, on March 15.

BURNE—FULTON—Mr. K. G. Burne, district magistrate, made over, and Mr. J. Fulton, superintendent of police, received, charge of the Tavoy district police force, on March 19.

PORTER—HAWKES—Mr. W. N. Porter, superintendent of police, made over, and Mr. R. B. Hawkes, superintendent of police, received, charge of the Prome district police force, on March 22.

#### ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, March 25.)

BARRY, Surgeon D. F., M.D., 42nd Assam L.I., is, with the concurrence of the military authorities, reappointed to the medical charge of the jail, police, and civil station of Shillong, in addition to his military duties, from the forenoon of March 30.

FORDYCE, Mr. C. G. D., assistant conservator of forests, 2nd grade, is promoted to the 1st grade of assistant conservators, from Nov. 2.

BARKER, Mr. F. S., assistant conservator of forests, 2nd grade, is promoted to the 1st grade of assistant conservators, from Nov. 2.

TROTTER, Major W. F., deputy commissioner, 4th grade, who reported his return from furlough at Gauhati on March 10, was placed temporarily under the orders of the Chief Commissioner on special duty from that date.

GREENSHIELDS, Mr. R. S., C.S., officiating assistant secretary to the chief commissioner of Assam, is confirmed in that appointment from March 1.

SPRING, Rev. H. S. M., chaplain of Gauhati and Shillong, is granted furlough for two years, from April 15, or subsequent date.

#### MADRAS.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

#### CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, April 7.)

BIDIE, Deputy Surgeon-General G., M.B., C.I.E., to act as surgeon-general with the Government of Madras during the absence of Surgeon-General Furnell, on leave.

TATE, Mr. W. J., to act as collector and magistrate of the District Nellore, during the absence of Mr. Grose, on other duty.

MULLALLY, Mr. C. M., to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate, Nellore, during the absence of Mr. Tate, on other duty.

MURDOCH, Mr. D. D., to act as head assistant to the collector and magistrate of the District Salem during the absence of Mr. Mullally, on other duty.

HORNE, Mr. W. O., to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate, Madura, during the absence of Mr. G. Stokes, on leave.

The undermentioned officers are appointed to be magistrates of the 1st class :—

CLEGG, Mr. R. H., acting head assistant to the collector and magistrate of the district, Malabar.

BADDELEY, Mr. H. D., forest officer, Gopalpur, in the district of Ganjam, is appointed to be an additional registrar of shipping for that port.

WALTER, Mr. H. W., to be probationary inspector in the salt and abkari department.

PEET, Mr. A. W., deputy conservator of forests, 2nd grade, will be considered to have been on special duty from Feb. 26 last up to the date of his availing of the furlough granted to him.

The following arrangement is ordered during the absence on privilege leave of Lieut. Colonel J. L. L. Morant, R.E., superintending engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank :—

DRAKE-BROCKMAN, Major R. R. E., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, to officiate as superintending engineer, II. Circle.

The following promotions are made :—

FOORD, Mr. A. M., to be executive engineer, 4th grade, from March 10, temporary rank.

STEPHENS, Mr. J. H., to be officiating executive engineer, 4th grade, from March 26.

The following transfers are ordered :—

TARGET, Mr. C. A. B., executive engineer, 1st grade, from No. I. Tank Division to No. IV. Tank Division, to join on relief by Mr. A. Joyce.

INGLIS, Mr. J., assistant engineer, 1st grade, substantive pro tem., from the II. Circle, Kistna Division, to the VI. Circle, for duty in the Tanjore Division.

THOMPSON, Colonel R., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, from the IV. Circle, West Coast Division, to the V. Circle, for charge of the Presidency Division, to join on relief by Mr. H. S. Taylor.

WARDEN, Mr. H. W., officiating deputy consulting engineer for railways, is appointed ex-officio Under Secretary to Government, P.W.D., Railway Branch.

#### MILITARY.

SMITH, Lieut. S. F., Staff Corps, sub-assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, has passed the final examination prescribed of the Commissariat Department.

ADAM, Mr. J., to be lieutenant in No. 1 Battery South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

DUNELL, Lieut. C., to be captain in No. 1 Battery South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice C. S. Crole, resigned.

UNDERWOOD, Mr. R. C. E., Malabar Volunteer Rifles, to be lieutenant, dated Feb. 9.

SPALDING, Major W. H., South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave out of India for fourteen months, from April 20.

WINTER, Captain G. K., Madras Railway Volunteers, is granted leave out of India for eight months.

WEDDERBURN, Lieut. H. G., to be captain in No. 1 Battery Madras Artillery Volunteers, vice H. L. Ansted, resigned.

CROGSTOWN, Mr. H. C., assistant superintendent of police, Barrackpore, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to act as assistant inspector general, Government Railway Police, East and North Bengal Lines, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. F. A. Dawson.

LEDLIE—The Lieut.-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. T. C. Ledlie, of his appointment as a presidency magistrate for the town of Calcutta.

CAVE-BROWNE, Mr. J. A., is appointed to be an honorary magistrate for the Comillah bench, in the district of Tipperah.

#### FURLONGS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

PLOWDEN, Colonel F. D., Infantry, commandant 20th Madras Infantry (p.a.), one year and ninety days.

DICKINSON, Colonel W. M., Staff Corps, commandant 8th Madras Infantry (m.c.), for one year.

LINDLEY, Captain W. D., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade (m.c.), for 180 days.

McDERMOTT, Surgeon-Major J. P., medical officer 15th Madras Infantry (m.c.), for one year.

MOOKERJEE, Surgeon-Major P. N., medical officer 32nd Madras Infantry (m.c.), for one year.

MACKINTOSH, Lieut. W. C. H., Staff Corps, sub-assistant commissary-general, is granted leave in India (m.c.) for ninety days, from March 24, or date of departure.

PEARSE, Brigadier-Surgeon R. E., principal medical storekeeper, Madras, is granted privilege leave of absence for sixty days, from April 5, or date of departure, Surgeon-Major H. J. Hazlett performing the duties of the appointment on Brigade-Surgeon Pearse's responsibility.

JUDGE, Mr. A. S., assistant superintendent of police, Sarun, is allowed leave for eight months.

LEONARD, Mr. W., superintendent, Presidency Jail, reported his departure from India on furlough on March 22.

CARTER, Mr. G. R., assistant subsidiary deputy opium agent, Benares Agency, is allowed leave for three months.

(Head-Quarters, Ootacamund, April 9.)

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to sanction the formation of the following Committee of Paymastership in the 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, during the absence, on leave, on medical certificate, of Paymaster Ellis, dated March 22 :—President, Major O. Forte ; members, Lieutenant G. B. Lempriere, Lieutenant G. W. W. Savile, and Lieutenant Savile will perform the duties of Paymaster on the responsibility of the Committee.

GAY—Under instructions received from Army Headquarters in India Lieutenant A. W. Gay, I Battery 3rd Brigade, is directed to proceed to England as soon as possible to join "A" Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, to which he has been appointed.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the undermentioned officers are permitted to exchange to the battalion specified against their respective names :—

AUCHINLECK, Major D., 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers.

SPURGIN, Major J. H., 1st Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers.

GRAHAM, Lieut. L., No. 1 Battery, 1st Brigade, Western Division, has been transferred to S. Battery, 1st Brigade, Royal Artillery.

LOWRY, Lieut. H. W., wing officer, on probation, 13th Regiment Madras Infantry, a probationer for the Staff Corps, will proceed to Bangalore for the purpose of being examined for final admission to the Staff Corps, 135, Madras Army Regulations.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment :—

WALKER, Major C. W., 19th Regiment Madras Infantry, to officiate as deputy assistant quartermaster-general, Western district, during the absence, on furlough, of Lieut.-Colonel Macneil.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following postings :—

HOWARD, Surgeon-Major F., M.D., doing general duty, Hyderabad.



Subsidiary Force, to be senior medical officer, South Station Hospital, Secunderabad.

GORDON, Surgeon P. C. H., on arrival from England, to do general duty, Belgaum and Western districts.

KANGA, Surgeon J. K., to do general duty, Nagpore Force.

SMYTH, Surgeon J., whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, to do general duty, Eastern district.

The following orders are confirmed:—

MATTHIAS—By the officer commanding at Dharwar, appointing Major V. L. Matthias, 3rd Madras Infantry, station staff officer, Dharwar, vice Lieut.-Colonel Ward, proceeded on furlough.

M'INTYRE—By the officer commanding Raipur, appointing Lieut. H. D. M'Intyre, 8th Madras Infantry, station staff officer, Raipur, vice Lieut. Manera, relieved.

#### FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers and warrant officers have leave of absence:—

FOORD, Brigadier-General H. H., commanding Ceded district, privilege leave, for sixty days, from April 11.

MORROGH, Colonel E. G., Staff Corps, for six months, from April 1, on private affairs, to Trichinopoly.

SMYTH, Major S. G., S Battery, 1st Brigade, Royal Artillery, to the Himalayas and Cashmere, for six months, from March 23, on private affairs.

CARNEY, Lieut. P. M., Hampshire Regiment, wing officer, on probation, 12th Regiment Madras Infantry, for 182 days, from Feb. 22, to the Nilgiris, medical certificate.

FALCONER, Apothecary P. J., 2nd grade, for ninety days, on medical certificate, to Madras and Nilgiris.

STOCK, Surgeon-Major J. N., for six months, on medical certificate.

## BOMBAY.

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### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, April 15.)

HANCOCK—The appointment of Lieut.-Colonel G. E. Hancock to be President of the Rajasthani Court in Kathiawar should have effect from Jan. 28.

ABUD, Lieut. H. M., is appointed to act as adjutant Kolhapur Infantry Corps, and ex officio assistant to the political agent, Kolhapur, during the absence of Lieut. G. E. Hyde Cates.

YATES, Lieut. A. C., Staff Corps, has been appointed to be cantonment magistrate at Hyderabad from Feb. 9. Lieut. Yates has also been appointed, from the same date, to be a magistrate of the 1st class, within the limits of the military cantonment of Hyderabad.

BULKLEY, Mr. E. A., on Major Babington's return to duty, is appointed to act as district superintendent of police in the Shikarpur district during the absence of Mr. McIver.

BENTON, Mr. J. E., is appointed to act as district superintendent of police in the Shikarpur district from the date of Mr. McIver's departure, pending the arrival of Mr. Bulkley.

The following appointments are made consequent on the deputation of Mr. G. W. Forrest on special duty:—

KURKURAY, Mr. G. V., B.A., to act in the 4th grade as professor of mathematics in the Deccan College.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

POLLEN, Mr. J., C.S., B.A., LL.D., to act as deputy commissioner, Thar and Parkar, and district registrar, Thar and Parkar.

EDGERLY, Mr. S. W., C.S., to act as assistant commissioner and branch inspector-general of registration in Sind, during the absence of Mr. Watson.

WESTLAKE, Mr. S. St. J., C.S., passed an examination in Hindustani on the 5th ult., and is to be an assistant collector in Sind.

HILL, Mr. F. J. A., assistant collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, has been allowed by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

DAVIDSON, Mr. H. C., assistant superintendent, Ratnagiri Revenue Survey, has been allowed by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

BOYD, Surgeon H. W. B., L.R.C.S., L.K. and Q.C.P., L.M.K. and Q.C.P., F.R.C.S., M.K. and Q.C.P., to act as presidency surgeon, first district, and ophthalmic surgeon, during the absence of Surgeon-Major G. A. Maconachie, M.D., C.M.

ANDERSON, Surgeon J. W. F., on being relieved of the duties of civil surgeon, Panch Mahals, to act as a civil surgeon, Thana, during the absence of Surgeon K. R. Kirtikar, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

STREET, Surgeon A. W. F., is appointed to act, as temporary arrangement, as civil surgeon, Sukkur, from the date of the departure on furlough of Surgeon-Major M. L. Bartholomeusz, M.B., C.M.

HERBERT, Captain O., assistant agent, governor-general, Rajputana, passed on the 9th inst. an examination in Persian according to the High Proficiency Test.

PEACOCKE, Surgeon J. C. H., L.R.C.S., L.M.K., and Q.C.P., on his return to duty, to act as deputy sanitary commissioner, Sind Registration district, during the absence of Surgeon J. Parker, M.D., M.Ch., L.M.

#### FURLOUGHS.

COLES, Mr. C. E., district superintendent of police, Kolaba (on special duty in Egypt), has been allowed leave of absence for two years from Jan. 1.

MCIVER, Mr. C., district superintendent of police, Shikarpur, is allowed privilege leave for three months from May 6 next.

TUCKER, Mr. A. L. P., C.S., forest settlement officer, Bijapur, is allowed privilege of absence for three months, from May 1, or subsequent date.

WILSON, Mr. G. H. D., C.S., has been allowed by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for two months.

PARKER, Surgeon J., M.D., M.Ch., L.M., deputy sanitary commissioner, Sind Registration District, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

#### MILITARY.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, April 9.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

WHITE, Lieut. W. F., 2nd Battalion Cheshire Regiment, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer 26th Bombay Infantry, on probation, dated March 27.

JOYNT, Brigade-Surgeon C., I.M.S., on expiration of his leave, is placed on general duty, Presidency Circle.

BLACK, Major W. C., Staff Corps (attached to 7th Bombay Infantry) is attached to the 23rd Bombay L.I. for duty.

BARRY, Lieut. J. E., Staff Corps, wing officer 19th Bombay Infantry, is attached to the 7th Bombay Infantry for duty.

FLOOD, Major-General R. S., C.B., is posted to the Poona division.

#### FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

PHILLIPSON, Lieutenant R. W. Burton, 7th Dragoon Guards, for six months, on medical certificate.

HILL, Lieutenant C. H., 2nd Gloucester Regiment, for six months, on medical certificate.

BAKER, Lieutenant A. S., R.A., F-1, from April 15 to July 15, to Nainital, on private affairs.

TIDY, Major A. G., 2nd Dorset Regiment, to remain in Bombay, in extension, to study native languages, from April 8 to May 7.

LANG, Lieutenant F., B. B. and C. I. Volunteer Corps, to England, for four months, on private affairs.

BAYLEY, Lieut.-Colonel Hon. L. H., Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, to England, for six months, on private affairs.

(April 15.)

VINT, Lieut. A., Leicestershire Regiment, a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, who was allowed leave of absence to proceed to England to appear before a medical board there, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to revert to his regiment.

GREEN, Colonel E. A., Staff Corps, is permitted to proceed to Europe.

WHITE, Lieut. W. F., 2nd Battalion Cheshire Regiment, is appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, from March 27.

KNOWLES, Colonel C. B., C.B., half-pay, to be adjutant-general of the army, with the local rank of brigadier-general, vice Brigadier-General Lyttelton-Annesley, whose tenure of the appointment has expired.

SIMPSON—The undermentioned officer having completed twenty years' service, six of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be major from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Staff Corps—Captain R. S. Simpson, April 10.

WRAY—DICK—Colour-Sergeant H. Wray and Volunteer J. M. Dick, to be lieutenants, Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps.

GRAY, Surgeon-Major W., M.B., Indian Medical Service, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

FORGAN—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Rev. J. Forgan, minister of the Free Church of Scotland, to be a member of the Bombay Christian Burial Board, vice Mr. D. S. Kemp.

KIRK—The furlough to Europe for two years granted to the Rev. C. Kirk, M.A., chaplain of Dharwar, is cancelled.

BADHAM—The appointment of the Rev. C. H. Badham, B.A., as chaplain of Dharwar, visiting Hubli, Bijapur, and Gadag, is cancelled.

KURKURA, Mr. G. W., assumed charge of the professorship of mathematics in the Deccan College on the 30th ult.

#### FURLOUGHS.

BADHAM, Rev. C. H., B.A., is appointed to officiate as garrison chaplain at the presidency from the date of the departure of the Rev. H. N. Midwinter, M.A., on privilege leave.

HOOGWERF, Mr. E. H., head master Sirdars' High School, Belgaum, has been granted furlough for four months, from the 15th inst.

WATSON, Mr. H. E., deputy commissioner, Thar and Parkar, is allowed furlough for eleven months, from such date after April 30 as he may avail himself of it.

BOMBAY may well be proud—she now possesses a hydraulic lift which can take and raise clean out of the water vessels 400 feet in length and weighing 9,000 tons. To do this, and replace the ship in its natural element, only consumes three-quarters of an hour! In this matter it is believed the western capital of India takes the lead of Great Britain.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.

HOME.—April 26, *Hesperia* (s), Calcutta.—27, *Manora* (s), Calcutta; *Clan Drummond* (s), Calcutta.—28, *Australia* (s), Bombay; *Earl of Jersey*, Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—April 27, *Verona* (s), London.—28, *Khiva* (s); *Singapore* (s), Marseilles.—30, *Hydaspes* (s), Colombo; *Rialto* (s), Hull.

CALCUTTA.—April 27, *Rewa* (s), London.—28, *Brindisi* (s); *Benan*, London.

MADRAS.—April 27, *Brindisi* (s), London.

## DEPARTURES.

HOME.—April 27, *City of Agra* (s), Calcutta.—28, *Hispania* (s), Calcutta.—29, *India* (s), Calcutta; *Rohilla* (s), Bombay.

CALCUTTA.—April 30, *Goorkha* (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

*S.s. Cathay*, from London, May 5; *s.s. Tanjore*, from Venice, May 13; from Brindisi, May 17.

For Bombay: Mr. P. Corbet, Mrs. Dansey, Colonel and Mrs. Strutt, Mr. G. R. Spence, Mrs. Spence, Bandmaster Raften. From Brindisi: Colonel and Mrs. A. Wardrop, Miss Wardrop, Mr. F. Gruter, Mr. A. C. Trevor, Mr. Percy Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Walch, Sir F. Souter, Mr. H. G. Smith, Colonel and Mrs. Wimberley, Mr. A. Andrews, Colonel Bengough. From Venice: Capt. Bellasis.

*S.s. Coromandel*, from London, May 5; *s.s. Tanjore*, from Venice, May 13; from Brindisi, May 17.

For Calcutta: Mr. Hallett, Mr. J. McHardy, Mr. J. Halvee, Mrs. W. G. Glass, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Kellner, Mr. W. Sheran, Mrs. Anderson, Mr. T. J. Metcalfe.

For Madras: Mr. S. M. Cockburn.

For Malta: Mr. A. F. Blades, Lieut. Hailstone, R.N.

For Colombo: Mr. C. E. Dunlop.

*S.s. Surat*, from London, May 12; *s.s. Assam*, from Venice, May 20; from Brindisi, May 24.

For Bombay: Colonel Alexander, Miss Hamilton, Mr. H. C. Davidson, Mrs. H. F. Aston. From Brindisi: Colonel C. J. Smith, Colonel and Mrs. Gure.

For Alexandria: From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, Miss Crane.

For Malta: Mrs. Jane Heath.

*S.s. Bengal*, from London, May 19; *s.s. Lombardy*, from Venice, May 27; from Brindisi, May 31.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Thompson, Mr. G. K. Watts. From Brindisi: Mr. E. C. Johnson, Mr. W. L. Sanderson, Mr. Davies.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Anderson, Dr. R. C. Chandra, Mr. C. J. Davies, Mr. J. L. Fendall.

*S.s. Peshawur*, from London, May 26; *s.s. Mongolia*, from Venice, June 3; from Brindisi, June 7.

For Bombay: Mrs. E. Rose, Mr. R. B. Thomson, Mrs. Thomson, Mrs. Goodman. From Brindisi: Mr. Ewbank, Mr. R. G. Broadwood, Mr. Reinold.

*S.s. Siam*, from London, June 2; *s.s. Tanjore*, from Venice, June 10; from Brindisi, June 14.

For Bombay: Mr. McDermott. From Brindisi: Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. W. S. Meyer, Surgeon-General Bruce, Mr. H. S. Hutchinson, Colonel Havelock.

Per B.I.S.N. *s.s. Lalpoora*, to sail May 5.

For Kurrachee: Mrs. Etheridge, Mrs. Le Marchand.

For Bombay: Mrs. Rawle, Mr. Frank Whitfield, Mrs. Hughes, Mr. T. E. Dothie, Mr. A. Field.

Per B.I.S.N. *s.s. Manora*, to sail May 12.

For Calcutta: Rev. W. G. Brockway, Mr. H. C. Prance, Miss Gray.

For Colombo: Miss F. E. Dobson.

Per B.I.S.N. *s.s. Nuddea*, to sail June 9.

For Madras: Mr. Charles Kough.

Per *s.s. Arracan*, due at Liverpool May 5.

From Rangoon: Mrs. L. A. Goss, Mr. and Mrs. W. Huntley, Mrs. T. F. Pedley, Mrs. T. R. Little, Mr. Prouds and three children, Mr. C. Hewetson, Mr. R. G. Oliphant, Mr. W. Stenhouse, Mr. Humphries, Mr. James Gall.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. *s.s. Ravenna*, Capt. A. B. Daniell, April 12.

From London: Lady Arbutnot, child and two infants, Mr. H. Dwane, Mrs. Foord, Mr. J. F. Inokey and infant, Miss Lamond, Mr. D. Percy, Mr. Wright, Mr. Sage, Mr. R. Strachey, Lieut. J. Caldecott, Lieut. J. Buchanan, Lieut. J. Rose, Surgeons H. G. Gardines, W. O. Wolseley, P. M. Ellis, W. L. Lane, S. A. Crick, A. Harding, J. H. McLauch-

lin, R. T. Beamish, C. H. Swane, Lieut. C. Boulton, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor and two infants, Miss Jonson, Lieut. F. T. Elliot, Surgeon H. Richardson, Mr. F. J. Moore, Mr. J. Keast, Mr. J. W. H. Budge, and six adults, Mrs. Cook, Mr. W. Francis, Lieut. A. Stephen.

From Malta: Lieut. Beresford

From Venice: Colonel C. B. Knowles.

From Brindisi: Mr. Hoare, Mr. Oakley, Mr. Findlayson, Mr. Wardeh.

At MARSEILLES, per P. and O. *s.s. Australia*, Capt. Ashdown, April 21.

From Bombay: Miss Keay, Mr. Berry White, Mr. E. Sage, Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. Gurdon, Colonel Miller, Mrs. and Miss Howard, Mrs. J. Ellinger, Mr. G. Richter, Mr. Wynne, Mr. Mackintosh, Mrs. Robinson, Mr. Caithness, Colonel Crookshanks, Mr. and Mrs. Wilkins, Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard, Mrs. E. Gordon, Miss Robinson, Rev. and Mrs. Weribrecht, Mr. A. Butler, Mr. R. Elliott, Colonel Money, Miss Moore, Mrs. E. Seymour, Colonel and Mrs. Plowden, Rev. — Noremba, Lieut. H. Block, Rev. A. L. Mitchell, Mrs. C. Thompson, Mr. Sherer, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Dobbie, Mr. and Mrs. Hennessy, Mr. Waller, Mr. Soares, Mrs. Finch, Mr. Coutts, Mr. Struthers, Mrs. Dale, Mr. Young, Major Hammach, Mr. Stevenson, Miss Carter, Mr. C. H. Moore, Hon. E. Moore, Mr. St. John Kneller, Mrs. and Miss Barlow, Mr. F. Long, Colonel and Mrs. Havelock, Mrs. Martin, Mr. J. McDermott, Mr. H. Elsworth, Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. C. Carter, Mr. G. Brown, Miss Bose, Major Hamilton, Mr. J. Hunt. For London: Mrs. Cooper and infant, Mr. Fraser, Miss James, Mrs. Abbott, Mr. Dubal, Capt. Spencer Smith, Mr. E. Gordon, Mr. Holt, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Hadwin, Mr. Pollan, Mr. Walker.

From Suez: Mrs. Sparks, child and infant, Mrs. Case, Mr. Todd.

At GRAVESEND, per Star Line *Capella*, Capt. Lee, April 26.

From Calcutta: Mrs. Baynes and child, Mrs. Burne and infant, Mrs. Carden, Mr. H. E. Cox, Mr. H. Freshwater, Miss Gardine, Sir Richard Garth, Lady Garth, Miss Garth, Colonel Gordon, Mr. F. F. Handley, Mrs. Handley, infant and European nurse, Mr. V. Hickley, Mrs. W. Hill, Mr. F. W. Holl, Major Hopkinson, Mr. H. T. Hyde, Mrs. Hyde, two infants and European nurse, Mrs. W. F. Raban, Mrs. Reid and four children, Major C. F. Thomas, Mrs. Thomas and four children, Miss Young, Mr. J. H. Lane, Mrs. Lane, two children and European nurse.

For Colombo: Mr. Aspland, Mrs. Aspland, infant and ayah, Mrs. J. C. Dunbar and two children, Mr. D. W. Ferguson, Mrs. Ferguson and child, Mr. A. M. Ferguson, junr., Mrs. Ferguson and two children, Mr. Hubbard, Mrs. Hubbard, two children and European nurse, Mr. F. G. A. Lane, Mrs. Lane, three children and native servant, Mr. Hugh Parry, Miss Pickthall, Rev. W. H. Skrine, Mrs. Skrine, Miss Skrine, Mr. Thomson, Mrs. Thomson, infant and ayah, Mr. Wilkinson, Mrs. Wilkinson, infant and native servant.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. *s.s. Assam*, Capt. W. J. Nantes, left Bombay, April 16.

For London: Mr. J. Leech, Mr. J. W. Mills, Mr. A. Wilson, Mrs. Monk and two infants, Major-General Leslie, Mr. J. E. Brooks, Mr. L. Evans, Mr. J. Newell, Mr. Alston, Mrs. Macpherson, Mr. Stewart, Surgeon-Major Fiddes, Mr. R. Henderson, Mr. Isaac Reed, Mr. Weeks, Mr. Bago; Read.

For Aden: Major Tyndall.

For Brindisi: Mr. A. Ewbank, Mr. S. Smith, Rev. and Mrs. Walton and child, Mr. A. Framstadt, Mr. W. W. Wiggins, Mrs. Blathwayt, Mrs. Harvie, Mr. E. A. Meale, Mr. R. G. Hardy, Rev. F. C. Gittens, Major and Mrs. A. Gossler, Major Davidson, Major Hamilton, Mr. J. W. Davies, Mr. Monteath, Mr. H. St. John Browne, Deputy Surgeon-General R. Webb, Mr. F. de Courneuve, Mr. Stone, Mr. Huttman, Mr. G. W. Faulkner, Mr. Newson, Colonel and Mrs. Caldecott and child, Capt. H. P. Picot, Mr. W. N. Black, Mr. and Mrs. Gahan, Brigadier-General Sir C. M. MacGregor, Mr. R. B. Doake, Mr. Edwards, Mr. A. R. Macintosh.

For Venice: Dr. and Mrs. Wyer.

For Suez: Mr. A. Casey, Mr. G. A. Gott.

Per B.I.S.N. *s.s. India*, from London, April 28.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert F. Traill and infant, Mr. C. E. Rowlands, Rev. Arthur Dunnett, Mr. F. W. Le Feuvre, Miss C. Webb, Rev. J. W. and Mrs. Howland, Miss Howland, Mr. Ballard, Mr. G. M. Bell.

For Madras: Miss H. A. Houston, Mr. J. Gorsé, Mr. J. Densham, Mr. J. Stephens, Mr. J. Trefry, Mr. W. Cole, Mr. James Friend, Mr. P. Sherman, Mr. T. Gilchrist.

For Calcutta: Mr. C. K. S. Cadell, Mr. F. E. Appleton, Mr. J. H. Sykes, Mr. Gelstharpe, Mr. J. Milligan, Mr. J. Steele, Mr. A. J. Gray, Mr. W. M. Donald, Mr. R. Rule, Mr. W. Macartney, Mr. F. B. Napier, Mr. J. McHay, Mr. Frank E. Batt, Mr. K. Makerji, Mr. A. Yonde, Mr. McCarthy.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per *s.s. Clyde*, Capt. E. M. Edmond, sailing on April 28.

For Brindisi: Mr. Wynne Goodrich, Mrs. E. Gay, Mr. H. T. Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. Fisher, Mr. D. Ross Johnson, Major-General Sir John Ross, C.B., Mr. R. S. Whiteways, Miss King, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hyde, Colonel J. W. O'Dowda, Mr. J. H. Twigg, Mr. W. H. Spalding, Mr. D. Smeaton, Mr. W. E. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Frere and child, Mr. W. A. Baker, Mr. Rang Lal, Mr. J. McPherson, Mr. Jaisingrow Angria, Colonel M. A. Rowlandson, Mr. F. W. Sing, Mr. A. M. Ward, Mr. Croft, Colonel Stewart, Capt. A. Daniell, Mr. P. Luke, C.I.E., Mr. Foster.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Burkitt and child, Rev. F. and Mrs. Macartney and three children, Mrs. Stewart and four children,

Mrs. Brownlow and two infants, Mr. J. Posford, Mrs. Kerr and three children, Mrs. F. N. Upcott, Mrs. Brownlow and two infants, Mr. Nowrozjee Manockjee, Mr. Stanton, Mrs. W. Hyde and child, Capt. Egerston, Mr. and Mrs. Logan, Brigadier-General Annesley, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Fairweather, child and two infants, and orphan boy, Mr. Storey, Mrs. Storey and two children, Miss Riddle, Mr. and Mrs. James Jardine and two children, Mr. W. Bull, Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson and infant, Mrs. LeMesurier and child, Mr. G. Garnett, Sir Desai of Sawant Wari, Mr. E. H. Hoogwerf, Mrs. Troward and two children, Mrs. Cotton, Mr. A. Currie and two children, Major F. T. Elden, Lieut.-Colonel Reid, Major and Mrs. Burton and child, Bomonjee Byramjee Baria, Sorabjee Bezonjee, Jamasjee Dadabhoi Pochkhana, Shapurjee Nusservanjee Bhedwar, Dr. Dhunjeeshaw Heerjeebhoy Pateli, Ardeshir Byramjee Patell, Ardeshir Rustomjee Libuwalla, Sorabjee Hormusjee Harwar, Pherozshaw Cursetjee Major, Ardeshir Cursetjee Major, Dadabhoi Dinshaw Khambata, Pestonjee Dinshaw Dustoor, Burjorjee Pestonjee Balla, Muncherjee Pestonjee Banajee, Jal Merwanjee Morenas, Muncherjee Framjee.

For Venice : Mr. J. A. Grant, Mr. R. Woodley.

Per s.s. *Mirzapore*, Capt. R. Harvey, sailing on April 30.

For London : Mr. R. Ewing.

For Venice : Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Fordham, Mr. and Mrs. Glazier, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Stevens.

For Marseilles : Mr. John Griffiths, Mr. and Mrs. Dunlop and child, Mrs. Wray, Mr. Mahomed Ahmed, Mrs. Tollemache, Dr. Hatch, General C. J. S. Gough, Mr. and Mrs. Gallois and infant, Mrs. Langley, two Misses Langley, Mrs. Mein, Mrs. Spedding, Colonel A. Stewart, Mrs. Reynolds and infant, Lieut. Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, Lieut. Cooper, Mr. A. Ludlam, Mr. Ludlam, junr., Mr. Hallett, Mr. C. C. Smith, Mr. G. V. Martin.

For Brindisi : Mr. E. F. Handcock, Mr. G. F. Handcock, Mr. and Mrs. Kernott, Colonel Simpson, Mr. Dale, Mr. J. Smalley, Mr. H. B. H. Turner, Mr. Carnegie and Mrs. Carnegie.

Per s.s. *Hydaspes*, Capt. G. Scrivener, sailing on May 7.

For London : Mrs. A. F. Beaufort, child and infant, Mr. H. H. Bathe, Mr. Watson and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Macfarlane, Miss Macfarlane, Miss F. Macfarlane, Mrs. Dunkerley and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Young.

For Brindisi : Mr. H. W. Jones, Rev. A. W. K. Quinlan, Dr. J. Burgess, Mr. W. F. Handcock, Colonel Boulderson, Rev. A. Quinlan, Mr. E. Anderson, Mrs. Gambier, Mr. A. S. Bicknett, Mr. R. D. Bayley, Mr. H. E. Watson, Mrs. Loch, Capt. James, Miss Guthrie, Mr. Caleb H. Angus, Mr. J. Smalley, Brigadier-General Gib, Mr. Joseph Dawson, Dr. Bainbridge, Mr. C. Yetharajooloo Naidoo, Mr. V. Venagopaul Chetty.

For Venice : Colonel and Mrs. Galloway.

## INDIA OFFICE.

APRIL 29.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Maj. H. V. Hunt, S.C., Lieut.-Col. 'J. N. Steel, Inf., Capt. W. F. Montresor, S.C., Col. C. J. Griffiths, S.C., Lieut.-Col. H. B. Sanderson, S.C., Lieut.-Col. C. L. Prendergast, Inf., Lieut.-Col. W. R. Bunbury, S.C., Maj. S. D. Turnbull, S.C., Lieut. J. W. B. Meade, S.C., Col. James Miller, S.C., Surg. G. S. Griffiths, Maj. C. F. Thomas, Inf., Lieut.-Col. W. Hopkinson, Inf., Col. B. Walton, S.C., Maj. T. F. Hobday, S.C.

*Madras Estab.*—Capt. C. H. Simpson, S.C., Col. E. G. Dixon, Inf.  
*Eombay Estab.*—Capt. W. A. E. St. Clair, R.E., Maj. W. M. Campbell, R.A., Lieut. F. R. H. Chapman, S.C., Maj.-Gen. John Watson, S.C., C.B., V.C.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—H. F. Evans (Cov.), F. Lang, W. P. Housden, J. W. Tyler, J. A. B. Mackinnon, W. Leonard, H. Osborne.  
*Madras Estab.*—G. D. Irvine (Cov.), E. Keys, C. J. Usher.  
*Bombay Estab.*—J. King (Cov.), J. Young, G. F. Sheppard (Cov.).

### EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Col. R. M. Smith, R.E., six months ; Capt. E. W. St. G. Welchman, S.C., four months.

#### CIVIL.

*Bombay Estab.*—W. F. Lord (Cov.), four months.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN.

#### MILITARY.

*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut.-Col. H. C. Morse, S.C.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—J. M. Rutherford.

CAPTAIN A. G. H. GARDNER, 2nd Battalion Cheshire Regiment, a probationer for the Army Pay Department, having passed his final examination, has been appointed paymaster, and posted to the 1st Battalion South Yorkshire Regiment at Dinapore.

AN ANGLO-INDIAN DIRECTOR.—A gentleman who had served nearly thirty years in the Indian Civil Service, came home with his well-earned income of one thousand a-year and a few thousands at his banker's. His children were grown up and well settled in life. He had no expensive habits ; and beyond an occasional game at whist, limited to sixpenny points, and perhaps half-a-crown on the rubber, he never staked money in playing or betting. He took chambers in the West-end, was a member of the Oriental and other clubs, and settled down apparently to pass a comfortable, uneventful life, until summoned to go over to the majority. For a time all went quietly and well with him ; but, like most Englishmen, he found it hard to live without work, and time was very heavy on his hands. While in this frame of mind, he, very unfortunately for him, as it turned out, met an old Indian friend, a retired military officer, who believed himself to be making a fortune in joint-stock companies. As was to be expected, this old friend took him into the City and introduced him to some so-called City men, individuals whose right to such a title would certainly be repudiated by members of the Stock Exchange, or by those engaged in any legitimate City business. Very few days after these introductions he was asked by a financial agent if he would accept a seat at the board of a company that was about to be floated. The terms to be two hundred pounds a-year, paid him as a director, and fifty fully paid-up shares of ten pounds each. He agreed willingly enough ; and a day or two later his name appeared in all the leading London papers in which the new company was advertised. From that day the Anglo-Indian may be said to have entered on a new career. In six months he had become director in as many companies. He went daily to the City, where he remained till the tide of busy men turned westward, and then went home with the comfortable conviction that he had made money and gained valuable information on financial matters. Matters went on pleasantly enough for a time ; but at last a very decided change for the worse came. One by one the companies of which he was a director collapsed ; and when they were wound up, our friend found, to his dismay, that he had to book up the full value of the shares for which he had never paid. This pretty nearly cleared away the ready money he had at his banker's ; but there was still worse behind. Promoters of companies and others whose business it is to finance without funds, have a friendly way of helping each other when pecuniary difficulties arise. Whether they want money to push on new some scheme, or whether only a much milder sum is required for daily expenses, they rarely refuse to put their name to stamped paper for each other. "Help me, and I'll help thee," is held to be one of the standing articles of their social creed. And when a fairly well-to-do "guinea-pig" becomes more or less intimate with these gentlemen, he is generally asked to join one or more of them in raising money by means of bills. Sometimes these useful substitutes for capital may be paid at maturity ; but more often they are not met, and are replaced by similar documents. There are, however, occasions on which renewal of financial obligations is no longer possible, and when those who draw, or those who accept, have to book up without delay. Such was the lot of our friend whose short financial career is here briefly described. His name being no longer regarded as valuable, he was called on to find the funds for which he had made himself answerable. He was, of course, made a bankrupt, and four-fifths of his pension was awarded to his creditors. To live on two hundred pounds a year is by no means an easy task to one who has never known the want of money ; he dragged on a miserable existence for a couple of years, and then died from what might almost be called called a broken heart.—*Chambers's Journal*.

MAJOR E. R. ELLES, R.A., has been appointed Assistant Quarter-master-General.

DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERAL R. WOLSELEY, M.D., Medical Staff, has been placed on the administrative staff of the army, vice Deputy Surgeon-General W. M. Webb, whose tour of service in India has expired.

SURGEONS David Aikman Patterson, M.D., James Sutherland Wilkins and William Alexander Barren have been promoted to surgeon-majors.

CAPTAIN B. R. CROZIER, 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, having passed the examination for the Army Pay Department, has been appointed paymaster, pending confirmation, to his own battalion, now standing at Thayetmyo and Toungoo, Burma.

THE following appointments have been made to the 2nd Battalion of the 4th Goorkhas now being raised :—Major King-Harman, 38th Bengal Infantry, to be Commandant ; Captain Nixon to be second in command ; Captain Cotton, 20th Punjab Infantry, to be wing commander ; Captain Drury and Lieutenant Showers, 17th Bengal Infantry, to be wing officers. The services of Lieutenant Carnegie, Madras Staff Corps, and Lieutenant Malcolm, Bombay Staff Corps, have been applied for, for the appointments of wing officers. Colonel Jacob succeeds Major King-Harman as second in command of the 38th Bengal Infantry.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## BOMBAY.—April 9.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 97½	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	101	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	105½	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1871	—	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1872	—	to	—
Paris Municipal Loan ...	—	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	92	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	—	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	100	to	—
Coorla Spinning Bonds ...	—	to	—

## BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
Bank of Bombay ...	Rs. all	10 pr. ct.	Rs. 720
Bank of Bengal ...	all	10 pr. ct.	835
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr. ct.	585
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank ...	all	5½ pr. ct.	130
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	—	—	—
National Bank of India ...	£12½	5 pr. ct.	58

## PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	2,850	125	310
Albert Ginning Co. ...	all	18 pr. ct.	459
Albert (Kurrahee) ...	1,100	100	430
Apollo ...	405	10	1,060
Bellary ...	1,000	25	260
Bombay Cotton ...	125	4½	560
Brent's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	—	—	—
Colaba ...	1,880	70	200
Dhollers Ginning ...	all	12	740
East India ...	1,000	130	1,385
Fort ...	8,500	150	2,025
French ...	all	45	610
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	—	—	—
Khangaum ...	—	—	—
Mercantile ...	—	—	—
Mofussil Co. ...	409	30	412½
Manmar M. ...	all	45	245
New Berar ...	—	—	—
New Indian ...	125	9	150
Prince of Wales ...	500	100	670
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	—	—	—
Sassoon ...	500	25	500
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	90	1,200
Sind ...	750	25	550
Volkart ...	1,000	20	750

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	90	1,375
Alfred Manufacturing ...	500	17½	325
Alliance Spinning ...	1,000	30	750
Albert Edward Mills ...	500	18½	435
Anglo-Indian ...	100	2	102
Bellary S. & W. Co. (Bellary) ...	—	—	—
Bhownuggur Mills ...	100	—	8
Bombay United ...	1,000	20	945
Central India ...	500	25	790
Coorla Mills ...	1,000	20	645
D. Spinning ...	all	—	107½
Dhun Mills ...	—	—	—
Dhurrumsey ...	—	—	—
Empress Co. ...	all	25	700
Framjee Petit ...	1,000	25	535
Golan Baba ...	400	20	256
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	—	200
Hindustan ...	1,000	40	805
Hingunghat Mill ...	—	—	—
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	50	1,060
Imperial Cotton ...	500	20	450
Indian Manufacturing ...	—	—	—
James Greaves ...	400	—	500
Jaffer Ali ...	500	40	460
Jewraz Baloo ...	1,000	30	1,100
Khandesh ...	1,000	30	970
Khatas Mackungee ...	1,000	40	870
Leopold ...	100	5	148
Madras United ...	1,000	100	2,900
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	35	600
Manockjee Petit ...	all	50	1,170
Mazagon ...	250	9	1,89½
Morarij Goculdass ...	1,000	15	1,525
Naigam ...	—	—	—
National ...	1,000	40	560
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20	900
Oriental ...	625	12	565
Parrell ...	400	—	52½
People of India ...	—	6½	190
Prince of Wales ...	500	30	100
Sassoon ...	1,000	40	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	50	1,395
Soonderdas ...	1,000	50	700
Southern India ...	500	20	405
Southern Mahratta ...	—	—	—
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	35	550
Western India ...	1,000	50	710

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	218-8-0	5 pr. ct.	390
Do. New £20 Shares ...	130-14-6	do.	350
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	90
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	20
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	196-15-5	do.	330
New £18 Shares ...	—	—	—

## MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	200
Bombay Ice Co. (A.) ...	600	106
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. (B.) ...	1,500	3,075
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	11
Karachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100	45
Karachee Landing and Shipping ...	300	00

Kemp & Co. ...	175	330
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	25
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	58
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	22
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,650
Treacher and Co. ...	all	1,155
Thacker and Co. ...	all	180

## LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	700	700
Frere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	1,400	312½

## CALCUTTA.—April 10.

P.C.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Rs.	97 10 to
4 Promissory Notes ...	—	99 8 to	—
4½ of 1870 (1885) ...	—	101 0 to	—
4½ of 1878-79 (1895) ...	—	101 0 to	—
4½ of 1879 (1895) (New Loan) ...	—	—	—
4½ of 1879 (Coupon) ...	—	—	—

## CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

	Rs.	Paid off
6 of 1865 (1885) ...	100	0 to
6 of 1866 (1886) ...	100	8 to
6 of 1867 (1887) ...	100	8 to
6 of 1870 (1889) ...	102	8 to
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	103	0 to
5 of 1878 (1908) ...	99	0 to
5 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	99	0 to
4½ of 1892 (1902) ...	94	8 to

## BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to
Agra Savings ...	100	125 to
Allahabad ...	100	193 to 195
Alliance of Simla ...	100	140 to
Bank of Bengal ...	500	842½ to 845
Do. of Upper India ...	100	130 to
Delhi and London ...	£25	170 to
Himalaya ...	100	120 to
Mussoorie ...	100	100 to
National of India ...	£12½	116 to
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	105 to
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	325 to
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	90 to

## COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Price.
Alipore Coal ...	100 125 to
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 5 Nominal
Asiatic Jute ...	100 Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10 145 to
Barnagore Jute ...	£10 71 to
Bengal Coal ...	1,000 1,350 to
B. Baragundd Copper (preface A. shares) ...	7s. 6d. 2½ to 3½
Do. Deferred B. Shares ...	£1 1,200 to
Bengal Mills Co. ...	100 85 to
Bengal Silk Co. ...	445 270 to
Bonded Warehouse ...	100 36 to
Bowrah Cotton Mills ...	80 50 to 61
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	100 150 to 155
Burrakur Coal ...	100 109 to 110
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	85 91 to 92
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	100 108 to 107
Carow and Co. (Limited), Sugar ...	100 76 to
Chiprora Hydraulic Press ...	100 98 to 100
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100 83 to
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	250 150 to 160
Equitable Coal ...	100 15 to 16
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	200 185 to 190
Goswami Cotton Mills ...	100 77 to
Gouropore ...	100 93 to 94
Great Eastern Hotel ...	500 110 to 115
Howrah Docking ...	100 68 to 67
Howrah Mills ...	100 98 to
India General Steam Navigation ...	50 90 to
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	100 55 to
Landing and Shipping ...	100 125 to
Murree Brewery ...	100 100 to
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100 93 to 95
Nasmuth's Patent Press ...	100 79 to 80
New Beerbloom Coal ...	100 60 to 61
Rankistopore Press ...	100 45 to
Raneengunge Coal Association ...	90 63 to 64
Riverside Press ...	500 245 to 250
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	100 43 to
Seepore Jute Manufactory ...	100 64 to
Strand Bank Press ...	100 80 to 82
Watson's Patent Press ...	—

## TEA COMPANIES.

	Price.
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100 70 to
Amicable (Assam) ...	100 Liquidation.
Amluckie ...	100 80 to
Arcuttipore (Cachar) ...	100 91 to
Assam ...	£20 540 to
Balasan (Darjiling) ...	100 80 to 81
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100 35 to
Do. contributory ...	80 23 to
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200 120 to
Do. contributory ...	100 60 to
Burkholia (Cachar) ...	100 40 to 45
Central Cachar ...	200 125 to
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100 45 to
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100 60 to
Chota Nagpore ...	100 45 to 50
Colonial (Assam) ...	100 Liquidation.
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100 29 to
Darjiling ...	100 127 to
Dehing (Assam) ...	90 23 to 29
Dehra Doon ...	100 50 to
Dessal and Parbut (Assam) ...	100 80 to
Dhunstri ...	100 95 to
Durrung (Assam) ...	100 35 to 36
Eastern Cachar ...	100 30 to 31
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100 40 to
Endogram ...	10 100 to
Gielle (Darjiling) ...	100 71 to
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100 120 to
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100 7 to 8
Grob (Assam) ...	100 10 to

Holta (Kangra) ...	100	77 to	—
Hoolmaree (Assam) ...	100	83 to	—
Hoolgongrie (Assam) ...	100	46 to	47
Indian Terai ...	500	100 to	—
Jallapore (Cachar) ...	—	— to	—
Jheerl Ghat (Cachar) ...	100	25 to	26
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	— to	—
Kangra Valley ...	100	— to	—
Kornafal (Chittagong) ...	100	40 to	—
Kurchunpore (Cachar) ...	100	20 to	—
Kurseong and Darjiling ...	250	85 to	—
Do. contributory ...	200	75 to	—
Kurseong and Terai ...	100	— to	—
Kutal (Cachar) ...	100	212 to	—
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	26 to	—
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	60 to	62
Loobah ...	100	115 to	—
Lower Assam ...	£2½	23 to	—
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	60 to	—
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	20 to	—
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	— to	—
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	20 to	—
Do. contributory ...	90	8 to	—
Moran (Assam) ...	—	— to	—
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	70 to	—
Do. contributory ...	90	60 to	—
Mungledye (Assam) ...	—	— to	—
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	— to	—
Do. contributory ...	125	— to	—
New Falloohi (Darjiling) ...	—	— to	—
New Gholia Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.	—
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	80	120 to	—
Nutwanpore (Cachar) ...	—	— to	—
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	40 to	—
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	65 to	—
Puttareah (Sylhet) ...	100	60 to	—
Rajabaro (Assam) ...	—	— to	—
Sapakati ...	100	110 to	—
Second Mutual Cachar ...	56	10 dist.	—
Seemah ...	—	— to	—
Singbulli and Murmah ...	100	84 to	—
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	60 to	61
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	82 to	—
Springdale (Darjiling) ...	100	88 to	90
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	29 to	—
Tundarra (Darjiling) ...	100	61 to	62
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	110 to	112
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	105 to	—
Takvar (Darjiling) ...	200	150 to	—
Upper Assam ...	£10	15 to	25

## LONDON.—May 3.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1848, Sp. all pd. ...	89½ to 90½
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1851 ...	99½ to 100½
4 Do. October 10, 1858 ...	101½ to 102
4 India Enforced Paper ...	71½ to 72½
4 Do. do. 1885 ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1893 ...	74 to 75
4 Ceylon, 1882 and 1893 ...	107 to 109
4 Do. 1888-8 ...	101 to 103
4 Mauritius, 1881 ...	103 to 105
6 Do. 1895-96 ...	112 to 116
4 Do. ...	102 to 104
4 Straits Settlements Government ...	105 to 107

## RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. ...	100 106 to 108
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c. ...	100 113 to 120
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100 107 to 109
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100 104 to 106
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100 115 to 117

## RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	7½	7½ to 7½
Bengal Central, Lm., Shs. ...	5	4½ to 5
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	153 to 155
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ...	—	22½ to 23½
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1958 ...	—	22½ to 28½
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less 4 p.c.) ...	—	24 to 25
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua. 4 p.c. ...	—	121 to 126
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	146 to 148
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ...	100	128 to 130
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	121 to 123
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	115 to 117
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	127 to 129
Rohilkund & Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. ...	4½	4 to 4½
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	122 to 124
Do. do. 5 p.c. shares ...	5	— to —
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	127 to 129
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	— to



## LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

*Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the  
Period from which the Leave was granted.*

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### CIVIL.

Aikman, R. S., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 17 m. Apr. 30, '85.  
Aitken, G. C., Berars Educational, 30 mos., April 1, '84.  
Algie, W., Burma P.W.D., 12 mos., July 21, '85.  
Ancell, F., Bengal Pilot, 17 mos., March, '85.  
Anderson, Dr. J., Indian Museum, 21 mos., Mar. 6, '85.  
Anderson, R. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 ms. Apr. 15, '85.  
Ansted, C. F., Financial Dept., 12 mos., Mar. 19, '86.  
Atkinson, J. N., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Dec. 17, '85.  
Aundel, A. T., Ma. Cov., Ma. Judl., 24 mos., Aug. 14, '85.  
  
Baden-Powell, B., Ben. Cov., Punj. Judl., 24 mos., Feb. 27, '85.  
Baker, H. V. S., Punjab P.W.D., 18 mos., April 23, '85.  
Bamber, H. W. F., Ben. Police, 13 mos., Oct. 16, '85.  
Barker, E. J., Calcutta Mint, 12 mos., Jan. 30, '86.  
Barkley, D. G., Ben. Cov., Pun. Judl., 12 mos., April 2, '86.  
Barnett, J., Bengal Pilot, 12 mos., Jan. 15, '86.  
Barrett, H., Bombay Forests, 16 mos., April 24, '85.  
Barrow, O. T., Ben. Cov., 11 mos., Dec. 11, '85.  
Barstow, H. C., B.C., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 19 ms., Apr. 3, '85.  
Bartow, E. J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 11 ms., Mar. 19, '86.  
Bartlett, H. F., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 10 mos., Mar. 19, '86.  
Beachcroft, F. P., Ben. Cov., Punj. Com., 20 ms., Apr. 3, '85.  
Beckett, H. B., Punjab P.W.D., 12 mos., Dec. 1, '85.  
Bellasis, E. S., Punjab, P.W.D., 30 mos., April 24, '84.  
Benett, W. C., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Agr., to Aug. 18, '86.  
Benson, R. S., M. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Oct. 6, '85.  
Bentnack, B. J., Punjab Com., 12 mos., Feb. 26, '86.  
Berry, F. C., C.I.E., Ben. Cov., Political Dept., 13 ms., June 2, '85.  
Berresford, P., N.W. Provs., P.W.D., 20 mos., Mar. 1, '85.  
Best, K. T., Bom. Educl., 24 mos., Mar. 6, '85.  
Betts, A. S., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Feb. 25, '85.  
Biggall, C. E., Sind Rev. Survey, 18 mos., Mar. 17, '85.  
Biggs, T. H., Finl. Dept., 19 mos., April 30, '85.  
Bird, E. C., Telegraph Dept., 16 mos., May 16, '85.  
Bird, W. L., Madras, P.W.D., 24 mos., Oct. 17, '84.  
Blair, R. W., Opium Dept., 12 mos., Aug. 20, '85.  
Blissett, T., Telegraph Dept., 20 mos., April 2, '85.  
Blood, Surg. J., N.W.P., Medl., 12 mos., Oct. 1, '85.  
Boyce, H. G., N.W. Provs., P.W.D., 9 mos., Feb. 13, '86.  
Boyd, J. E. E. A., Madras Police, 12 mos.  
Boxwell, J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 15 mos., May 2, '85.  
Bradbury, H., Calcutta Customs, 12 mos., Nov. 1, '85.  
Brassington, J. W., Rajpootana, P.W.D., 14 ms., Aug. 1, '85.  
Brenner, A. W., Calcutta Post Office, 24 mos., Feb. 14, '85.  
Breton, C. H., Railway Dept., 18 mos., June 11, '85.  
Brooke-Fox, F. G., Railway Dept., 12 mos., Feb. 1, '86.  
Brown, J. S., India Ralis, 18 mos., May 1, '85.  
Buck, E. C., Ben. Cov., Sec. to Govt., R. A. Dept., 6 mos., Mar. 1, '86.  
Burn-Murdoch, Capt. J., R.E., Railway Dept., 18 mos.  
  
Calton, J. E., Punjab P.W.D., 18 ms., May 1, '85.  
Cameron, D., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 16 ms., Apr. 24, '85.  
Campbell, J. M., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., Aug. 12, '84.  
Carey, A. D., Bo. Cov., Salt Comm., India, 24 mos., May 27, '86.  
Chapman, Lt. F. R. H., Bo. S.O., Bo. Pol., 12 mos., Mar. 20, '86.  
Chichester, F. A., Bengal Police, 15 mos., July 24, '85.  
Christie, J., Bengal Pilot, 6 mos., Mar. 4, '86.  
Church, W. T., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 20 mos., April 1, '86.  
Coates, Surg. W., Punjab Medical, 12 mos., Feb. 3, '86.  
Cobb, Surgeon, Ben. Medl., 20 mos., Feb. 8, '85.  
Coles, G. E., N.W.P., P.W.D., 42 mos., April 1, 1883.  
Cowper, G., India, P.W.D., 12 mos., Feb. 1, '86.  
Cox, H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Jan. 1, '86.  
Croft, A. W., Bengal Educational, 16 mos., Mar. 8, '85.  
Crowthwaite, C. H. T., Ben. Cov., Chief Com. Cent. Prov., 11 mos., Dec. 25, '85.  
Cruikshank, A. H., Bengal P.W.D., 15 mos., July 23, '85.  
Cunningham, A. F. D., Ben. Cov., Punjab Com., 12 ms., Nov. 18, '85.  
  
Darling, W. A., Bengal P.W.D., 54 mos., May 7, 1892.  
De Cretes, A., Burma P.W.D., 24 mos., May 1, '85.  
Denne, R. T., Assam, P.W.D., 12 mos., Jan. 16, '86.  
Denniston, J. L., B.C., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 17 ms., June 2, '85.  
Dennys, E. A., P.W.D. Accounts, 12 mos., Aug. 18, '85.  
Dixon, J., Burma Police, 18 mos., June 4, '85.  
Doddsworth, A. T., N.W.P., P.W.D., 12 mos., July 1, '85.  
Douglas, C. G., Mad. Forests, 12 mos.  
Down, J. E., Bo. Police, 12 mos., Dec. 1, '85.  
Drysdale, A. T., Hyderabad Forests, 24 mos., Jan. 30, '85.  
Drysdale, T., Cent. Prov. Judl., 18 mos., May 1, '85.  
Dunbar, W. J. C., Bom. Forests, 12 mos., Oct. 6, '85.  
Duncan, G., Madras Educl., 12 mos.,  
  
Edgar, J. W., C.S.I., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 13 mos., Mar. 1, '86.  
Egerton, R. W., State Railways, 21 mos., Jan. 15, '85.  
Elliot, J., Ben. Educl., 21 mos., Dec. 12, '84.  
Elliot, A., Berars Com., 20 mos., April 3, '86.  
Elphinstone, J., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 19 ms., Apr. 3, '85.  
Evans, H. E. G., Mad., P.W.D., 30 mos., April 25, 1884.  
Evans, H. F., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 19 ms., Mar. 5, '86.  
Ewing, R. C. D., Survey Dept., 12 mos., Sept. 17, '85.  
  
Fanshawe, H. A. W., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Oct. 18, '85.  
Fanshawe, H. C., Ben. Cov., Punj. Com., 14 ms., Nov. 27, '85.  
Feddin, F., Geological Survey, 23 mos., Nov. 22, '84.  
Field, G. M. R., Punjab, P.W.D., 12 mos., Oct. 31, '85.  
Floyd, W. C. L., India P.W.D., 12 mos., Mar. 21, '86.  
Fraser, A. H. L., B.C., Cent. Provs. Com., 12 ms., Oct. 1, '85.  
Fraser, H., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 9 ms., Feb. 19, '86.  
Freitas, J. A., P.W.D. Accounts, 12 mos., Nov. 28, '85.  
Fullerton, J. Y., Madras Police, 12 mos.  
  
Garrard, A. S., India, P.W.D., 18 ms., Mar. 27, '85.  
Garstin, N. A., N.W.P. Police, 18 mos., July 14, '85.

Gibson, E. M., Cov. Sec. Bda. Rev. Madras, 15 m., Sep. 15, '85.  
Gibson, G. St. P., Bo. Forests, 12 mos., Dec. 25, '85.  
Goad, J. B., Bengal Police, 9 mos., Feb. 13, '86.  
Gompertz, Ma. Survey, 12 mos., Oct. 17, '85.  
Gour, A., Cent. Provs. Com., 12 mos., Sept. 8, '85.  
Gramatzki, E., Assam P.W.D., 13 mos., May 19, '85.  
Grierson, G. A., Bn. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 ms., Apr. 30, '85.  
Grigg, H. B., Ma. Cov., Ma. Educl., 12 mos.  
Grinwood, F. St. C., Ben. Cov., Assam Com., 30 m., Mar. 26, '85.  
Grindlay, W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 10 ms., Mar. 16, '85.  
  
Handley, F. F., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 9 ms., Mar. 24, '86.  
Handley, J. H., Hyderabad, P.W.D., 16 mos., Mar. 3, '85.  
Happell, W. A., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 14 ms., Apr. 24, '85.  
Harkness, J., Malwa Railway, 12 mos., Oct. 19, '85.  
Harris, G., Burma P.W.D., 18 mos., May 8, '85.  
Harrison, J. F., Ben. Regn., 12 mos., Oct. 1, '85.  
Hartley, J. W., Railway Dept., 9 mos., Oct. 9, '85.  
Hart-Davies, T., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 14 ms., Sept. 21, '85.  
Hawkins, J. F., Persian Telegraph, 12 mos., Dec. 8, '85.  
Hayes, A., Ben. P.W.D., 15 ms., April 26, '85.  
Hayne, W. C., Madras Forests, 18 months.  
Hennessy, S. H., Cent. Prov. Com., 16 mos., Apr. 17, '85.  
Higgs, W. H., Telegraph Dept., 15 mos., July 30, '85.  
Hight, A. B., Bom. P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 1, '85.  
Hill, C., N.W.P., P.W.D., 8 mos., Mar. 20, '86.  
Hodges, E., N.W.P., P.W.D., 18 mos., April 18, '85.  
Holmes, H., Bombay Police, 18 mos., April 10, '85.  
Holmes, W. C., M. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Oct. 30, '85.  
Hooper, E. D. M., Madras Forests, 24 mos.  
Holderness, T. W., Ben. Cov., Ind. Rev. & Ag., 19 ms., Apr. 1, '85.  
Hunter, D. H., Punjab Police, 18 ms., Mar. 15, '85.  
  
Innes, T. E. D., Opium Dept., 12 mos., Aug. 15, '85.  
Innes, J. S. R., Ben. Opium, 12 mos., Nov. 25, '85.  
Irvine, G. D., Ma. Cov., Ma. Judl., 6 mos., Mar. 26, '86.  
Israel, Syed M.,  
  
Jackson, E. J., India Survey, 12 mos., Nov. 12, '85.  
Jacob, H. P., Bo. Educl., 24 mos., Feb. 1, '85.  
James, H. E. M., Bo. Cov., Postal Dept., 12 ms., Mar. 10, '86.  
Jarvis, W. A., Ma. Marine, 16 mos., Nov. 16, '85.  
Jervoise, A. A. C., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 24 ms., Apr. 24, '85.  
Johns, E. H., P.W.D. Accounts, 24 mos., Feb. 2, '85.  
Johnson, F. W., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., Feb. 5, '86.  
Johnson, J. W., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., Mar. 7, '86.  
Johnston, W. P., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., July 9, '85.  
  
Kaye, E. St. G., Ben. Police, 18 mos., May 3, '85.  
Kemble, W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Opium, 12 ms., Nov. 27, '85.  
Kennedy, J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev., 12 mos., Nov. 6, '85.  
Keya, E., Ma. Provs., 6 mos.  
Kibble, J., N.W.P., Educl., 34 mos., Feb. 18, 1884.  
King, J., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., Mar. 19, '85.  
Kitts, E. J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev., 24 mos., Nov. 27, '85.  
Kreiser, C. F., P.W.D., Punj., 27 mos., Aug. 24, 1884.  
  
Lambert, G. B., Ma. P.W.D., 20 mos., Mar. 19, '86.  
Lambert, H., India P.W.D., 4 mos., Mar. 5, '86.  
Lang, F., Bom. P.W.D., 4 mos., April 2, '86.  
Leckie, M. C., Bom. Salt Dept., 12 mos., Sept. 8, '85.  
Ledger, J. C., India, P.W.D., 21 mos., Feb. 27, '85.  
Leonard, G. S., Railway Dept., 18 mos., Aug. 11, '85.  
Lewis, W. C., Madras, P.W.D., 23 mos., Feb. 7, '85.  
Little, T. D., Bombay P.W.D., 24 mos., May 20, '85.  
Livesey, J. J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 9 ms., Mar. 12, '86.  
Logan, R., Ben. Cov., Under Sect., Finl. Dept., 7 ms., April 1, '86.  
Lord, W. F., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 16 mos., July 26, '85.  
  
Macdonald, D. B., Postal Dept., 21 mos., Nov. 3, '85.  
Mackay, E. V., Bom. Police, 12 mos., Sept. 8, '85.  
Mackenzie, J. A. B., Ben. Pilot, 6 mos., Mar. 21, '86.  
Mackenzie, A., Ben. Cov., Home Sect. Govt. India, 12 mos., Mar. 12, '86.  
Mackenzie, G. T. F., Ma. Cov., 19 mos.  
Mackenzie, J., Bengal Marine, 18 mos., June 16, '85.  
Mackie, A. W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 21 ms., Feb. 26, '86.  
Macrae, Surg. R., Bengal Medical, 24 mos., Nov. 23, '84.  
Mance, Sir H., C.I.E., Telegraph Dept.  
Manson, G. E., Madras, P.W.D., 24 mos., Nov. 16, '85.  
Marks, C. B. D., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Dec. 4, '85.  
Martin, C. A., Bengal Educl., 15 mos., Aug. 18, '85.  
Martin, E. J., Ben., P.W.D., 20 mos., Feb. 8, '85.  
Martin, J. A., Ben. Educl., 30 mos., Dec. 12, 1883.  
Martindale, A. H. T., M. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos.  
Masters, J., Ben. Police, 20 mos., April 16, '85.  
Mathew, G. F., Railway Dept., 12 mos., Oct. 17, '85.  
Melville, W. B., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., Mar. 1, '85.  
Merriman, J. H., Mad. Salt, 12 mos., Oct. 23, '85.  
McCabe, R. B., Ben. Cov., Assam Com., 21 ms., Feb. 19, '86.  
McCallum, E., Bom. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 ms., Nov. 27, '85.  
McCracken, D. E., P.W.D. Police, 9 mos., April 1, '86.  
McGowan, R., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., July 28, '85.  
McKelvey, T., Telegraph Dept., 8 ms., Mar. 21, '86.  
McLeod, G. E., Assam Com., 10 ms., Dec. 18, '85.  
Michell, T., India, P.W.D., 15 mos., July 14, '85.  
Midwinter, Burma Com., 15 mos., May 1, '85.  
Moffat, E., Hyderabad Police, 12 mos., April 6, '85.  
Moir, E. M., N.W.P. Forests, 11 mos., Mar. 19, '86.  
Monckton, M. J., Bengal P.W.D., 18 mos., May 18, '85.  
Montagu, J. M., India P.W.D., 15 mos., June 30, '85.  
Moore, G. E., Bom. P.W.D., 12 mos., Oct. 1, '85.  
Moore, L., Mad. Cov., M. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., Mar. 5, '86.  
Moore, T. M., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., June 11, '85.  
Moriarty, A. S., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 ms., July 16, '85.  
Moscardi, E. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 18 mos., Feb. 12, '85.  
Moss, M. A., Mad. Educl., 24 mos., Oct. 1, '84.  
Muir-Mackenzie, J. W. P., Bo. C., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 30 ms., May 1, '85.  
Munro, H. B., Ben. Police, 20 mos., April 15, '85.  
  
Nash, J. F., Sind Rev. Survey, 18 mos., Nov. 13, '85.  
Naylor, F. A., Cent. Provs. Police, 18 mos., May 11, '85.  
Neaham, W. A., Cent. Provs. Com., 8 mos., Mar. 5, '86.  
Nelson, J. H., Ma. Cov., Ma. Judl., 12 mos., Aug. 16, '85.  
Neunham, W. A., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Nov. 27, '85.  
Newham, E. B., Bengal P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 28, '85.  
Newton, W. G., Cent. Provs., P.W.D., 21 ms., Mar. 20, '85.  
Nisbet, J., Burmah Forests, 24 mos., Feb. 20, '86.  
Nixon, G., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., Sept. 8, '85.  
Norfor, C. H. T., Madras P.W.D., 21 ms., Nov. 30, '85.  
Norris, W. R., Madras P.W.D., 12 mos., Feb. 10, '86.  
  
Oakshott, J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., Dec. 1, '85.  
Obbard, R., Ben. Cov., Cent. Provs. Com., 20 ms., Apr. 3, '85.

Odling, Dr. T. F., Persian Telegraph, 24 mos., Dec. 8, '85.  
O'Dwyer, Surg. M., Punjab Medical, 24 mos., Nov. 14, '85.  
O'Farrell, H. H., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 24 ms., Nov. 7, '85.  
O'Flynn, J. J., Mil. Accts. Madras, 24 ms., Nov. 28, '85.  
Oliver, J. W., Burma Forests, 24 ms., Mar. 27, '85.  
O'Neill, L., Ben. Cov., Cent. Provs. Com., 12 ms., Nov. 18, '85.  
Osborne, H., Opium Dept., 12 mos., April 1, '86.  
Owen, H. P., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., Jan. 8, '86.  
  
Pargiter, F. E., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 11 ms., Feb. 7, '86.  
Peacock, E. B., Punjab Com., 18 mos., Nov. 27, '85.  
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Ponsonby, C. J., N.W.P. Forests, 24 mos., Aug. 4, '85.  
Porteous, W., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 20 ms., Mar. 11, '85.  
Powell, C., Madras Salt, 6 mos., Feb. 25, '86.  
Pratt, J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 9 mos., Mar. 5, '86.  
Price, P. L. H., Punjab P.W.D., 48 mos., Nov. 24, '82.  
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Roberts, T. D., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev., 12 ms., Nov. 13, '85.  
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Ross, J. P., Mad. Cov., Under Sec. to Govt., 13 mos.  
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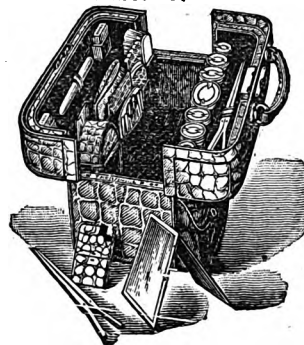
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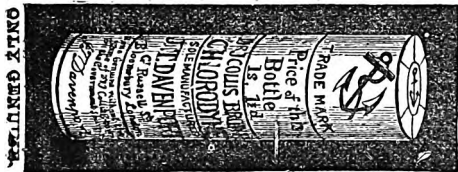
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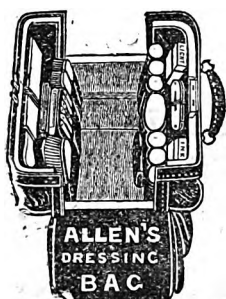
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CAPTAIN FRED BURNABY,  
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### COCKLE'S PILLS,

will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same district many months afterwards, informed me that my fame as a 'medicine-man' had not died out, but that the marvellous cure was even then a theme of conversation in the bazaar."

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, MAY 10, 1886.

## General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE overland mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 23rd April; from Calcutta, Madras, and Allahabad to the 21st April.

THE memorandum drawn up by the Viceroy before leaving Rangoon has been published.

HIS EXCELLENCY desires that the inhabitants of Burma should clearly understand that there is no chance of a Native prince being again put on the throne.

It is also pointed out that dacoity and crimes of violence will be trampled out at any cost.

A PROSPECT is held out that some of the dacoits now in prison will be liberated when tranquillity has been restored in the country.

THE Viceroy hopes that a satisfactory understanding will be arrived at with China.

THE Chief Commissioner of Burma has issued orders that for the future no villages are to be burnt as a punishment.

EX-KING THEEBAW, accompanied by his two queens and a small suite, arrived at Rutnagherry on Friday afternoon, in the s.s. *Olive*.

THEY landed the following morning, and were driven to the bungalows provided for their accommodation.

BEFORE leaving Madras King Theebaw sent some gems into the bazaar, but was unable to realise his price.

THE Governor of Bombay has addressed a circular to the officials of the various departments, inviting them, whenever they are at the seat of Government, to call at Government House.

THE Bombay University have added French to the list of second languages in the higher examination in arts.

THE new harbour works at Murmagao are being rapidly pushed forward.

THE first large steamer went alongside the new quay there on the 15th inst.

AT a monster meeting of ryots held at Calcutta on Sunday a resolution was passed expressing disappointment of the collapse of the Parliamentary Committee.

A BILL is about to be brought before the Bombay Legislative Council for the protection of pilgrims to the Hedjaz.

A GRADUATES' Association has been formed in Bombay to further the cause of the graduates and promote the cause of education in the presidency.

THE Parsee Cricket team proceed to England by to-day's mail-steamer.

THEY were entertained at a dinner on Saturday.

A NEW institute for seamen was opened in Bombay on Saturday.

THE health of Nawab Salar Jung, the Minister of Hyderabad, is improving.

THE salt returns for the last financial year show a serious falling off in consumption.

A CHARGE of libel has been preferred against the

*Statesman* in respect to some statements regarding the Burdwan raj.

MR. T. J. C. FLOWDEN proceeds to Kashmir to relieve Sir O. St. John as Resident. Colonel Euan Smith succeeds Mr. Flowden as Resident at Oodeypore in Meywar, though he will not take up his appointment for some little time, as the state of his health has necessitated his taking immediate short leave to England.

MR. J. WOODBURN, C.S., will, it is believed, be appointed permanently to the Chief Secretaryship of the North-West Provinces when Mr. J. R. Reid relinquishes the appointment in June.

MR. PHILLIPS, the late manager of the Provincial Bank of Upper India, has been charged at the instance of the shareholders with criminal breach of trust as a banker under Section 409 of the Indian Penal Code. Bail has been refused.

## Notes of the Week.

THE demand for the exhibits from India at the Exhibition is very considerable, and several thousand pounds worth of goods have already been disposed of. The management of the sale of these is under the efficient hands of Mr. J. R. Royle, as representing the Government of India, and no one connected with the Exhibition has worked harder than this able officer to secure for India the prominence and attention which are her right in this great show.

"HOBBY-HORSES" have wonderful powers of endurance. Sir Joseph Pease has been riding his opium one for many years now, and there is no sign of tiring it. The venerable animal was trotted out for his annual course through the Commons last Tuesday night with the usual result of being trotted back again into his stable. Sir Joseph brought forward again the stock arguments of missionaries and other good men regarding the wickedness of the Indian Government in its endeavour to demoralise the Chinese, but the House was not prepared to recommend the surrender of several millions sterling of Indian revenue per annum to please the saints. Sir Richard Temple may have shocked Exeter Hall a little by endorsing the first murderer's sentiment in objecting to being his Chinese brother's keeper, but he completely demolished Sir Joseph with hard and stubborn facts. Then Mr. Stafford Howard, confirming the facts by figures, made the discomfiture more crushing. So the Indian finances are saved for the present.

It is always best to be thoroughly well informed when you intend to attack an existing abuse in men or measures. That this has been the successful aim of an English journalist who has lately given some news to his readers about the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh must be apparent to all who know the facts of the case. The Maharajah is described as a bloated aristocrat, who, having married an English lady of title, has been drawing from the British tax-payer £25,000 per annum for an extraordinary number of years for no reason whatever except that it is the lot of that long-suffering beast of burden to bear such weighty cruelties uncomplainingly. This is intelligence indeed. The history of India is evidently being studied to some advantage by the teachers of the people in the radical organs.

WE may ourselves have something to say shortly regarding the case of the Maharajah, which seems to have been misunderstood in other quarters than those referred to above. We are not surprised that the Government, after the publication of his foolish manifesto to the Sikh nation, should forbid him visiting the Punjab; but it seems a pity, in the interests of the Maharajah himself, and for the good name of British justice and generosity, that some better steps were not taken to dissuade him from his purpose, and also to avoid what must now become

an unpleasant scandal, for the enemies of England to divert themselves with.

A GRAVE scandal or series of scandals may soon afford food for comment in the case of the estate of the late Maharajah of Burdwan, which for a year past has been in charge of the Court of Wards. It is said that the friends of the family insist upon an inquiry being made into the vast sums of money that have been drawn from the hoards of the *raj* during the last six years on the plea that they were required for current expenditure or investment in Government securities; also into the amounts that are declared to have been remitted during the same period to London and to local tradesmen, with the invoices of the goods bought. The *Statesman and Friend of India* says that "but for the immense hoards in the vaults of the *zenana* it would have been impossible to save this great property from the inexorable sunset law."

THE same journal says that it is probable the Viceroy will not visit Cashmere on the occasion of the installation of the young Maharajah—an indication that His Excellency is not altogether satisfied with Cashmerian administration. For many years no administration could have been worse for the unfortunate people of the so-called "Happy Valley," but it was thought that under the enlightened management of the Dewan Lachman Dass, the old order of corruption and jobbery was passing away, and a rule more in accordance with British ideas of truth and justice taking its place. But it would appear that it is not so easy to get out of the old ways. "The Cashmeris have not got over Lord Ripon's visit yet, as it is the custom to exact the expenses attendant upon such visits from the cultivator." This is hardly correct. If the tax is fixed at say ten sheep for each village, the collector takes twenty, utilising the additional mutton for himself. But then this system of direct taxation is not confined to Cashmere only. It obtains elsewhere in India, and is considered a very simple and straightforward way of raising revenue.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* is responsible for a statement which if correct may well be called "an extraordinary instance of misdirected statecraft." It is to the effect that the sale of frontier maps of every description is prohibited to British officers—even so ordinary a guide as the Himalayan Route being included in the forbidden list. As the foreign officers who lately attended the Camp of Exercise at Delhi were obligingly shown every detail of the system of defence upon the North-West Frontier, and the Russian representatives expressed themselves much gratified with the full and courteous way in which the information was accorded to them, it does seem a little strange that the Government of India should be jealous of its own officers acquiring a little knowledge on their own account. But, as the Lahore paper observes, "Occasionally our Indian Government is overtaken with a peculiar form of frontier fever, aggravated by nervous debility, and lies in a very bad way indeed." It is a pity, however, that one of the symptoms of this complaint should be a desire to prevent its frontier officers knowing anything about the frontier. Surely it must have been an enemy who hath written this?

WE regret to hear that Mr. W. G. Pedder, so well and widely known as the able Secretary of the Revenue, Statistics, and Commerce Department of the India Office, is much out of health. On the other hand, it is gratifying to find that Mr. Henry Waterfield, the no less talented Financial Secretary, who has been absent for some weeks on sick leave, has resumed his duties.

LORD WILLIAM BRESFORD has given notice to the Calcutta Turf Club, that with reference to the proposal regarding jockeys being prevented from betting, either directly or indirectly, becoming law, he will at the next meeting of the Club propose:—"That in the event of jockeys being found, either directly or indirectly, betting with the bookmakers, the latter shall be made to forfeit the whole of the money they may have deposited as a security to enable them to bet in the enclosures at race meetings."

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

(Times Correspondents.)

We have received from the Indian Office the following:—

"From Viceroy, May 5.

"Bernard reports great fire in Mandalay outside city. No lives lost. Relief works have been opened to enable sufferers to earn food.

CALCUTTA, May 3.

The Appellate Bench of the Bombay High Court has affirmed on all points Justice Scott's decision in favour of a son's claim, to enforce partition of family property during the father's lifetime, brought against the Hindoo millionaire, Sir Munguldass Nuthoo-bhoy, by his son. Many similar claims are awaiting the result.

This appeal case has excited much attention as having an important effect on Hindoo society, and formed the subject of a leading article in the *Times* last year.

MANDALAY, MAY 9.

No serious incendiary fire has occurred since the 30th of April, but several attempts have been made to kindle such fires. The people are excited, as notices are posted in the Bazaar announcing the early destruction of the city by fire. The country continues in a very disturbed state, and numerous arrests have been made. The present system of surrounding a village and arresting all the men found in it, while it crowds the prisons, does not tend to pacify the country.

On the 7th inst. I had an interview at the Eastern Monastery with the Thathanabaing, or Buddhist Archbishop. He referred to the condition of the country, and especially to the system of wholesale arrests. The Archbishop, who is a man of much learning and of liberal ideas, has sent his three nephews to the school of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, opened here by the Rev. Mr. Colbeck.

I asked the Archbishop to tell me freely what he thought of the present state of the country. The Thathanabaing seemed pleased at being asked his opinion, and despite repeated muttered cautions from his immediate subordinate, the prior of the monastery, he spoke as follows, in presence of a large number of monks:—

"This is now British territory. We know it well—the fact we cannot deny. The English have taken the city and the country by force of arms. It was very easy for them to do so. They captured all, without any difficulty, at their first advance.

"But since then difficulties have arisen on every side. Although the British have possession of the city and country, they are not ruling. They have not conquered the country and people. I have no fault to find with the British authorities in the matter of religion. They do not oppress us, but allow us to follow our own customs without hindrance.

"There is one thing I wish particularly to bring to your notice—that is, the treatment of Burmese villagers by the British troops. It is impossible for the Government to keep rulers in the small villages, and the dacoits, of course, cannot rule even a small village. So the result is that the poor villagers are between two—the soldiers and the dacoits. The dacoits enter a village without asking permission. They stay as long as they like; they take bullocks, food, and money forcibly, and then leave. In a short time the soldiers, having received information that dacoits are in the village and that messengers have been going to the Princes from the village, march upon the place, arrest a number of the people, and perhaps burn the village.

"Thus honest, quiet traders and villagers suffer from both sides, and are unable to resist either. I wish the military would use more discrimination. Because of their falling into danger from both sides, trade and work have greatly failed, as the people feel no security. They are irritated by the treatment which they receive from the military."

The Thathanabaing, as I took leave, said:—

"I may have said too much; I may have gone over the bounds of caution; but all I have said has been said solely out of a desire to do good to the poor and suffering people of Burma."

Some excitement has been caused by the arrest in Rangoon, on a charge of complicity in the insurrectionary movement at Henzadali, of Kooungbah, the wealthiest Burmese merchant in Mandalay. He was for many years the confidential broker to the Bombay and Burma Company. It is an open secret that through him was obtained the greater portion of the information by which the French intrigues were detected. Kooungbah has hitherto been known as the leading supporter of the English Raj. A general belief of his innocence is entertained; and the arrest is considered very injudicious, as it is almost equivalent to declaring that no reliance can be placed on any Burman.

The survey for the railway from Mandalay to Tounghoo has been commenced. Mr. Robert Gordon, an engineer well known in the province, has been selected by the Government for the work, and has left for Kyouksai.

A force accompanied by Mr. Colquhoun has defeated the

insurgents near Sodoung, to the north of Tsagain, capturing two chiefs.

Four hundred men of the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry) and the Hampshire Regiment arrived on the 7th inst. The troops are suffering from excessive heat. Reinforcements are being sent to Bhamo.

SIMLA, MAY 8.

The *Gazette of India* published an announcement stating that under the statute 21 and 22 Victoria, cap. 106, the sovereign rights over the territory of Upper Burma are vested in the Queen.

CALCUTTA, MAY 9.

It will be remembered that Sir A. Colvin in his Budget speech, two months ago, dwelt at great length on the pressing importance to India of the silver question, and expressed a hope that the English Government would try to arrive at some solution of the difficulty by means of an international agreement. That the words then uttered have found an echo throughout the country is evident from the fact that the entire Indian Press is almost daily discussing the subject, being all but unanimous in favour of bimetallicism. A still stronger proof of the interest which the subject excites is to be found in the formation at various places of "Silver Associations." The most important of these was lately founded at Simla. It has Mr. Justice Cunningham as president, while among the executive committee are Mr. Barbour, Financial Secretary to the Government, Mr. Westland, Comptroller-General of Accounts, and several other high officials. Its prospectus traces the depreciation of silver to the abandonment of bimetallicism by France in 1874, and asserts that the remedy lies in a return to the double standard by international agreement. The objects of the association are to promote the intelligent discussion of the question, to dispel popular fallacies, to enlighten public opinion, and to bring it to bear upon the application of the only true remedy. Branch associations are being formed at various other places, even at remote stations like Quetta; and there seems to be every prospect that a vigorous effort will be made to arouse general interest in the question and to apply strong pressure to the Ministry.

The Madras High Court was occupied last week in trying a case which has caused great excitement in the Southern Presidency. Mr. Garstin, Secretary to the local Government, while travelling some months ago was attacked by a band of dacoits. It was stated that the dacoity had been got up by some native friends of another European official, who was on bad terms with Mr. Garstin. The trial of the case was removed from the district to the High Court, and the interest in it was further increased by a statement that the Madras Government had made a representation on the subject to the Secretary of State, and by the belief that the full details of a grave official scandal were about to transpire. A telegram announces that after a nine days' trial the case ended yesterday. The jury acquitted all the prisoners on all counts of the indictment, a result which was received with loud applause in a crowded court.

At a meeting of the Legislative Council on Thursday Mr. Ilbert introduced a Bill to remodel the Indian bankruptcy law. The draft Bill, which is founded upon the English statute of 1883, has been modified in several important particulars. Thus the proposal to abolish imprisonment for debt has been abandoned at the suggestion of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, which considered the protection which it affords to the creditor too valuable to be sacrificed. Again, the principle of managing bankrupt estates by an official, and not a private agency, which has hitherto been the practice in this country, will be maintained, except in rare instances.

A selected team of Indian Volunteers will start in a few days for the purpose of taking part in the Wimbledon meeting. It will be commanded by one of the most ardent supporters of the Volunteer movement in this country, Lieutenant-Colonel Rivett-Carnac, of the Ghazipore Battalion.

Owing to the severe and continued drought, the news from the Bengal tea and indigo districts is far from satisfactory. Some rain has fallen in Darjeeling, but much more is wanted. Assam and Cachar have been more fortunate, but there, too, the rainfall is not enough to meet all requirements. There has been an almost unbroken drought in the indigo districts, and the spring sowings have been dried up in many places, but the October plant continues in fair condition.

The Maharajah of Cashmere is to be installed to-morrow with great ceremony.

CALCUTTA, May 9.

It is now settled that the Tibet Mission will be composed as follows:—Mr. Macaulay, Envoy; Mr. Paul, secretary; Colonel Tanner, surveyor; Dr. Lecky, medical officer; Dr. Oldham, geologist; Dr. Cunningham, naturalist; Captain Gwatkin, commanding the escort; Mr. Warry, of the Consular Service in China, interpreter; Captain Elwes, and Baboo Strut Chunder Doss, of the Bengal Educational Service, a gentleman who has already made an adventurous journey to Lhasa.

A number of mules which accompanied the Indian contingent to Egypt and have lately returned thence are now being sent to

Darjeeling to furnish transport for the expedition. It is expected that the members of the party will leave Darjeeling about the end of the month, and march by the Jelep Pass to the frontiers of Tibet, which they should reach about the tenth day. It is thence five days' journey to Phari; another week should take them to Gyangze, and if all goes well they may expect to arrive at Lhasa about five weeks after their departure.

The Mission excites considerable interest in India, and some little opposition on the part of certain native newspapers. The reasons assigned for that opposition are generally frivolous, as in the case of one journal, which gravely asserts that a number of Rishis, or Hindoo hermits, have taken up their abode in caves among the recesses of the inner Himalayas, and will be disturbed in their pious meditations by the passing of a party of rude Europeans.

## INDIAN PRESS.

### THE SOCIAL PROGRESS OF INDIA AND "HOW NOT TO DO IT."

(Pioneer.)

In some of the London papers by the last mail, though by no means in all, we find a report of a meeting held at Willis's Rooms on the 15th March by the "National Indian Association."

What does the National Indian Association do to justify its existence? Now let us not be supposed to wish that existence extinguished. A man who would want to crush the National Indian Association would be capable of stamping deliberately on a daisy or a buttercup. At the recent meeting Mr. T. Thornton, C.S.I., explained that the life and soul of the Association, its main-spring, the person who did all the work, and, so to speak, constituted the Association in its workaday aspect, was the honorary secretary, Miss E. A. Manning. And nothing can be more entirely praiseworthy than the spirit in which Miss Manning is reported to exert herself for the benefit of Indian residents in London, giving them introductions to her friends and cards of invitation for the soirées of the Association at hired rooms in town. Again, nothing can be more admirable than the sentiments expressed by the Association (of which she is the life and soul) on the subject of female culture in India. How sad it is that the women of India are so ignorant, as a rule, and how nice it would be if they were all endowed with high education and liberal views. But still can any one lady, however meritorious, however energetic, and supported by several hundred subscribers at ten shillings a year, go a long way towards realising the grand abstractions set forth in the programme of the Association? The answer would perhaps be that she does not stand alone; that nobody in London stands less alone; that her Association has for its patroness the Princess of Wales, for its vice-patron and patronesses the Earl and Countess of Dufferin, the Marquis and Marchioness of Ripon, the Countess of Lytton, Lord Northbrook, besides many other noble persons and Highnesses of India. Then it has Lord Hobhouse for its president, and eighteen vice-presidents almost all titled, lettered, renowned in Indian administration, and including among the number Sir Richard Temple, Bart., M.P., G.C.S.I. Stars of hardly lesser magnitude shine in the firmament of the Association's council. Here we count forty names including those of Mr. Wilfrid Blunt, Sir Roper Lethbridge, Sir Monier Williams, and Mr. T. H. Thornton. But what do all these eminent persons—this happy family of uncongenial celebrities, united for once in fraternal bonds by the magic sympathies of Miss Manning's Association—what do they do to help her in drawing India and England closer together, and in promoting friendly intercourse between English people and "the people" of India. (The whole 252 millions, it would seem, by-the-by, are embraced by the catholic sympathies of the Association.) There is the grand and stupendous puzzle of the whole situation. Let us see if anything can be learned from the proceedings at the meeting of March 15th in Willis's Rooms.

The Duke of Connaught on this occasion was in the chair. An Association which unites a sufficient number of great people to begin with—even though by nothing more than the intangible paper tie of a prospectus—can roll through the fashionable world like a snowball and gather up as many more as it likes. On his right sat a Radical peer, Lord Hobhouse; on his left a Tory peer, the Earl of Idlesleigh. Most Anglo-Indian celebrities floating about London for the moment had been caught in Miss Manning's gossamer net like so many butterflies and pinned upon the platform. And the room—the big banqueting room at Willis's—was filled with people. The Tory Earl began the proceedings, and he said it was a beautiful thing to do—to draw together the bonds which united the people of India and the people of England. It was very desirable the people of England should know more about India, and it was very desirable the people of India should know more about England. A man does not go on being Sir Stafford Northcote all his life without being able to develop those two ideas into a half-hour speech. The noble Earl did so and sat down. Then Mr. T. H. Thornton, the lost glory of the Punjab, had his half hour, the last part of which, if knocking on the floor with umbrellas told any tales, was a

*mauvais quart d'heure* for the audience. He eulogised the great orator who had preceded him; he took some minutes to explain, with the help of an allegory, about a small sailing vessel and a P. and O. steamer, that he was a lesser person than the Earl of Idlesleigh; but, as time wore on, he also reached the core and marrow of the business before him, and pointed out what a beautiful task it was for an association to undertake—that of drawing closer the bonds, &c., and making India better known to England, and England better known to India. Mr. Thornton wandered a little afterwards, and got entangled with remarks concerning the influence of an Asiatic home. Of course, the first duty of an orator swimming with the stream is to praise everything that he refers to—so Mr. Thornton thought that there was a great deal that was very excellent in the influences of the Asiatic home. But still these might be rendered even more excellent by the education of the Asiatic home—so it was a beautiful thing to sympathise with the aspiration that the Asiatic home—as embodied in the women of India—should be educated. Then, Sir Monier Williams had an innings, and explained that he was a humble person as compared with his Royal Highness the Royal Chairman. But still, though there was no royal road to learning, the Royal Duke (their Royal Chairman) had studied Hindustani when in India like any ordinary person, and, if he might divulge the fact without impertinence, had written exercises. It was historically on record that another Royal person, Queen Elizabeth, had learned Latin, and some of her Royal exercises were at the Bodleian Library at Oxford. All of which brought him round to the point that he was himself—though not a royal personage like his Royal Highness their Royal Chairman—a person specially identified with the idea of drawing closer the bonds that united the people of India with the people of England, and which had this further remarkable and enchanting characteristic that they also united the people of England with the people of India. And so the long-suffering audience was dragged through bog after bog of platitudes—not without emitting symptoms of impatience we understand—till at last, to wind up the proceedings, the “Royal Chairman” bore his testimony, too, to the virtues of the drawing-together process, and explained that the Duchess of Connaught, when in India, had gone about a good deal among the ladies of India, and had been much distressed by the ignorance which she found to prevail in those circles. So he was glad to take the first opportunity that offered on his return to England for identifying himself with the noble objects and aims which the Association had in view. At last the audience, which had leaked a good deal as the speeches proceeded, was granted a blessed release; and the good people who had gathered together must have felt that, admirable as the work of the Association might be, it was a heavy strain on flesh and blood to sit out an exposition of its large though indefinite utility, and that the bonds so often talked about required apparently a great deal of hauling upon before they could be drawn together in the manner universally recognised as so desirable.

Certainly, the willing assemblage of a large audience in honour of professions, however empty of sympathy with, or interest in, India is a satisfactory sign of the times. It shows that there is plenty of public force at home ready to harness itself to any undertaking that might really promise to do good to India, and strengthen the cordiality of British relations with the country. But one cannot help wishing that it should be expended in some better way than in nerving a great hall full of persons to endure the intellectual sufferings involved in listening to such speeches as those we have briefly described. Evening parties may be good things, tea and coffee have their merits, and a monthly magazine may or may not be readable; but speeches are inevitably a nuisance unless speakers have something to say. The National Indian Association has nothing to do with politics, has nothing to do with religion, nor with any movements about which conflicts of opinion may arise. Then it ought to have nothing whatever to do with speeches and meetings, for all such persons as are willing to come forward and blow oratorical soap bubbles on a platform dedicated to a few glittering generalities will almost inevitably resemble the bird in Tennyson's “Island,” whose compass was but of a single note that it makes one weary to hear.

#### KARACHI HARBOUR WORKS.

(*Sind Gazette*.)

The whole future of Karachi appears to turn upon the use made of their opportunities by the mercantile community, upon its enterprise in point of fact. On the one hand we see that the expansion of trade is outgrowing the facilities for it, on the other that there is hardly to be found a more rapid mode, or a more boundless prospect of making money than by the construction of the pre-eminently reproductive works of docks and wharves. If we take these two sets of circumstances together we confess that it is with some astonishment that we learn that there is danger of the all-important expansion of the trade of this port being checked by want of capital to work out the necessary, nay, indispensable, improvements, that the harbour works cannot be carried on without the assistance of Government by loans, and that private enterprise in Karachi cannot undertake one of the most

lucrative businesses ever offered to investors. That money must be forthcoming before money can be made is obvious enough. But the same resources which have turned the fishing village of forty years ago into the Karachi port of to-day are not, surely, less available now than they have been any year since Sind was annexed. Banks, we are told, will not advance money for such purposes as we are now contemplating because the locking up of the capital is incompatible with their special business. Merchants and shipowners will not lay out money in this way because, we are told, they can make their profits fast enough in the handling of their cargoes in the present rough way—by means of lighters and native boats—without wharves and quays. And so things go on from day to day. Government seems to be in no hurry. Their assistance is contingent on the formation of a Port Trust, the draft bill for which was, we are informed, before Council in October last, but which does not appear to have made progress since.

#### NATIVE STUDENTS IN INDIA.

(*Civil and Military Gazette*.)

The Bengal students at the Orlamcester Agricultural College are starting the usual complaints of there being no opening for them when they return to India; that is to say, the Bengal Government is not prepared to find comfortable berths for all those whom its liberality enables to study agriculture under the most favourable conditions. The complaint is, of course, only one phase of the never-varying idea that education is but a means to Government employ. Hundreds of youths pass the middle-class examination every year, and immediately set to work to pester every official, with any patronage to bestow, for employment. The only argument that may be fairly used in their behalf is that, as they have received a special form of education provided for them by a beneficent Government—which education, however, in the real acceptance of the term according to Native ideas, is no education at all—it is the further duty of the Government to support its own bantlings. Nothing could, of course, be more unreasonable. At the same time, while Government has laid down a hard-and-fast rule that Government employment should be given to none but those who have passed a certain educational standard—the middle-class examination—it is, on the other hand, impossible to find employment for all who do pass that standard. It is, therefore, worthy of consideration whether a more liberal scheme of education might not be adopted. Not only should it be impossible for a lad just to scrape through an examination, and use the certificate thereby obtained to worry officials, but a youth should also be enabled to take his place as properly educated amongst his fellow-countrymen, who have not degraded themselves by passing examinations. Every official must have met with instances, when he was compelled by a Procrustean rule, to reject candidates for employment, thoroughly well educated though they might be in the Indian classics, of gentlemanly manners and respectable parentage (especially amongst the Mahomedan community). At the recent Nauchandi Fair at Meerut a meeting was held of the whole educational staff, and resolutions were passed by the schoolmasters themselves praying for a relaxation of the rule and permission to reach the Indian classics as well as the *curriculum* laid down by the Educational Department. Surely the object of a State system of education should be to give the people what they want. If they want to learn the Mahajani character instead of the Deva-nagiri, teach it them; if they wish to learn Persian classics, as well as the trumpery history of “Sandford and Merton” in Urdu, let them do so. Under the present system the student who wishes to avoid the stigma of being a mere place-hunter has to go through two educational courses—one that of the Government, the other that of the home classics. The shoals of *unmedwars* who make a district officer's life a burden to him after the results of the annual middle-class examination are given out are a scandal to the English administration.

“A SUFFERER” writes from Ootacamund:—“I see in an article of the *Madras Mail* of the 5th inst., headed ‘Better than a Gold Mine,’ notice made of the Government Cinchona Plantations on the Nilgiris, in which it is represented that the Government has been virtually recouped for its whole investment; and also stating that it is misdirected energy to diligently increase the plantations, as it checks private enterprise. How true this statement is can scarcely be credited until one has gone over a few of the Cinchona plantations on the Nilgiris, when it becomes quite an eyesore to see the state of semi-abandonment a great number of the estates are in, only caused by over-production. If, however, the Government had only kept to its original intention of introducing the Cinchona plant, and then letting private individuals cultivate it, the difference in private estates would be wonderful. Instead of a number of the planters now cursing the plant and its introduction the Government would probably have been able to let much more land, and so indirectly received as good or better income; besides which there would always have been the satisfaction of knowing it had done only what it originally said it would do. So much, however, has already appeared in your columns on this subject without any notice being taken that one feels it quite useless to say more.”



## NOTICES OF BOOKS.

## THE HISTORY OF INDIA.\*

This valuable and important work was, in the first instance, projected by the late Sir Henry Miers Elliot, as a kind of sequel to his book on the "Mahomedan Historians of India;" his intention being to give "an account of the historians of the independent Mahomedan Monarchies, such as Gujarát, Bengál, Kashmir, and others." But Sir Henry's modesty took alarm at the voluminous extent of the work which he had already published: and it was after his death left to the late Mr. Edward Thomas to obtain from the Home Government of India the means of giving effect to the wishes of the deceased statesman. Mr. Thomas has joined the majority; and Sir E. C. Bayley, who, possessing abilities for the task of which few indeed can boast, undertook the labour of re-casting the work by the light of MSS. acquired since the decease of Sir H. Elliot, has also departed from this transitory world. The work has, therefore, been introduced to the public under the auspices of an Oriental scholar than whom none is more competent, one who modestly veils his identity under the initials "H. Y.," and his share in the work performed in the words, "This volume has been completed and passed though the Press since Sir Edward [Bayley's] lamented death, and allowance must be made for the absence of various touches which would doubtless have come from his hand." The book, indeed, might, as is frankly acknowledged, never have appeared at all, but for the "joint liberality of the Secretary of State for India, and of Messrs. Allen and Co."

Gujarát, now known chiefly as the ancient name of a great part of the Bombay Presidency, was, as the map contained in the volume shows, at one time a dominion of enormous magnitude, extending from Jodhpoor over the larger portion of the west of India, and possessing a revenue amounting to the great sum of "five arbs, eighty-four *krors*, and fifty *lakhs* of Rupees," or in our money, about five hundred and eighty-four millions of pounds sterling. Most of its provinces were fertile, and it possessed a long stretch of seaboard, including the coast of Sind, that of Kutch, and that of the Peninsula to the neighbourhood of Goa. It was a saying of the Delhi Sultan, Sikander Bahlól, that whereas "the support of the throne of Delhi is wheat and *jowár*, the foundation of the realm of Gujarát is coral and pearls, for there are eighty-four ports under the throne of Gujarát" (p. 20).

It may well be supposed that historians would not be lacking to narrate the events which led to the foundation of so considerable an empire. The notes of two annalists especially have been translated, and in parts abbreviated, in order to form the text of the present work. The first of these is the *Mirat-i Ahurdi* of Ali Muhamad Khan, who was Diwan of Gujarát towards the close of the reign of Muhamad Shah, and who began in A.D. 1161 to compile a return of the revenue of the Subah. To this writer we are indebted for statistical details of great value, and for a general account of Gujarát and of its earlier history. His statements regarding the Hindu dynasties which reigned in the country are rejected, as untrustworthy, by the editor. His notice of the Muhamadan period is, too, considered unequal; but, it is added, "with some illustration from other sources it affords a fair sketch of events in Gujarát under the Delhi kings."

A very different, and far more trustworthy writer was the author, Sikandar bin Muhamad, of the *Mirat-i Sikandari*, which takes its name from him, and from which the greater part of this work has been translated. His narrative, as here reproduced, though not in strictness contemporary with the events narrated, was all but so, he having been born in the year of Mahmud III.'s death, which brings the present volume to a somewhat abrupt close. The chronicler was closely connected with the Bukhari Saids (Syeds), and this circumstance has affected—one can hardly say unfavourably—the tone of his writings, which are filled with stories of miracles performed by them, the dry bones of history being, to the advantage of the general reader, clothed in anecdote. Complaining of the partiality of previous annalists, whom he enumerates, for the kings whose chroniclers they were, Sikandar, while writing from a strictly Mahomedan point of view, is considered by his distinguished translator "not only an impartial, but a very skilful, writer; he endeavours to show how the individual disposition of each monarch affected the prosperity of the kingdom, and, moreover, to illustrate each monarch's character by anecdotes and well-chosen remarks." This favourable criticism is amply justified by a perusal of his narrative, which is obviously meant to be truthful. He shows, however, in the case of Mahmud Shah Bigarha, the partiality which he reprehends in others.

This monarch is admitted by all to have been "the most famous of all the local Kings; the glory of his name lives, indeed, enshrined in native tradition throughout the whole of India as a model Sovereign and pious Musulman." Thus far the com-

mentator (p. 62); hear we now the annalist himself. The population prospered. "Certain experts of his ministers made (p. 167) an inquiry into the state of the resources of the country; in some cases they found an increase of tenfold, in no village was it less than two or threefold. Traders were contented, because traffic on the roads was perfectly safe and secure. . . . Ministers of religion were satisfied, because the Sultan was their disciple and devoted follower. . . . Fine sarais and inns were built for the accommodation of travellers, and splendid colleges and mosques were raised. . . . It is said that during his reign corn never rose to a high price; everything was cheap during his rule—the people of Gujarát never saw such cheapness again. . . . What a glorious age was that of Sultán Mahmúd!"

This great ruler's treatment of jagirs was not one of picking holes and finding flaws in titles; but was that of a wise and far-seeing statesman. We read (p. 167), "A rule was established by the Sultan that if an *amir* or any soldier was killed in battle or died a natural died, his *jagir* was confirmed to his son; if there was no son, half the *jagir* was given to the daughter. And if there was no daughter, a suitable provision was settled on the dependents, that there might be no ground of complaint. It is said that a person once told the King that the son of a deceased *amir* was not worthy of his position. The King answered, 'The position will make him worthy!' No one ever made such a remark again."

This policy would appear to have been throughout followed by his successor, Sultan Muzaffar II. Both were free from that pettifogging attorney spirit which too often animated our own resumption commissions,—under whatever name they may have been appointed.

We have no design to inflict on our readers an abstract of the somewhat perplexing history of Gujarát. It would be impossible, even did our limits permit, to compress the facts without destroying the clearness of the narrative, which, considering the somewhat bewildering recurrence of the same names (or, more frequently, titles) is entitled to the praise that it is wonderfully perspicuous, and invests with a certain interest, even for others but professed students, what might easily have been a very unattractive congeries of detail.

It is hardly possible, without an inspection of the originals, to appreciate the labour involved in comparing and annotating them. The test of the pudding is said to lie in the eating thereof, and, thus tried, the result is eminently satisfactory. Of the translation it is difficult to speak too highly. It faithfully represents the peculiar styles of the various writers, whose works are utilised, and is written not only in good—that is a matter of course with such a translator—but in nervous, idiomatic, English.

## HEROIC TALES.\*

Of the six great Epics of the world one belongs to Persia, whose national traditions are embodied in the "Shah Namah"—(the Gallic transliteration nameh)—is designedly rejected; a work well nigh unknown even in name to the world at large in the Western Hemisphere. The cause of this ignorance is not far to seek. The inordinate length of the composition—60,000 verses—has rendered its publication in English a matter of impossibility, and the days are gone by when good old "John Company" gave liberal subsidies towards the cost of producing Oriental works which could not otherwise see the light of day. The French, more generous in their treatment of men of learning, possess the only complete rendering of the "Book of Kings" into an European tongue in the shape of the valuable and delightful version produced by Professor Jules Mohl. The neglect thus shown of an immortal Epic seems to have stung Miss Helen Zimmern to the quick, and she determined to familiarize the British public with legends which in Persia are recited with pride and recounted with pleasure. What must be the verdict of the enterprise the answer involves an explanation. In the first place, it must be conceded that the simple Arabian language adopted is calculated, "by removing the stories from everyday speech to remove them from the atmosphere of to-day." In this respect Miss Zimmern is to be congratulated, still more so as regards the Oriental form of diction adopted. Were it not that she takes pains to assure the world that she labours under the disadvantage of being ignorant of the tongue in which the Shah Namah "is written, it might well have been supposed that the case were otherwise, for the phraseology employed is quite in harmony with the style and habits of thought which characterize the Persian race: her metaphors are Eastern, her similes are Oriental. Praise, too, is due to the success with which the difficult task of compression has been discharged, though obviously much is omitted. The work as it stands is a homogeneous whole—complete in its scope, though curtailed in its details. To pare down 60,000 verses to a limit of 350 pages is no easy task. Up to this point it would not be possible to be too lavish of encomiums. What is done is done

\* "The History of India as told by its own Historians. The Local Muhammedan Dynasties. Gujarát. Partially based on a translation by the late Professor Dowson: forming a sequel to Sir H. M. Elliot's History of the Muhammedan Empire of India." Published under the patronage of H.M.'s Secretary of State for India. London: W. H. Allen and Co. 1886.

\* "Heroic Tales retold from the Persian of Firdusi." By Helen Zimmern, London: T. Fisher Unwin. 1886.



well, and it is but fair to give credit where credit is due. But Miss Zimmern has failed precisely where it was inevitable that such would be the case. Her quaint plain prose, touching in simplicity as it is, necessarily lacks the grand dignity and flowing sweetness of the original verse. When it is considered that the "Shah Namah" is one of the most mellifluous compositions in the most mellifluous language of the East, it may well be understood how a plain paraphrase needs must fall on dull and listless ears. Nor must it be forgotten that the legends which the "Epic of Kings" is designed to commemorate are not in themselves of a nature to attract much attention, apart from the tradition of national splendour with which they are irreparably linked. A Persian may recall with pride the days when the mighty hero Rustam was wont to raise his mace and crush the heads of the swarming multitudes who pressed around his steed—the famous charger which could fly like the wind, and dart over the ground like a flash of lightning. The contest between Iran and Turan appeals to the passions of men descended from those two great branches of the human family; but to interest other nationalities the story must be told in language which touches the sympathies and arouses the passions of readers separated by descent and birth from those who look upon Shiraz and Ispahan as the centre of their aspirations and the "Qiblah" of their adorations. What would a Persian think were some fellow countryman to translate Milton's "Paradise Lost" into plain, unsympathetic prose? It is not the tale so much as the teller which has immortalized the contest of the powers of darkness with the Angels of Light. Analyze the great poems of our nation, and to what will they amount if stripped of the language to which they owe their attraction and their charm?

These remarks are not written in any depreciatory spirit; but it would be unfair to record an unqualified success when in the nature of things this is not feasible. Even Miss Zimmern, talented and enterprising as she is, cannot accomplish the impossible; and no small modicum of success has been reserved for her in that she has conveyed to the public some notion of that great and splendid triumph of human genius, the immortal "Epic of Kings" of Firdusi the Persian.

"So many unknown brethren? that it folds  
Lakhs of loved friends in parting? Ah! but there  
Lingers my heart, leave-taking: and it roves  
From hut to hut whispering 'he knows, and loves!'  
Good-night! Good-night! Sweet may your slumbers be,  
Yunga! and Kasi! and Saraswati."

#### LORD BEACONSFIELD'S CORRESPONDENCE WITH HIS SISTER. 1832-1852.\*

The present series of correspondence presents a marked contrast to the "Home Letters" written by Lord Beaconsfield in 1830-31. The latter drew aside the veil of a rising and intellectual mind, and revealed the man of thought and reflection; the former throws light upon the political life of a Statesman, destined in the fulness of time to achieve a success, to gain a reputation but seldom vouchsafed to a member of the Legislature, possessing at the outset no advantages of wealth or station, but trusting to his own powers and relying upon his own zeal to push his way to the front. Let us take a glance at the inner workings of a great mind.

On 7th February, 1833, Disraeli went to the House of Commons; he heard a fine debate in which the leading orators of the day took part, amongst the number Macaulay. This was the criticism of the spectator in the gallery:—"Between ourselves I could floor them all. This *entre nous*. I was never more confident of anything than that I could carry everything before me in that House. The time will come." "Thirty-five years after," adds the editor, "he was Prime Minister." At the present day the power of the Press is well-nigh unlimited, it is certainly undeniable, but half a century ago matters were different. It showed, therefore, no ordinary prescience on the part of Disraeli to have discerned that a newspaper was a power. "Tis a great thing to have such an organ for response as the *Times*." Yes, true in his day even, but the truth was concealed from ordinary minds.

In 1836 he "carried" the Carlton, though there were 400 candidates, "and all in their own opinion with equal claims."

In 1837 the dream of his life came within a measurable distance of fulfilment. Three times had Disraeli wooed the constituency of High Wycombe; but Fortune was against him, and he was defeated. Nothing daunted, he turned his attention to Maidstone, and "canvassed on his own influence." On this occasion success attended his efforts, and on the 15th November he entered the House of Commons as Member for that borough. Well nigh a month elapsed ere he made his maiden speech, a memorable event, which took place on the 8th December, 1837. "My *début* was a failure," was his own criticism on his own performance; "but the failure," it is added in explanation, "was not occasioned by my breaking down or any incompetency on my part, but from the physical

powers of my adversaries. . . . "I fought through all with undaunted pluck and unruffled temper, made occasionally good isolated hits when there was silence, and finished with spirit when I found a formal display was ineffectual." "Undaunted pluck;" that was indeed the keynote of Disraeli's character. Sir Robert Peel—no mean judge—thought highly of the youthful politician's rhetorical effort. "Some of my party were disappointed, and talk of failure; I say *just the reverse*. He did all that he could do under the circumstances. I say anything but failure; he must make his way." True to the letter was the latter prediction, and few men ever held the House of Commons so spellbound as, in his time, Benjamin Disraeli, the orator, statesman, and man of letters.

"Gladstone spoke well;" the remark written in 1838 has gained accumulated force by the lapse of time. Seven years later the record runs, "Gladstone's address was involved and ineffective. He may have an *avenir*, but I hardly think it." The prediction was unsound; no prophet could have foreseen the feeble flaccidity of political zeal during the later years of the nineteenth century; none could have anticipated the events of the last two decades, aye, of the last two months. Yes, Gladstone is a power, this is undeniable; but in what direction? Each reader must form his own opinion.

A year later, on the 28th August, Disraeli married Mrs. Wyndham Lewis, the widow of his former colleague in the representation of Maidstone; the "pretty little woman, a flirt and a rattle" of 1832, became the wife of the Statesman of 1839—and well it was so. The union was happy to a degree seldom the lot of poor fallen humanity, and richly did he repay the loving devotion of a loving spouse when he laid at her feet in after years the coronet of a peeress. Mrs. Wyndham Lewis was destined in the fulness of time to become Countess of Beaconsfield.

After the interval of a decade Disraeli became the acknowledged leader of the Conservative party in the House of Commons, a position which he held for the lengthened period of thirty-two years—a position which ended only with his death in 1881. The same year (1849) he commenced to address his letters from Hughenden Manor, where he had settled when returned for Bucks in 1847. The spot is hallowed in the national memory by the circumstance that amidst all the pomp and splendour of a splendid career, amidst all the successes and triumph of a successful life, he ever loved to step aside from the glittering scenes of "might, majesty, and dominion" to enjoy, in company with the wife he adored, the wife who adored him, those pleasures of solitude, those charms of nature, which refreshed his intellect and soothed his brain—pleasures of heart, pleasures of home. 'Twas the Romance of Statesmanship!

In 1852 Disraeli accepted office under Lord Derby, and became Chancellor of the Exchequer—and how did he fare? His own testimony is this:—"The Court gracious, the Press amiable, and our friends in the country considerate." Aye, considerate they were, and considerate they are—considerate to a man who did them such noble service—considerate to a man who raised statesmanship in the scale of politics, and made the name of England honoured and revered—considerate to a man at whose death the nation penned the epitaph, "Peace with honour." Aye, shades of a country's pride—a country's glory—the mighty Empire of which you so long and ably swayed the destinies, will ever be considerate to your memory, considerate to your triumphs, considerate to your failures, considerate to your life, considerate to your death.

It needs no words from a reviewer to draw attention to the most charming—most interesting—correspondence now presented to the public. All will read it, and none will be disappointed. It is the biography of a genius told in the free language of affection. Its appearance is opportune, and its publication welcome.

#### THE ILLUSTRATED NAVAL AND MILITARY MAGAZINE.\*

"The Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine" contains several articles of professional interest, amongst others one suggesting "a new form of attack and system of manœuvring troops in open formation," by Major C. W. Babington, 3rd Bengal Native Infantry, which will probably give rise to some discussion in military circles. Major Babington's suggestions are in many respects ingenious, and his ideas are shown very clearly in diagrams, but a company formation with sixteen non-commissioned officers in the ranks, and changes of command in action by juniors superseding seniors, will hardly be accepted by the "carping critic" as "order in disorder."

Colonel Malleon continues his interesting and instructive papers on "Europe in Arms," the present one being devoted to the Austro-Hungarian Navy.

"A Scamper through Russia" is also a continuation of a pleasantly written reminiscence by Major Charles Ross, but does the gallant Major's memory serve him quite faithfully in the statement he gives of the Highlanders having had a "sharp brush" with the enemy during the Kertch Expedition, under Sir George Brown in 1855? That officer in his official despatch to Lord

\* "Lord Beaconsfield's Correspondence with his Sister. 1832-1852." London: John Murray. 1886.

\* The "Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine." London: W. H. Allen and Co. 1886.

Raglan made no mention of this, but wrote, "We have got possession of all we proposed without striking a blow and almost without firing a shot." When, too, did a patrol of the 10th Hussars "kill or capture a man" any number of Cossacks? A body of Cossacks in September, 1855, near Kertch, took prisoners a sergeant-major, farrier, and thirteen men of that distinguished corps, when Captain Clarke gallantly charged with thirty-four men into about fifty Russians, who had a reserve of 300 behind them.

"The Fool of the Regiment," by J. S. Winter, is light enough reading, but the author of "Boote's Baby" can do better than this.

Major Walford continues his account of the Parliamentary Generals of the Great Civil War, and Mr. Arthur Grey supplies a biographic sketch of Sir John Bateman-Champaign, which will give satisfaction to the friends of that distinguished officer.

Major Elliott, the indefatigable editor, writes some able criticisms on military inventions and current social topics, and in his continuation of the "National Record of the Victoria Cross," shows himself to be a sympathising historian of gallant deeds.

This Magazine fully deserves the support it is receiving at home and abroad.

#### THE ARMY AND NAVY MAGAZINE.\*

The "Army and Navy Magazine" presents its readers with a continuation of Baron von der Goltz's exhaustive essay, "The Nation in Arms," the translation of which is excellently done. A capital paper called, "A Chat about the Straits," gives much information graphically told of those flourishing settlements of which the stay-at-home Briton knows so little. The story of the "Defence of Kahun," by Mr. C. R. Williams, is brought to a conclusion in the present number. Lieut.-Colonel Hildyard commences what promises to be an interesting historical sketch of the "French Conquest of Algeria;" and "On Leave" winds up the month in the usual bright chatty form.

BOOKS RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.—"Wanderings in China," by Miss C. F. Gordon-Cumming; "Glossary of Anglo-Indian Words," by Colonel Yule; "The Kilima-Njaro Expedition" by H. H. Johnston; "Through the British Empire," by Baron von Hubner; "The Western Pacific and New Guinea," by H. H. Romilly; "Half Hours with Muhammad," by A. N. Wollaston; "Letters and Despatches of Horatio Viscount Nelson," selected and arranged by J. K. Laughton; and "Frank's Rancho; or, My Holiday in the Rockies."

## Correspondence.

### THE DEFENCE OF KAHUN.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR.—In your recent notice of the last number of the *Army and Navy Magazine*, prominence is very properly given to Colonel Williams's reproduction of Captain Lewis Brown's modest and matter-of-fact account of his, and his comrades' defence of Kahun, as one of the incidental episodes of the first Afghan War. Whilst quite agreeing with both your own and Colonel Williams's estimate of the special interest that attaches to this narrative, it seems to me worth while mentioning that the story is not quite so rare as may be supposed. It is only from memory I write—not being within reach of the book—but I believe that Captain Brown's narrative of the leaguer of Kahun, or the chief portion of his Journal, as now so suitably presented in the *Army and Navy Magazine*, will be found in the Appendix to Vincent Eyre's account of the Afghan War of 1838–42.

It is of more special interest to mention the way in which this by-way of Indian military history was brought to my own notice. Being at Poona in 1866 or 1867, I called to pay my respects to Sir Robert (Lord) Napier, then Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army and Member of Executive Council. There were several topics of interest about which his Excellency was kind enough to converse with me, as, "like a good householder, he brought forth from his treasury things old and new." Amongst these Sir Robert spoke of the rank and file of the Bombay Army, in whose condition, quality, and welfare he was taking great interest. It chanced that I had casually mentioned having met the day before with a Captain Brown, then, I believe, Adjutant of the 22nd Bombay Regiment, and on this hint the Chief was at once reminded of his father and the gallant defence of Kahun. Thereupon his Excellency went and took down from his shelves Vincent Eyre's work to lend me, in order that I might read in the Appendix thereof this narrative, now published in more accessible magazine form, and which, to quote your words, "is most interesting as a record of coolness and pluck under difficulties."

\* The "Army and Navy Magazine." London: W. H. Allen and Co. 1886.

The Chief's more special object in drawing my attention to the episode, as far as I remember the drift of his remarks, was to emphasize his conviction of the capacity for endurance that could on occasion be exhibited by the Bombay Sepoy. Certainly that quality was proved to the full in the defence of Kahun, however purposeless, on the part of Sir John Keane, as you consider, was the occupation of that obscure post in the Beluch mountains.

Shortly after that conversation I had with Sir Robert he was called upon to put the endurance of the Bombay Sepoy to the utmost test in assisting him to "plant the flag of St. George on the mountains of Rasselas."—I am, yours truly,  
West Kensington, May 1st. W. MARTIN WOOD.

#### A SANSKRIT ODE.

The following is a translation of the Sanskrit Ode, composed and recited by Pandit Gangadhar Sastri, on the 5th instant, on the occasion of the visit of the Viceroy to the Benares College:—

"A happy day it is, indeed, for us on which our beloved Viceroy finds time to turn aside for a moment from all the weighty duties of Government, and to honour with his presence the quiet precincts of our ancient College.

"He is on his way to open a new centre of European learning in a neighbouring city, but yet he is unwilling to overlook the lotus flower of Hindu lore rocking on the placid breast of Ganga.

"A rumour is flying through our cities that under the auspices of our revered Viceroy and our Lieutenant-Governor a new era will dawn for learning and education in these Provinces. May we, the representatives of the ancient learning, venture to give humble expression to our hopes and wishes.

"Gratefully indeed we acknowledge and willingly we receive the treasures of Western Learning and Science; but at the same time we cannot forget that we are Hindus, and our hearts cling fondly to whatever is good and great in our country's past.

"Ought not a Hindu to remember that the sweet strains of poetry resounded of old on the banks of the Yamuna and the Kaveri no less than on the Thames and Avon; and that in the deep shade of Indian woods sages had pondered over the riddles of life and death long before the world had heard of the grove of Academe?

"May the wisdom of our august rulers find ways to infuse into our national life all the precious influences of European culture and civilisation without destroying the tender roots which hold it to the past!

"For many centuries our beloved Kasi has been the chosen seat of learning, the favourite abode of Sarasvati; may it be destined to maintain in the future its high place with undiminished honour!

"May it be enabled to become a centre where the East and the West meet; where the disciple may learn whatever Western Science and Learning have to teach, and yet keep his ear and mind open to the voice of ancient Eastern wisdom!

"Where he may learn to stand in the van of progress and civilisation, and yet to remain a true son of the country which gave him birth!

"May the Almighty Lord of all, who has hitherto guided your steps to the welfare of our country, continue to bestow on you His choicest blessings; this is our hope and prayer."

#### THEEBAW IN EXILE.

RUTNAGHERRY, APRIL 17.

King Theebaw, his two queens, and party were landed at about 7.30 this morning. Theebaw was brought on shore by coolies in an arm-chair, which was wholly covered with Turkey red. The two queens were then brought to shore. Theebaw, who is about twenty-three years of age, is a strong-built, middle sized man, with a round, fair, Chinese complexion, and wears a slight moustache. He has a prepossessing appearance, and the gait and behaviour of a refined person. He had put on a white silk coat reaching down to his knees, and had a silk *langoti* of variegated colours. He was wearing a white silk *puggree* like the rim of a Persian hat, from the top of which his plaits of hair, which were tied up in the form of a cone, were visible. He was also wearing silk stockings and kid leather shoes, and on the whole he presented a smart appearance. On each side of his breast there were attached to the silk coat two rows of diamonds and rubies of the size of small chestnuts in gold settings, which shone brightly in the morning rays of the sun. Sopayah Lat, his favourite queen, was dressed in a small white silk petticoat with pink and blue frontages, and a silk *langoti*, stockings, and English shoes. The upper portion of her chest, which was bare, was ornamented with a huge diamond necklace some three or four rows deep, while a sort of a coronet set with rubies, emeralds, and diamonds, fixed into the folds of her hair just above her forehead. She had also huge gold rings set with a large diamond and emerald on either side of it fixed into the holes bored into the lobes of her ears. It is said that she exercises even now the same influence and authority over her consort as she did in the past. She was not so lively and indifferent to her fate as her royal consort, but appeared as if she were a little out of sorts, and seemed to feel

her position. The other queen, who was similarly dressed and decorated with diamonds and rubies and emeralds as Sopayah Lat, did not, however, present a desponding appearance. She is at all events more handsome and lively than the rival queen.

In the second boat were brought the six maids of honour and two infant children of Theebaw. The maids of honour were dressed in much the same way as the two queens, but they had not their magnificent jewels to decorate themselves with. But still each one decorated as they were carried a mine of wealth with her. Two of these maids carried among other very valuable articles two huge bowls which are made of pure gold. These maids of honour and the two children were then driven home in other carriages, the several attendants accompanying them. Two Burmese gentlemen accompany the party, and it is said that they are employed to act as interpreters between the royal party and the English officials. The representatives of the Press applied to one of these interpreters after he had been landed for certain information, but he replied "nay" to every question put by them. It was afterwards discovered that the interpreter did not know one word of English, and all he wished to convey by saying "nay" to their questions was that he did not understand the language in which he was addressed.

## INDIA OFFICE.

MAY 6.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Maj. A. T. S. A. Riud, S.C., Col. L. F. Evans, Inf., Col. R. F. C. A. Tytler, Inf., Col. R. S. Moseley, S.C., Col. R. S. Robinson, S.C., Capt. R. O. Lloyd, R.E., Col. J. Johnstone, Inf., Maj. P. W. Smith, Inf., Capt. W. W. Lean, S.C., Capt. W. A. D. O'Mealey, S.C., Lieut. G. C. C. Shakespear, S.C., Dy.-Supt. R. Webb, Surg.-Maj. D. O'C. Raye, M.D.

*Madras Estab.*—Lieut.-Col. C. J. B. Harris, S.C., Lieut. N. Irving-Noble, S.C., Lieut.-Col. John Ward, S.C., Col. C. M. Moberly, S.C., Lieut. R. J. Iremonger, S.C., Col. C. H. Plowden, S.C., Lieut. F. J. Anderson, R.E., Capt. W. O. Lindley, R.E., Col. H. R. Meade, R.E., Maj. J. H. Newill, S.C., Surg. R. James, Lieut. N. C. Andrews, S.C., Maj. J. R. McCullagh, R.E., Col. W. S. Bailey, S.C.

*Bombay Estab.*—Surg.-Maj. W. McConaghy, Surg. J. I. Ward, Bde.-Surg. G. Y. Hunter, Col. F. J. Caldecott, R.E., Surg. G. E. Fooks.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—R. Rickie, F. F. Handley (Cov.), G. Wheatley, J. J. Livesay (Cov.), C. A. Wilkins (Cov.), R. Logan (Cov.), F. W. Robertson, F. Whympere, W. C. L. Floyd, E. F. Gordon, J. W. Edgar (Cov.), E. M. Sage, J. Barnett, C. T. Evans, T. P. Hutchinson, B. J. Bentinck, W. M. Sherer.

*Madras Estab.*—G. B. Lambert, G. T. Mackenzie (Cov.).

*Bombay Estab.*—S. W. Tyndall, J. Monteath (Cov.), J. P. Hogan.

### EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Surg.-Maj. W. R. Hooper, six months; Col. E. T. Thackeray, V.C., R.E., four months; Maj. A. De C. Rennick, S.C., four months; Capt. C. Hoskyns, R.E., twenty-three days; Lieut. C. C. A. Sillery, Prob. S.C., four months.

*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. F. B. Deane, S.C., ninety-one days.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—J. H. Handley, four months' s.c.; J. M. Rutherford, four days' extraordinary leave.

*Bombay Estab.*—H. Barrett, 2 months' furlough; A. S. Moriarty (Cov.), four months' extraordinary leave on m.c.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—J. W. Hartley.

*Madras Estab.*—H. E. Stokes (Cov.).

MEN in power, says the *Indian Spectator*, cannot remind our educated classes too often that the ultimate object of State education is not confined to the four corners of State employment. It is a mean ambition, discreditable alike to the givers of education and the receivers. On the other hand, it would be well if the powers that be remembered that India is extremely poor, that education is perhaps the best means, as it is the best claim, to material prosperity. "Are we educated only to be neglected?" That seems to be the feeling of our young men. If the policy of the Government is such as is implied by the question (which we deny) it is a most foolish policy. We may also observe that it is not the neglect of his own claims which is resented by the educated Indian, so much as the recognition of the claims of outsiders. It is this which deepens his appointment into active resentment.

### THE VICEROY'S MEMORANDUM ON BURMA.

Before leaving Rangoon; after his visit to Mandalay, the Viceroy drew up an important memorandum on the present and future prospects of Upper Burma. The following are some of the principal paragraphs:—

"Before leaving Rangoon there are a few matters in regard to which it may perhaps be advantageous I should state my opinion and wishes. In the first place, I desire to record my high appreciation of the manner in which the Chief Commissioner, Mr. Bernard, has discharged the heavy responsibilities which have been imposed upon him during the last few months. His ability, disinterestedness, courage and industry have been conspicuous throughout the recent crisis, and it is with the utmost confidence, should Her Majesty's Government approve, that I confide the future of United Burma to his keeping.

"When at Mandalay I took the opportunity of informing the Hlutdau that the administration of Burma should pass at once under the direct control of British officers. I have made a similar announcement at Rangoon, but it will probably be desirable that the Chief Commissioner should take measures for at once disabusing the whole Burmese population of the idea that there is any chance of the re-establishment of a Native Prince on the throne. They should be told that the Queen-Empress is now their Sovereign; that their welfare has become a matter of solicitude to a strong and powerful Government who will respect their customs rights, privileges, and religious institutions, and will effectually provide for the protection of life and property. At the same time the gangs of insurgents should be extensively warned that if they will come in and lay down their arms and return to a life of order and industry they will be treated with due consideration. On the other hand, an equally decided communication should be made of our intention to trample out dacoity and all crimes of violence at any cost.

"Soon after my arrival in the country I informed Mr. Bernard that I thought it would be desirable to avoid the further infliction of capital punishment as much as possible. Of course, if a criminal is caught red-handed in an act of murder or rapine, he should be visited with the punishment due to such atrocities, as it is our first duty to protect the peaceable inhabitants of the country from injury and wrong. For some time past martial law, which for a short period was the only alternative, had been superseded by the authority of civil magistrates, and I understand that under no circumstances have any penalties been inflicted except at the instance of our civil officers. This rule should be steadily adhered to, and great pains should be taken to administer justice in such a manner as will stand the test of searching public criticism. Very shortly the present abnormal powers of the Viceroy will be replaced by a more legal satisfactory régime.

"The goods in the palace of Mandalay, and any other property which it may be desired to dispose of, should be sold to the best advantage either at Mandalay itself or in Calcutta or elsewhere. All jewellery, however, not manifestly of a comparatively unimportant character, should be collected together and sent to England, including especially pieces the exact nature and quality which are not clearly recognised. Professor Maskelyne, of Oxford, has warned Her Majesty's Government that many of Runjeet Singh's treasures were sold, through ignorance as to their character, much below their value; and he imagines that many priceless articles must have been found in the palace. He more especially mentions ruby, sapphires, blood red garnet, jade specimens, and rubellite. Though I fear his expectations are unfounded, the suggestions of the Professor should be carefully attended to. Such articles of furniture, &c., as cannot be sold at Mandalay should be packed under the directions of the committee which I authorised Mr. Bernard to constitute, and be forwarded to Calcutta. The Palace at Mandalay itself should be carefully preserved as a public building. It may be desirable to transfer to England one or two of the small detached houses which, while they form no essential part of this building, are very fine representations of Burmese wooden architecture; but upon this point I will give directions hereafter. The Rev. Mr. Colbeck has been asked to make a rough catalogue of the Pala manuscripts, which will be transmitted to the Government of India and a copy of which sent to the Home Government. Meantime these manuscripts should be carefully kept in our own custody.

"As I have already had opportunity of publicly expressing my recognition of the services of the military, naval, and volunteer forces engaged in the late expedition, as well as those of the members of the Civil Service who co-operated with them, I need say no more at present on that head; and I cannot help recording my deep regret at the unfortunate incident which accompanied certain capital executions which were carried out at Mandalay. The photographing by the Provost-Marshal of prisoners in the act of being shot was a most lamentable occurrence. It is no good alleging that the fate of the unfortunate people themselves was not aggravated, inasmuch as they were ignorant of what was happening; the same palliation might be alleged in the case of persons who dishonoured and mutilated the bodies of their fallen foes. Such treatment does not affect the victims, but it is nevertheless inhuman. To endeavour to extract evidence from

prisoners under threat of death was a still more serious offence against the ordinary principles of justice. General Prendergast will be instructed to hold a court of inquiry on the case, and its proceedings will be transmitted to Government at Calcutta. Mr. Bernard should ask General Prendergast to keep him informed of what takes place, and should endeavour, so far as his personal influence can prevail, to secure that the proceedings are sustained by any professional partiality.

"I have received information that the Governor of Yunan has sent one of his officers to the confines of Burma for the purpose, it is said, of maintaining order and turning back any of the disbanded soldiery of the late King. Though I have every hope that we may be able to reach a satisfactory understanding with China, a very vigilant watch must be kept on our Northern Frontier."

#### MARRIAGE DOWRIES IN INDIA.

One of the Madras papers has received from a correspondent some curious details of the market value of *degreedars* of Universities as husbands:—

Mr. Runganatha Moodeliar, in an address read at Patcheappa's Hall, during the anniversary of the girls' schools of the Maharajah of Vizianagaram, strongly condemned the folly of jewellery. I am no less averse to the evil, and used to lecture in private circles against its ruinous consequences, and I wrote a letter to the *Madras Times* some time ago condemning the evil, and urging the Government to impose prohibitory tax on jewel-making, which destroys so much treasure of the Government, and keeps it from its legitimate object of currency. It is calculated that the country thus loses no less than five million pounds annually, productive of immense hardships to the people, from growing scarcity and from growing poverty. Moreover, it adds to the insecurity of the wearers, inviting murders, and other crimes. Without speaking about the mischievous consequences of the evil on principles of political economy, I would speak about the causes and remedies to remove that evil. Mr. Runganatha Moodeliar says that the folly arises from the ignorance of the females, and that female education will be an effective panacea. He is mistaken in this. It is the ignorant classes that are simple in this respect. The more educated the more extravagant the people grow in jewellery. The only exception is with regard to those females, like some native Christians, who adopt semi-Anglo-Indian fashions and costumes, and who are comparatively not much addicted to the evil. Even in educated females, the evil is not so much due to the females themselves, but to the growing perversion of taste of our University graduates and under-graduates.

Among the natives of this country, as is the case everywhere, males and females consult the tastes and approval of the opposite sex in their personal adornments. Now, as a matter of fact, the tastes of our young graduates has so much degenerated that young girls are forced to suit themselves to the demand. In marriage transactions, the object of an enlightened and truly learned young man is to seek a bride of accomplishments, education, character and respectability. Then the condition of jewels to be given to the bride. Before the University system came into existence, there was less bargaining about jewels as the price of marriage. Among Brahmins, on account of the comparative scarcity of marriageable girls, owing to child-marriage and forced widowhood, the bridal parties are more gainers than losers for the sake of brides. But where bridegrooms happen to be graduates or under-graduates, the income of the bridal parties is foregone. They make what is called *Kannigai danam*, i.e., giving girls in marriage to bridegrooms without any consideration. But in some cases, in favour of graduates and under-graduate bridegrooms, the bridal parties spend enormous sums contrary to usage. But among non-Brahmin natives invariably the bridal parties have to spend enormously on marriage; far beyond their means.

The scale seems to run as follows, and shows clearly the inestimable advantage of education in India:—

On an average, a B. A. bridegroom should have a girl with about Rs. 1,500 worth of jewels and upwards. An F. A. should have jewels worth about Rs. 1,000 and upwards with his bride. A Matriculate would not accept a girl who does not put on jewels worth Rs. 500 or Rs. 600 and upwards. I speak from known instances in my own family circle and outside. What must be the hardships and distress of parents who are driven to the necessity of providing their girls with jewels worth Rs. 1,500, 1,000 or 600? It has become the proverb of natives that even a king, if he has five daughters born to him, will become a pauper. As among the Rajputs, whose foolish custom is always to find bridegrooms richer than their daughters, great hardships arise from the difficulty or impossibility of getting them among the people; if parents are not sufficiently rich to give the required jewels great hardships arise. Among Rajputs, the practice leads to the forced virginity of girls, which the parents feel keenly, more than forced widowhood. This is the cause of infanticide. The same amount of misery is felt

when girls cannot get married for this extravagance. A missionary lady who has the welfare of native females at heart, and who is the mother-in-law of two military officers, told me that she could not get her daughters married under the circumstances when each daughter would walk away with hundreds or thousands of rupees worth of jewels, in addition to other expenses connected with the marriage. She told me that at a missionary meeting at Kodikanal several native Christian people complained that the graduates and under-graduate bridegrooms demand enormous jewels for their brides. On account of the ruinous demand, they have to choose between the two alternatives, of buying costly jewels far beyond their means, and of reducing themselves to poverty and indebtedness, or of keeping their daughters in forced virginity. I know of even pious native clergymen and their virtuous daughters, though rising far above the vanity and pomp of jewels and other artificial ornaments, being forced to be extravagant far beyond their means, and being reduced to a state of indebtedness in consequence. Then what must be the extent of the evil with other people? Girls, however accomplished, virtuous, educated, and enlightened, have no charms without jewellery, with the young graduates and under-graduates, who would prefer any other woman if she were loaded with jewels.

So we arrive at the uncharitable conclusion, that learning is not followed by the Madras under-graduate for its own sake alone, or even for posts in Government employ. It is as a means to matrimony that the honours of the schools are chiefly valuable.

#### MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HUGH GOUGH from the Sealkote District will officiate for Major-General T. E. Gordon in the Rohilkhand District, while the latter is in command of the Allahabad Division. Brigadier-General F. B. Norman will command at Sealkote during Major-General Gough's absence.

COLONEL J. UPPERTON, on completion of the special duty with the Foreign Officers, is posted to Meerut for general duty.

COLONEL PERESFORD LOVETT, C.S.I., R.E., is posted to the charge of the Rawal Pindi Command Military Works.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. P. BROOME, Squadron Commander, 12th Bengal Cavalry, has been appointed second in command of the 18th Bengal Cavalry, vice Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Marsh.

MAJOR CHAPMAN, South Lancashire Regiment, has been appointed A.-D.-C. to Major-General Flood.

COLONEL KNOWLES, now Assistant Adjutant, and Quartermaster-General at home, has been appointed Adjutant-General of the Bombay Army.

CAPTAIN SAWYER, 14th Sikhs, has been appointed Officiating Assistant Quartermaster-General, Intelligence Branch.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL COOK resigns his appointment of Assistant Adjutant-General, Oudh Division, for the purpose of taking up the temporary command of the 14th Sikhs.

THE *Madras Times* is glad to hear, on the best authority, that the recent persistent reports regarding the alleged cowardly behaviour of some of the Madras troops in Burma, especially as regards one regiment, are utterly without foundation. The troops in question had never been in action before. They were suddenly fired into on all sides, and as brave and efficient an officer as there is in the army states that he felt at the time as unhappy as his men. Even then the men did not retire, but were soon to the front again, and ever afterwards always went straight for the enemy. A body of the same regiment out of action—altogether, say, 1,000 yards—did, by a mistaken order, retire some twenty-five to thirty yards, and then marched back to their original position. The 80 per cent. of the officers of the gallant regiment in question who were wounded are doing well.

THE BURDWAN RAJ LIBEL CASE.—A Calcutta paper, in announcing the fact that Mr. Miller, of the Burdwan Raj, is about to prosecute the *Statesman* for libel, adds:—"The sinews of war will, it is presumed, be defrayed by parties deeply interested. The affair promises to be one of the liveliest of the kind that the Anglo-Indian public have had any experience of." In discussing the case the *Civil and Military Gazette* says:—"When the *Statesman* is at issue with any man, it generally begins by calling him a 'fatuous idiot,' and concludes by deploring his 'drivelling imbecility.' To the best of its knowledge and belief, the *Statesman* is then polite and courteous. The Bengal Government knows the weight and worth of the *Statesman's* charges, and, so far, has not given them their instant attention. Mr. Miller, manager of the Burdwan Raj, being less philosophical, however, has done so, and is about to institute a criminal prosecution for libel. It is possible that he believes his character to have been wantonly blackened; but a resident of nearly twenty years' standing ought to know that the *Statesman's* wrath is a thing to be proud of; and that its printed libels are testimonials none the less valuable for being scattered broadcast. A man solemnly cursed by the *Statesman* must have good points."



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**ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.**

MONDAY, MAY 10, 1886.

**THE OPENING CEREMONY.—INDIAN CHIEFS.**

So far as the opening ceremony was concerned the Colonial and Indian Exhibition must be pronounced a great success. Editors and reporters have been trying to exhaust the wealth of language and the brilliancy of metaphor in descriptions of the scene. Certainly the programme, excellently devised, was faithfully carried out, and the highest praise is due to the executive officials for the intelligence, taste and ability with which they planned and perfected so great and difficult an undertaking. The ceremony in all its details was most effective and impres-

sive, and there were, perhaps, few spectators present who ever before beheld so grand a sight—for although the opening of the Exhibition of 1851 was a more gorgeous display in the way of colour and scenic changes, that of the present year had a more thrilling interest and a deeper significance. To the Englishman, and to the stranger within his gates, it had a meaning which could not be misunderstood. It told in unmistakable characters of the present power and of the future illimitable wealth of resource of that Empire of which Queen Victoria holds the sceptre. And let it be hoped that it told, too, of a strength of union between the Mother Country and her Colonies, which, if it has to be tested in some yet distant hour of trial, may verify the boast :—

"Come the three corners of the world in arms,  
And we shall shock them."

That the occasion was taken advantage of to welcome with an outburst of loyal enthusiasm the presence of the Queen was natural enough, although this circumstance has been written of as an unexpected and gratifying surprise! That welcome was a proof that however much Her Majesty's seclusion is regretted, British loyalty is a living force still. It is not a blind idolatry for the regal purple, nor the acceptance of any belief in the divine right of kings, but the expression of a nation's faith in itself. An English monarch should live in the hearts of the people, and that it is easy to do so the enthusiastic greeting on this occasion went far to prove. Listening to the cheers which rang throughout the vast building, as the last strains of the "National Anthem" died away, the Queen-Empress must have felt that their echoes extended farther—that wherever the British flag was flying—in near or distant lands—that feeling of loyalty was the same. And from no part of the Empire would stronger proof of loyalty be forthcoming than from India, in whose ancient classic language a portion of that anthem was sung :—

Ragya—prapālinim  
Saddharma—sālinim  
Tām totā—mālinim  
Pāhīvara !"

It is to be regretted, however, that there were so few representatives of the nobles or peoples of India present! It was understood, when the question of holding an exhibition in which India was to take part was finally settled, that some of the great Chiefs or their sons would visit England, but difficulties stood in the way, and the idea which at first found favour with the Government was abandoned. It is believed that one difficulty was that of expense, owing to the necessity, according to Eastern etiquette, of each Chief bringing with him a large body of retainers; and another difficulty was that of precedence—a matter upon which a Native noble is much more punctilious than even a Spanish grandee. But great as these difficulties no doubt were, they were not altogether insuperable, and much good might have resulted could they have been cleared away. The idea was not a new one. It was mooted twenty-eight years ago, in an able article in the *Calcutta Review* to the following effect :—

"To the Government we would suggest with all humility the adoption of a practice which, recommended as it is by reason and endorsed by history, we cannot but wonder it has so long overlooked. We would recommend that it takes a leaf from the book of Roman policy and practice in dealing with the upper ten thousand of Native Indian society. Native Princes and noblemen and men of independent fortune should be invited, encouraged, urged, we had almost written *forced*, to go to England. They would there behold, in all its majesty, the spectacle of English power and science and refinement. They would there learn the utter worthlessness of Indian prejudice and pride, the utter insignificance of Indian pomp and



pageantry. With opened eyes and awakened understandings they would return humbler, wiser, and better men. They would return to be firmer allies, truer and more active friends, more intelligent citizens, and more loyal subjects. They would return with weakened prejudice and heightened and more sagacious appreciation to teach their subjects, their associates, and their dependents the goodly lesson they had learnt, and to lay the foundation of, and pave the way for, that general awakening and enlightenment of the Indian people which we all so fervently desire."

If this suggestion was possible of being carried out in 1858, when caste and dread of crossing the "dark water" were such powerful obstacles, it must be a simpler matter of arrangement in 1886, when these obstacles hardly exist. When the Queen was proclaimed Empress of India at Delhi in 1877 the Native Chiefs were bidden to the Imperial Assemblage to hear read what to them—pleasantly disguise the fact as we may—was a manifesto of power. Even although the words were words of kindness, they were addressed from the conqueror to the conquered, and this was felt by more than one proud representative of a fallen dynasty, in whom they called up only rankling memories of the past. Such memories would have faded away for ever in the sunshine of the scene on Tuesday last if the Chiefs of India could have been present, and have heard from the lips of the Empress of India herself that the prayer of her heart was for "the strengthening of the bonds of union" between her and them.

## THE COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION.

### PRESS OPINIONS.

THE details of the opening ceremony have been fully given by the daily Press. The journals are of one opinion as to the magnificence of the spectacle, and as to the happy results to be drawn from this "meeting" of Great Britain with her Colonies and India.

Of the scene itself the *Court Journal* says:—

All the resources of regal pageantry were brought into play to give dignity, honour, and effect. What regal pageantry is, is new to many of the present day. The Hall of Heraldry, nestled in the heart of the City, sent forth for this episode all its varied and singular array, kindred to nothing of our modern lives, but punctiliously correct to the past and great times of chivalry. Everything done, said, and worn by the King of Arms and his officers, many and curiously titled, has a significance connected with our country's honour; and those who respect times when the power and strength of the nation were gradually growing and solidifying, till at last the culminating is in what we now behold and enjoy, will suppress the smile, and respect even the maces, the embroideries, the tabards, and mantles, and all the blazonry and gorgeous paraphernalia. The Queen's own entourage was the very fullest and grandest that could be organised for a State procession, and to this were added the tribute of officials of the Colonies, and of India that day decked in its costliest.

All eyes had one centre of attraction, the Queen's throne, a glorious structure indeed; originally it belonged to Runjeet Singh, then became the property of the East India Company, and, when all the glories of that establishment vanished, it merged into the possession of a department of the great British rule. It is a throne of solid gold, on a dais covered with scarlet cloth, richly trimmed with gold. On this also were gold and crimson chairs placed on each side of the throne; while the canopy above it was at once gorgeous and tasteful, being composed of massive bullion trimmings on a scarlet material, on which gems were worked, the whole combining to form curtains, on which was embroidered an Imperial Crown and the monogram of our Empress and Queen. Behind this were state chairs for the Royal and distinguished suite. This was the *point de mire*, which kept the minds of the thousands assured of the fact of the regal character of the proceedings which they had gathered to see and hear, though at last it seemed as if expectation had wearied them out, for a marked solemnity settled on the assemblage, and there were occasional moments of absolute silence, which people seemed afraid to disturb, and spoke in whispered or subdued tones.

At length that which outside the Hall was doubtless loud ringing cheering came in subdued tones to the anxiously-expectant throng, and then more suddenly than could have been expected the Queen stood before them; and the thousands impulsively uprose—an imposing and animated spectacle. "God Save the Queen" was sung and played. Never to us did it seem more impressive, and

on few occasions in the memory of the oldest present has it been so memorable and striking. Sanctioned by the authority of the Queen the second verse was specially for her Indian subjects. This meant a great deal, and every one understood the intent. Then followed three ringing cheers, and one cheer more for "the Union." Again there could be no mistaking the intent. The Queen bowed lowly, bowed again and again. They were thankful bows—they spoke, and said, the Queen from her heart appreciated and was grateful for the loyalty of her people of all lands, and acknowledged the courtesy of those who were foreign and yet, as was observable, joined lustily in the British cheering. Enthusiasm is catching. Our Sovereign must have felt that her life had indeed been worth the living to have enjoyed such a grand and memorable ovation, and to see around her the great gathering of her own family—princes and princesses, her children and children's children, all honoured and happy. This was the supreme event of the day, though what followed was in every respect worthy of the occasion. Song, choruses, pealing organ, poetry, and (not prosaic because highly important) the address and the response, in which the clear, sweet tones of our Sovereign's voice spoke with pleasure of the bond of union which now exists in every portion of her Empire. Not formal words, for all distinctly marked the emphasis on "now," and understood the impression on her mind. We saw her son kneel reverently to kiss her hand, and raised tenderly, impulsively, from that respectful attitude to receive a mother's embrace. It was the one touch of nature that made all present kin. Hearts were open, impressionable and sympathetic at that moment, and "Home, sweet home," sweetly sung, was never more touching, never more full of meaning, and tears fell in heartfelt response.

When the Royal procession was passing in front of the Indian Palace on Tuesday, where the native workmen were very picturesquely grouped, a striking incident occurred. An aged man, wearing an Eastern dress, stepped forward before the Queen, and, after bowing deeply in the Oriental fashion, read an address to Her Majesty in Hindustanee. He was the foreman of the workmen, and said to have reached the extreme age of 102 years. The Queen smilingly acknowledged the address, and proceeded onwards to the Albert Hall without further incident.

(*Times*.)

It is no mere collection of the sources and instruments of material strength. It is as the symbol of that moral unity of national sentiment which constitutes a world-wide Empire that the Exhibition appeals most strongly to every subject of the Queen. "The connection of the Colonies and of India with the mother-country," said Lord Rosebery on Saturday, "has been the dream of my life." It has long been the dream of many men besides Lord Rosebery both in England and beyond the seas. The Exhibition may be regarded, in its ideal aspect, as the first step towards the realisation of that dream.

(*Daily News*.)

In an industrial and commercial sense, the Exhibition will make the other parts of the British Empire better known at home. It will be a reintroduction of the children to the mother-country from which they are separated by distance, but not estranged. It has long been felt to be desirable that England and the Colonies should be better known to each other. The ignorance has been chiefly on our side. In every colony, and among the educated classes in India, the news from the British isles is read with interest as great as that felt for their domestic affairs. To the colonist England is still the old home. The names of our statesmen and politicians are almost as familiar in New Zealand and Canada as they are in England. Our political controversies are followed with almost as much zeal for either side; our literary and scientific men have readers and disciples as zealous as at home. The colonist never forgets the old country. It looms large before him wherever he is, and he feels proud to belong, not merely to his own colony, but to the British Empire. It is most desirable that this feeling should be reciprocated at home.

(*Standard*.)

The most home-keeping of Britons had an opportunity judging how rich and how wide in its aspects is the heritage which he is a sharer. If the Indian visitors found in the pomp of the procession something not wholly out of keeping with their traditional ideas of Imperial State, their presence was no small feature in the splendour of the picture presented to our eyes. The "serviceable" outfit of many of our kinsmen from the Antipodes—their broad-brimmed hats and loosely-worn coats—formed rather a complement than a contrast to the magnificence of the costumes worn by our fellow-subjects from India and the adjacent Dependencies of the Crown. Through Oriental archways and fairy-like pavilions, the way led on to quarters where the rough-and-ready appliances for pioneering in the backwoods, or campaigning out in the waste, were laid out for inspection. The incongruity—if incongruity it must be called—is emblematical of the manysidedness of British Rule.

(*Daily Chronicle*.)

Since the days when Ahasuerus, who reigned "from India even unto Ethiopia, over an hundred and seven and twenty provinces, showed the riches of his glorious kingdom and the honour of his

“excellent majesty,” there has been no such display of the wealth and resources of a mighty Empire as that which the Queen inaugurated this morning. Her Majesty was met by representatives of almost as many dependencies as those over which Ahasuerus ruled. A mightier India than that which acknowledged his sovereignty now owns allegiance to the “Great Mother” who rules over an Empire upon which the sun never sets—who not only holds “the gorgeous East in fee,” but commands the affections of millions of English-speaking people and millions more of alien races beyond the Atlantic and the Pacific.



## Official Gazette.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, April 17.)

- CRUMP, Mr. C. G.**, is permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service from Jan. 29.
- McDONELL, Hon. W. F., V.C.**, a judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal is permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service from April 2.
- BIRCH**—In Home Department Notification for “Major W. B. Birch, first assistant superintendent,” read “Lieut.-Colonel W. B. Birch, first assistant superintendent.”
- WIMBERLEY, Mr. R.**, extra assistant superintendent of the 2nd class in Port Blair and the Nicobars, has passed the examination prescribed for junior civil officers employed in those settlements.
- HAMILTON, Rev. W. A.**, chaplain of Kamptee in the Central Provinces, to be chaplain of Gauhati and Shillong in Assam, from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties.
- WILLCOCKS, Rev. J. O'F.**, chaplain of Darjeeling, to be chaplain of Kamptee, from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties.
- NOYES—DALE**—The services of Rev. W. C. Noyes and Rev. T. F. Dale on the Bengal (Lahore) Establishment are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, from the date on which their duties ceased in connection with the recent Camp of Exercise.
- ARMSTRONG, Rev. W. F.**, a junior chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment, to be a senior chaplain, from Feb. 25.
- BELL, Lieut. J. A.**, wing officer and adjutant of the Deoli Irregular Force, is reappointed to be station staff officer at Deoli, from March 16.
- Sr. JOHN, Colonel Sir O. B. C.**, K.C.S.I., resident of the 2nd class, and resident in Cashmere, is appointed to officiate as Governor-General's agent in Baluchistan, from the date of assuming charge, during the absence on furlough of Colonel Sir R. G. Sandeman, K.C.S.I.
- Plowden, Mr. T. J. C.**, resident of the 2nd class, and commissioner of Ajmere, is appointed to officiate as resident in Cashmere, from the date of assuming charge, during such time as Colonel Sir O. B. C. St. John, K.C.S.I., may officiate as agent to the Governor-General in Beluchistan.
- EVAN-SMITH, Colonel C. B.**, C.S.I., additional political agent of the 2nd class, and political agent in Bhurtore and Kerowlee, is appointed to officiate as a resident of the 2nd class, and as resident in Meywar, from the date of assuming charge, vice Mr. T. J. C. Plowden, and until the return from furlough of Colonel C. K. M. Walter.
- HUNTER, Mr. J. R.**, consular agent for the United States of America at Madras, has resumed charge of his office.
- LOWDELL, Surgeon C. G. W.** Lowdell, officiating medical officer 2nd Regiment Central India Horse, is appointed to the medical charge of the Western Malwa Political Agency, in addition to his other duties, from March 9.
- MACINTIRE**—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to reappoint Captain A. H. Macintire, deputy commissioner and district magistrate of Bangalore, to be a justice of the peace within the State of Mysore.
- The following grade promotions among officers of the Accounts Department are notified, with effect from March 22, in consequence of the deputation on special duty of Mr. S. Jacob :—
- Cox, Mr. A. F.**, to officiate as enrolled officer, Class II.
- KEENE, Mr. H. G. H.**, to officiate as enrolled officer, Class IV.
- VANSITTART, Mr. C. G.**, to officiate as enrolled officer, Class V.
- With effect from March 22, in consequence of the departure on privilege leave of Mr. H. S. Groves :—
- BRERETON, Mr. H. J.**, to officiate as enrolled officer, Class IV.
- CHAPMAN, Mr. R. C.**, to officiate as enrolled officer, Class V.
- With effect from March 24, in consequence of the departure on furlough of Mr. R. Logan :—
- HAMILTON, Mr. R. E.**, to officiate as enrolled officer, Class II.
- DOBBIE, Mr. W. H.**, to officiate as enrolled officer, Class III., and Messrs. Brereton, Chapman, and Bhattacharji to officiate in Classes IV., V., and VI. respectively.
- With effect from March 25, in consequence of the replacement of

the services of Mr. Hamnett at the disposal of the Government of Madras :—

**BRANSON, Mr. J. C. E.**, to officiate as enrolled officer, Class III.

#### MILITARY.

**MESURIER, Colonel C. B. Le, R.A.**, to the Brigade Staff of the army, temporarily with the rank of brigadier-general, vice Brigadier-General M. C. Farrington, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras, and during the time Brigadier-General H. C. Wilkinson, C.B., may continue to act on the Divisional Staff of the army, temporarily, dated April 6.

The following extract, paragraphs 1 and 2 from a letter from the Secretary of State for India, is published for general information :—

“The undermentioned probationers for the Indian Medical Service, having completed a course of instruction at the Army Medical School, and being reported qualified, have been appointed surgeons on the Bengal Establishment, their commissions as such bearing date Oct. 1, 1885 :—Messrs. H. R. Woolbert, G. H. Baker, T. Grainger, M.D., J. R. Adie, A. C. Younan, A. W. Alcock, A. R. Edwards, and J. Mr. Cadell. They will be allowed to count as service for pensions the period of their residence at the Army Medical School, from Oct. 1, 1885, to Feb. 1, 1886, inclusive.

**WOODS, Lieut. A. E.**, Northamptonshire Regiment, officiating wing officer 11th Madras Infantry, on probation, to be wing officer 1st Sikh infantry, on probation, dated March 17.

**CUNLIFFE, Lieut. E. W.**, Bengal S.C., to be adjutant 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice Captain F. R. Begbie, who has resigned that appointment, dated March 31.

**OLIVER, Lieut. L. G.**, 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, to be adjutant Coorg Volunteer Rifle Corps, from March 15.

**ROLLAND, Lieut.-Colonel A. T.**, Madras S.C., to be colonel in the army, from April 4.

**WOODHOUSE, Captain H. O.**, Bengal Staff Corps, to be major, from April 10.

Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Nov. 10, 1881, the names of the following officers are moved up on the Indian Gradation List :—

**CURETON, Lieut.-General C.**, C.B., Bengal S.C., is placed on the list of generals, in consequence of the transfer to the unemployed supernumerary list of General Sir N. B. Chamberlain, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., Bengal Infantry, from Feb. 3.

**BURN, Colonel J.**, Bengal S.C., is placed on the list of major-generals, in consequence of the promotion of Major-General G. R. S. Burrows, Bombay Infantry, to the rank of lieutenant-general on Feb. 3.

**DANDRIDGE, Colonel E.**, Bengal S.C., is placed on the list of major-generals, in consequence of the transfer to the unemployed supernumerary list of Major-General J. N. Young, Bengal S.C., on Feb. 4.

**GORDON, Colonel T. E.**, C.B., C.S.I., Bengal Staff Corps, is placed on the list of major-generals, in consequence of the transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List of Major-General C. Lyons-Montgomery, Bengal Staff Corps, on Feb. 5.

**BANNERMAN, Colonel W.**, Bombay S.C., is placed on the list of major-generals, in consequence of the transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List of Major-General W. Gordon, C.I.E., Bengal Staff Corps, on Feb. 10.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India :—

**BORRADAILE, Lieut. H. B.**, King's Own Borderers, wing officer 32nd Bengal Infantry (Pioneers), from Nov. 19, 1884.

**FISHER, Lieut. J.**, Norfolk Regiment, officiating wing officer 2nd Goorkha Regiment, from Dec. 10, 1884.

The following correction in G.G.O. No. 9, dated March 19 :—

**CREAGH, Captain B. P.**, Sept. 24, not 30.

**EDWARDS, Captain W. M.**, Oct. 1, not 8.

**BEAN, Captain M.**, H.M.'s Indian Marine, is appointed to be assistant port officer, Bombay, from April 9.

**CHANNER, Lieut. A.**, R.N., assistant surveyor, 1st class, marine survey of India, to officiate as surveyor in charge, marine survey of India, during the absence of Commander Carpenter on leave.

**MALLET**—The services of Mr. R. T. Mallet, chief engineer, State Railways, are replaced at the disposal of the Director-General of Railways, from March 16.

**BIERNACKI, Mr. K.**, locomotive candidate, is appointed, on probation, to the superior revenue establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department, in Class IV., from March 1.

**CORBETT, Major F. V.**, R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as a superintending engineer, with temporary rank, in the 3rd class, during the absence on furlough of Major F. J. Home, R.E.

**BROWN, Colonel F. D. M.**, V.C., S.C., executive engineer, 1st grade, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as a superintending engineer during the absence on privilege leave of Lieut.-Colonel E. Swetenham, S.C.

**CHADBURN, Mr. C. F.**, is appointed to the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, in Class III., from Jan. 1, 1885.

**SHAW, Mr. A. E.**, assistant superintendent, 4th grade, Indian Telegraph Department, is permitted to retire from the service, from Feb. 12.

**M'FLEISCHER, Mr.**, assistant superintendent, 1st grade, Indian Telegraph Department, is permitted to retire from the service, from Jan. 6.

#### FURLONGS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

JOHNSTONE, Colonel J., C.S.I., Infantry, deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, officiating 1st grade, Assam (m.c.), for one year.  
 TAYLOR, Lieut.-Colonel A. Fitz W., Bengal S.C. (m.c.), for one year.  
 TAYLOR, Sub-Conductor P. F., supervisor, 2nd grade, P.W. Department, Punjab (m.c.), for one year.  
 BOILEAU, Captain L. M., Bengal S.C. (p.a.), for six months, in extension.  
 YOUNG, Captain C. W., Bengal S.C. (m.c.), for 136 days, in extension.  
 ST. QUINTIN, Lieut. F. S., Bengal S.C. (p.a.), for 138 days, in extension.  
 TREVOR, Lieut. H., Bengal S.C. (m.c.), for six months, in extension.  
 REID, Surgeon-Major R. (m.c.), for six months, in extension.  
 CARPENTER, Commander A., R.N., in charge of the Marine Survey of India, four months' leave out of India (p.a.).  
 FRASE, Mr. O. L., 2nd assistant to the superintendent, Indian Museum, privilege leave for three months, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head Quarters, Simla, April 9.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

WESTON, Captain A., 6th Dragoon Guards, to be station staff officer, vice Captain A. L. Pennington, proceeding to England on leave, dated Feb. 3.  
 BELL-BIVAR, Lieut. H. S., Munster Fusiliers, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating squadron officer 11th Bengal Lancers, on probation, dated March 13.  
 ROSS, Lieut. C. E., Cheshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 7th Bengal Infantry, on probation, dated March 10.  
 WYNCH, Lieut. F. J. H., Middlesex Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 10th Bengal Infantry, on probation, dated March 11.  
 MONTAGU, Lieut. A. H., Suffolk Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 21st Punjab Infantry, on probation, dated March 16.  
 WAKE, Lieut. E. St. A., Liverpool Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be wing officer 39th Bengal Infantry, on probation, dated March 9.  
 GORDON, Brigadier-General J. J. H., C.B., is transferred from the command of the Rawal Pindi Brigade to that of the Eastern Frontier District, vice Hill, vacated on promotion.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following postings:—

HUDSON, Brigadier-General Sir J., K.C.B., to the Rawal Pindi Brigade.  
 WEMYSS, Brigadier-General H. M., C.B., to the Rawal Pindi Brigade, temporarily, vice Hudson, on furlough.  
 BOULDERSON—The Horse Guards having notified that Colonel S. Boulderson, 17th Lancers, will be placed on half pay on April 27, on completion of five years' service as regimental lieutenant-colonel, he is permitted to proceed to England on or after that date.  
 WALLER—The Horse Guards having notified that Major R. Waller, 1st Battalion West Riding Regiment, will be placed on retired pay on May 7, is permitted to proceed to England on or after that date.  
 IND, Captain H. W., Royal Horse Artillery, is qualified for promotion to the rank of major.  
 DAWSON—HELBERT—YATE—Captain H. L. Dawson, Bengal Staff Corps, and Lieut. F. de C. H. Helbert, 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, are detailed to attend the garrison class at Kasauli, and Captain W. G. Yate, 4th Bengal Cavalry, the class at Ranikhet.  
 TODD, Lieut. R. B., 3rd Dragoon Guards, will attend the class at Ranikhet instead of that at Kasauli.

EARLE—It is notified that Lieut. W. H. S. Earle, Royal Artillery, passed in subject (c) and (d), Section 4, Para. 39 (iii.), Queen's Regulations, 1883, at the examination held on Feb. 1 and following days, and that he is qualified for the rank of captain.

LAMPORT, Lieut. W., Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Allahabad to Tounghoo for duty with No. 8 Battery, 1st Brigade, London Division.

With the sanction of Government the following order is confirmed:—  
 BRIND—Rohilcund district order, appointing Major E. A. Brind, deputy assistant adjutant-general, to officiate as deputy assistant quartermaster-general of the district from Feb. 21, vice Gwatkin, transferred temporarily to the Gwalior district.

DAVIDSON, Lieutenant W. L., officiating wing officer on probation, 8th Bengal Infantry, to be officiating squadron officer 1st Bengal Cavalry, on probation.

FIELD, Lieutenant C. W., supernumerary on the establishment 29th Punjab Infantry, to be wing officer 1st Bengal Infantry on probation, vice Loch, seconded for employment with the Burma police levy.

AMESBURY, Lieutenant F. C. D., supernumerary on the establishment 29th Punjab Infantry, to be wing officer 3rd Bengal Infantry on probation, vice Mardall, appointed to the 17th Bengal Cavalry.

WOLSELEY, Deputy Surgeon-General E., M.D., to the administrative medical charge of the Meerut division, vice Deputy Surgeon-General W. M. Webb, returned to England, on expiry of his tour of foreign service.

DYCE—With the sanction of Government, Major G. H. C. Dyce, 21st Punjab Infantry, is appointed to officiate as deputy assistant adjutant-general, Presidency district, from March 12, vice Captain V. A. Schalch, employed in Burma.

BERTIE CLAY, Lieut. N. S., R.A., is directed to proceed from Fort William to Burma for duty with No. 6 Battery 1st Brigade, Southern division.

COXHEAD, Lieut. T. L., R.A., is directed to proceed from Ferozepore to Burma, for duty with No. 8 Battery 1st Brigade, London division.

(Head-Quarters, Simla, April 12.)

BRASIER-CREAGH, Lieut. G. P., East Surrey Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal S.C., to be officiating squadron officer 3rd Bengal Cavalry, on probation, dated March 20.

BAYLEY, Lieut. S. F., West Riding Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal S.C., to be officiating squadron officer 13th Bengal Lancers, on probation, dated March 25.

JUSTICE, Lieut. C. Le G., wing officer, to be adjutant 13th Bengal Infantry, vice Fairbrother, vacated on promotion, dated Feb. 28.

WEBSTER, Lieut. T., Scottish Rifles, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 14th Sikhs, on probation, dated March 23.

CHEYNE, Lieut. C., supernumerary on the Establishment, 14th Sikhs, to be wing officer 24th Punjab Infantry, vice Gastrell, seconded for employment with the Burma Police Levy.

OMMANNEY, Lieut. G. S., wing officer, to be quartermaster 2nd Battalion 1st Goorkhas, dated March 10.

CUSTANCE, Lieut. H. L., wing officer, to be quartermaster 2nd Battalion 2nd Goorkhas, dated March 18.

MOORES—The Horse Guards having notified that Major S. Moores, 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment, will be placed on retired pay on April 11, he is permitted to proceed to England on or after that date.

DICKIE, Captain J. E., R.E., on return from field service, is posted to the Jhansi Division, Military Works.

The undermentioned veterinary officers are posted to station veterinary hospitals as follows:—

CLAYTON, 1st Class Veterinary Surgeon C., to Meerut.

EWING, 1st Class Veterinary Surgeon E., to Umballa.

DWYER, 1st Class Veterinary Surgeon J. C., to Meerut.

WALKER, 1st Class Veterinary Surgeon W., to Rawal Pindi.

EVANS, 1st Class Veterinary Surgeon J. W., to Jubbulpore.

RAYMENT, 1st Class Veterinary Surgeon G. J. R., to Sialkot.

ADAMS, 1st Class Veterinary Surgeon J. P., to Lucknow.

EDWARDS, Veterinary Surgeon J. D., to Barrackpore.

GUNN, Veterinary Surgeon W. D., to Rawal Pindi.

RINGE, Veterinary Surgeon R. H., to Muttra.

DIBBEN, Veterinary Surgeon J. T., to Lucknow.

COOPER, Veterinary Surgeon J., to Peshawur.

BURKE, Veterinary Surgeon R. W., to Cawnpore.

BLENKINSOP, Veterinary Surgeon L. J., to Allahabad.

BRADDELL, Veterinary Surgeon J. A., to Sialkot.

JOSLEN, Veterinary Surgeon F., to Ferozepore.

MAXWELL, Veterinary Surgeon H. M., to Nowgong.

NUTHALL, Veterinary Surgeon C. E., to Meerut.

MARRIOTT, Veterinary Surgeon T., to Jullundur.

PEASE, Veterinary Surgeon H. T., to Umballa.

FOWLER, Veterinary Surgeon G. C. O., to Bareilly.

GOLDNEY—Presidency district order confirmed, appointing Captain T. H. Goldney, B.S.C., deputy assistant adjutant-general 1st Musketry Circle, to officiate as deputy assistant adjutant-general Presidency district, vice Captain L. Denning, ordered to rejoin his regiment, from March 10, as temporary measure.

### FURLONGHS.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

NEISH, Lieut. C. G., 1 Battery, B Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, for three months, on urgent private affairs.

CRUTCHLEY, Lieut. C. L., 6th Dragoon Guards, for six months, on medical certificate.

McDONELL, Captain J. C., 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment, for nine months, on medical certificate.

HUME, Lieut. G. W., 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, for twelve months, on private affairs.

WOODWARD, Lieut. E. M., 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment, for six months, on medical certificate.

GWYNNE, Lieut. J. H., 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

BIRD, Lieut. G. E. W. G., 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment, for nine months, on private affairs.

WHITE, Major G. F., 1st Battalion South Yorkshire Regiment, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

SHAW, Captain G. F., 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

HAINES, Captain G., 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment, to remain in England, on private affairs, from March 15 to Sept. 30.

IMPEY, Lieut. L., Derbyshire Regiment (officiating wing officer on probation 23rd Pioneers), to Calcutta and Allahabad, for six months, from date of availing himself of it, to study the native languages.

MATHIAS, Colonel H. V., Staff Corps, to Cashmere, on private affairs, from April 15 to Oct. 15.

YOUNG, Staff Major G. F., Staff Corps, assistant quartermaster-general, to Cashmere, on private affairs, for six months, from date of availing himself of it.

FERRIS, Lieut.-Colonel J., 7th Bengal Cavalry (Staff Corps), to Cashmere, on private affairs, from April 15 to Oct. 15.

BOILEAU, Lieut. H. E., Cheshire Regiment (squadron officer on probation 5th Bengal Cavalry), to Calcutta and to sea, on medical certificate, from Jan. 25 to March 18.

SNOW, Lieut. R. H. P., Wiltshire Regiment (officiating squadron officer on probation 3rd Bengal Cavalry), to Rawal Pindi, for six months from date of availing himself of it, to study the native languages.

JACKSON, Lieutenant C., 3rd Bengal Cavalry (Staff Corps), to Cashmere, on private affairs, from April 15 to Sept. 15.

BROWNE, Captain G. U., 12th Bengal Cavalry, to Darjeeling, on private affairs, from April 15 to Oct. 15. The first sixty days will be on full staff pay.

HOME, Lieut.-Colonel S. B., to Simla, on private affairs, from April 15 to Oct. 15.

VENOUR, Colonel E., 5th Bengal Light Infantry, to Kumaon, on medical certificate, from April 31 to March 31.

CHESTER, Colonel C. W. R., 25th Punjab Infantry (Staff Corps), to Simla, from March 2, or date of availing himself of it, to Sept. 2, on urgent private affairs.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

REID, Lieutenant-Colonel C. E., for six months, on urgent private affairs.

MATTHEWS, Lieutenant A., R Battery, 2nd Brigade, for six months, on private affairs.

HANDLER, Lieutenant A., O Battery, 3rd Brigade, for six months, on medical certificate.

#### PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette*, April 15.)

The undermentioned candidates are declared to have passed the prescribed examination in Pashtu:—

DIACK, Mr. A. H., assistant commissioner, Higher Standard.

HEATH, Mr. L., executive engineer, Higher Standard.

GRAVES, Captain S. H. P., district superintendent of police, Port Blair, Higher Standard.

BROWNING, Mr. A. R., 4th Punjab Infantry, Higher Standard.

JERMYN, Lieut. T., 2nd Sikhs, Higher Standard.

BIRCH, Mr. F. W., extra assistant commissioner, Higher Standard.

FIELD, Mr. F., extra assistant commissioner, Higher Standard.

EALES, Lieut. C. M., 5th Punjab Infantry, Lower Standard.

SCHOFIELD, Lieut. C., 4th Punjab Infantry, Lower Standard.

REID, Lieut. C. C., 4th Sikhs, Lower Standard.

TAYLOR, Lieut. D. J. O., 6th Punjab Infantry, Lower Standard.

NORMAN, Lieut. W. W., 2nd Punjab Cavalry, Lower Standard.

CHATTERJI, Surgeon F. C., 30th Punjab Infantry, Lower Standard.

DAWSON, Lieut. R. H., 1st Punjab Infantry, Lower Standard.

LEITNER—The services of Dr. G. W. Leitner, principal, Government College, Lahore, is placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Foreign Department.

COOKSON—The Hon. the Lieut.-Governor is pleased to appoint Mr. H. C. Cookson, assistant commissioner, Simla, to be a justice of the peace within and for the territories included in the Government of the Punjab and its dependencies.

HARRIS, Mr. R. L., is appointed to be district judge of the civil district of Lahore, temporarily, vice Mr. E. W. Barker.

BATE, Surgeon T. E. L., civil surgeon, Mooltan, is appointed civil surgeon of Delhi from March 26, vice Surgeon-Major G. C. Ross, proceeding on furlough.

CUNNINGHAM, Surgeon J. A., civil surgeon, is transferred from Gurdaspur to Amritsar, where he relieved Brigade-Surgeon J. C. Penny on March 30.

PENNY, Brigade-Surgeon J. C., civil surgeon, is transferred from Amritsar to Gurdaspur, where he assumed charge of his duties on March 30, relieving Assistant Surgeon Radha Kishen.

PEARSON—In consequence of the retirement of Mr. C. Pearson, M.A., inspector of schools in the 2nd grade of the Graded Staff, from March 21, the following promotion has been made from that date in the Graded Staff of the Educational Department:—

SIME, Mr. J., B.A., in the 3rd grade, at present employed as tutor to H.H. the Maharaja of Patiala, is promoted to the 2nd grade.

Consequent upon the appointment of Mr. Sime at Patiala the following promotions are made from March 21:—

DICK, Mr. R., M.A., inspector of schools officiating in the 2nd grade, is confirmed in that grade.

LEWIS, Mr. T. C., M.A., professor Government College, Lahore, officiating in the 3rd grade, is confirmed in that grade.

#### FURLOUGHS.

CODRINGTON, Lieut. E. W., 3rd Sikh Infantry, is granted leave to Kashmir from April 15 to July 14.

SHAW, Lieut. A. J., Durham Light Infantry, attached to the 2nd Punjab Infantry, on probation, is granted leave to Simla and Murree, from April 15 to Oct. 15, to study the native language.

BEACHCROFT, Mr. F. P., divisional judge, has been granted a further period of six months' leave, on medical certificate, by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India.

GRIFFITH, Rev. H. W., chaplain of Delhi, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months from March 4.

#### NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(*N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, April 17.)

OLLIVANT, Lieut.-Colonel A., junior deputy inspector-general of police, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, has been appointed to officiate as senior deputy inspector-general of police, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, during the absence on deputation of Colonel H. M. Stanley-Clarke.

THOMAS, Lieut.-Colonel W. C. (Volunteer Army), district superintendent of police, 1st grade, Lucknow, has been appointed to officiate as junior deputy inspector-general of police, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, during the deputation of Lieut.-Colonel A. Ollivant.

BOWRING, Lieut. G., 17th Bengal Infantry, has been appointed to officiate as cantonment magistrate, Benares, during the absence on privilege leave of Lieut.-Colonel H. C. Creak.

BARROW, Major F., assistant commissioner, Fyzabad, has been appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner, Sultanpur, during the absence on privilege leave of Major E. E. Grigg.

BOYS, Mr. H. S., deputy commissioner, Lucknow, has been appointed to officiate as commissioner, Lucknow division, from the date of his

assuming charge from Mr. A. H. Harrington, until relieved by Mr. M. A. McConaghey.

SANDERS, Mr. J., assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, to officiate as city magistrate, Lucknow, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. F. W. Wells.

With effect from March 12, the date on which Colonel G. F. I. Graham took charge of the office of district superintendent of police, Etah:—

SMITH, Mr. S., officiating district superintendent of police, old 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment in the old 3rd grade.

THOMAS, Mr. L. H. L., officiating district superintendent of police, old 3rd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment in the old 4th grade.

SHERER, Mr. W. M., officiating district superintendent of police, old 4th grade, to revert to his substantive appointment in the old 5th grade.

CLARKE, Mr. H. S. S., officiating district superintendent of police, old 5th grade, to revert to his substantive appointment in the new 5th grade.

#### FURLOUGHS.

CREAK, Lieut.-Colonel H. C., cantonment magistrate, Benares, has been granted privilege leave for 90 days, from April 15.

GRIGG, Major E. E., deputy commissioner, Sultanpur, has been granted privilege leave for three months, from May 3.

WELLS, Mr. W. F. W., officiating city magistrate, Lucknow, has been granted privilege leave for three months, from May 1.

HOWELL, Mr. M. S., C.I.E., district and sessions judge, Aligarh, has been granted privilege leave for two months and 19 days, from April 18.

#### BRITISH BURMA.

(*British Burma Gazette*, April 3.)

PRENDERGAST, Colonel C. O'L. L., assistant commissioner, is appointed temporarily to the executive charge of the Moulmein Central Jail, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr. F. H. Dobson.

FOX, Mr. C. E., barrister-at-law, assumed charge of his duties as officiating additional recorder on March 27.

The undermentioned assistant-commissioners are appointed to be Justices of the Peace within and for British Burma:—Mr. J. Hewtson, C.S.; Mr. A. E. Hurry, C.S.; Mr. A. T. A. Shaw, C.S.; Mr. W. G. L. Rice, C.S.; and Mr. H. P. Todd Naylor, C.S.

KENNEDY, Mr. F. C., to be a commissioner for the port of Rangoon in succession to Mr. J. Thompson, whose term of office has expired.

MURRY, Mr. R., to be a commissioner for the port of Rangoon in the room of Mr. Paul Koop, who has resigned.

WALKER, Captain G. E., Rangoon Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave of absence from the Corps for three months, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

FRYER, Colonel G. E., officiating deputy commissioner, received charge of the Court and office of the deputy-commissioner of the Thayetmyo, district from Captain F. D. Raikes on the 13th inst.

HURRY, Mr. A. E., C.S., assumed charge of his duties as assistant-commissioner, Henzada, on March 20.

#### ASSAM.

(*Assam Gazette*, April 1.)

HAMILTON, Rev. Walter A., is appointed Government chaplain of Shillong and Gauhati from April 1.

KENCH—Privilege leave for three months is granted to Mr. H. Kench, assistant engineer, 1st grade, from April 5, or subsequent date.

JOHNSTONE, Colonel J., made over charge of the treasury and office of political agent, Malipur, to Major W. F. Trotter on March 30.

DRIBERG, Mr. J. J. S., made over charge of the treasury and office of deputy commissioner, Nowgong, to Mr. A. J. Priunrose, and availed himself of subsidiary leave preparatory to furlough on April 5.

FOWLER, Mr. M. S., assistant conservator of forests, is transferred from the Chanda to the Wardha Forest Division.

McKEE—With reference to the Government of India, Home Department, Notification No. 162 F. of Feb. 26, Mr. J. McKee, deputy conservator of forests, reported his arrival at Nagpur on the forenoon of the 4th inst. Mr. J. McKee is attached to the Direction Division.

MOORE, Mr. H., assistant conservator of forests, attached to the Direction Division, is transferred to the Bhandara Forest Division.

PERKINS, Colonel A., R.E., C.B., A.D.C., chief engineer and secretary to chief commissioner, P.W.D., Central Provinces, made over charge of the current duties of office of chief engineer and secretary to chief commissioner, P.W.D., to Captain J. C. Addison, R.E., assistant secretary to chief commissioner, P.W.D., Central Provinces, on March 31.

WARD, Colonel D., R.E., appointed chief engineer and secretary to chief commissioner, P.W.D., Central Provinces, dated March 26, reported his arrival and assumed charge of the duties of chief engineer and secretary to chief commissioner, P.W.D., Central Provinces, on the forenoon of the date, from Captain J. C. Addison, R.E., assistant secretary to chief commissioner, P.W.D., Central Provinces, in charge

MAJOR WILSON has taken over the duties of Resident at Khatmandu from Colonel Berkeley. All is quiet in Nepal according to our last reports.

**MADRAS.****GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.**

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

**CIVIL.***(Fort St. George Gazette, April 14.)*

- KILGOUR, Lieut.-Colonel F., superintendent of police, 2nd grade, Madras district, to act as deputy inspector-general of police, Southern Range, during the absence on privilege leave of Colonel A. M. Davies, or until further orders.
- SMITH, Mr. E. A., deputy tahsildar, Shevaroy Hills to be sub-registrar of that station.
- ALLISON, Surgeon-Major H., M.D., professor of Hygiene, to act as professor of anatomy, Medical College, in addition to his own duties, as a temporary measure, during the absence of Surgeon-Major O. Sibthorpe on leave, or until further orders.
- WILLIAMS, Rev. A. A., to officiate as chaplain of Ootacamund for three months, or until further orders, without prejudice to his usual two years on the Hills hereafter.
- JONES, Rev. A. J., to act as chaplain of Bellary, during the absence of Rev. A. A. Williams, or until further orders.

**MILITARY.**

- TORRIE, Captain L. J., S.C., sub-assistant commissary-general, 1st class, to be assistant commissary-general, 4th class, sub pro tem.
- MACKINTOSH, Lieut. W. C. H., Staff Corps, sub-assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, to be sub-assistant commissary-general, 1st class, sub pro tem, with effect from Oct. 15, 1885.
- CLARK-KENNEDY, Lieut. A. H., Staff Corps, sub-assistant commissary-general, 1st class, to act as assistant commissary-general, 4th class.
- RIDEOUT, Lieut. F. C. W., Staff Corps, sub-assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, to act as sub-assistant commissary-general, 1st class, with effect from Oct. 15, 1885, vice Captain L. J. Torrie, on furlough.
- SHERARD, Captain R. C. (the late), Staff Corps, assistant commissary-general, 4th class, to act as assistant commissary-general, 3rd class.
- WATSON, Lieut. G. F., Staff Corps, sub-assistant commissary-general, 1st class, to act as assistant commissary-general, 4th class.
- BICH, Lieut. W. H. D., Staff Corps, sub-assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, to act as sub-assistant commissary-general, 1st class, with effect from Jan. 16, vice Major Clark-Kennedy, on furlough.
- KENNEY, Captain E. E., Staff Corps, sub-assistant commissary-general, 1st class, to be assistant commissary-general, 4th class.
- HUTCHINS, Lieut. H. L., Staff Corps, sub-assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, to be sub-assistant commissary-general, 1st class.
- SMITH, Lieut. S. F., Staff Corps, to be sub-assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, on probation, to complete the establishment, with effect from Feb. 14, vice Captain R. C. Sherrard, deceased.
- MACKINTOSH, Lieut. W. C. H., Staff Corps, sub-assistant commissary-general, 1st class, to act as assistant commissary-general, 4th class.
- TENNANT, Lieut. C. C., Staff Corps, sub-assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, on probation, to act as sub-assistant commissary-general, 1st class, with effect from February 14, vice Captain Gompertz, on furlough.
- McINTYRE, Lieutenant H. D., Staff Corps, wing officer 8th Madras Infantry, is permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the Commissariat Department at his own request.
- The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India has permitted the undermentioned officers to return to duty :—
- SHUSTE, Captain A. B., Royal Artillery.
- JACKSON, Lieutenant J., Staff Corps.
- The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—
- FABEO, Brigade Surgeon W. F. de, to be deputy surgeon-general, vice Deputy Surgeon-General Dean, who vacates, dated March 28.
- FARQUHAR—The services of Deputy Surgeon-General W. Farquhar, M.D., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Public Department.

**FURLOUGHS.**

- SWEET, Mr. H. E., assistant superintendent of police, Vizagapatam, furlough to Europe for one year, from May 10.
- HARRIS, Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. B., Staff Corps, superintendent of police, Vizagapatam, is granted furlough (m.c.) out of India for one year, with twenty days' subsidiary leave.
- THOMAS, Surgeon-Major J. B., district and sanitary officer, Kistna (p.a.), for one year and 95 days.
- The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India :—
- SWANTON, Colonel N., S.C., six months (m.c.).
- MAGUIRE, Lieut. C. M., S.C., four days (p.a.), and six months (u.p.a.), without pay.

*(Head-Quarters, Ootacamund, April 15.)*

- The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed in Hindustani according to the tests specified opposite their names :—
- VANS-AGNEW, Lieut. J., South Lancashire Regiment, probationer, Staff Corps, Higher Standard.
- THOMAS, Lieut. F. H. S., Royal Warwickshire Regiment, probationer, Staff Corps.

- FFRENCH, Lieut. T., Wiltshire Regiment, probationer, S.C., Lower Standard.
- WARNER, Lieut. R. H. L., 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, Lower Standard.
- WRIGHT, Lieut. E. G., 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, Lower Standard.
- LAWLESS, Lieut. S. E. G., Royal Horse Artillery, Lower Standard.
- HANKINS, 2nd Grade Assistant Apothecary R. F. H., Sub-Medical Department, Lower Standard.
- COTTER, Captain E. W., Royal Engineers, Lower Standard.
- CLARK, Lieut. C. W., Royal Artillery, Lower Standard.
- BARRY, Lieut. J. F., 4th Hussars, probationer, Staff Corps, Lower Standard.
- DITMAS, Lieut. A. R., Royal West Surrey Regiment, probationer, Staff Corps, Lower Standard.
- LAWSON, Veterinary Surgeon E. J., Army Veterinary Department, Lower Standard.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

- HOFF, Surgeon J., to the officiating medical charge of the 15th Regiment Madras Infantry.
- BURTON, Surgeon J. A., to the officiating medical charge of the 22nd Regiment Madras Infantry.
- CHAPMAN, Lieut.-Colonel R. T., wing commander 32nd Regiment Madras Infantry, is appointed to officiate as instructor in army signalling during the absence of Lieut.-Colonel Begbie, on furlough to England.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following postings :—

- JONES, Captain J. H., 30th Regiment Madras Infantry, wing officer 2nd Regiment Madras Infantry, to be attached to the regiment.
- MACKENZIE, Brigade-Surgeon J., M.D., doing general duty Eastern district, to do general duty Bangalore division and Ceded districts.
- The following orders are confirmed :—
- FORDE—By the officer commanding Royal Artillery, British Burma division, appointing Lieut. L. Forde, Q. Battery, 1st Brigade, acting adjutant, Royal Artillery, Rangoon, from Feb. 5.
- JOHNSON—By the General Officer commanding Bangalore division, appointing, as a temporary measure, Colonel A. A. Johnson, Staff Corps, aide-de-camp to Major-General Hugh Rowlands, V.C., C.B., from March 16, vice Captain Weallens, relieved.
- HARVEY—By Major-General W. A. Gib, C.A., commanding Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, appointing Lieut. J. E. Harvey, R.A., to act as aide-de-camp, from March 21.

**FURLOUGHS.**

The undermentioned officers and warrant officer have leave of absence :—

- OGLIVIE, Lieut.-Colonel H. R., from April 15, for 182 days, on private affairs.
- MOFFAT, Major H. B., South Wales Borderers, garrison instructor Bangalore, 60 days' privilege leave, from March 25.
- THEOBALD, 1st Grade Assistant Apothecary E. J., for 90 days, on medical certificate.
- The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—
- HEATHER, Surgeon-Major D. C. W., for six months, on medical certificate.

**BOMBAY.****GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.**

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

**CIVIL.***(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, April 16)*

With the sanction of Government the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

- ADAM, Lieut.-Colonel F. J. S., S.C., deputy quartermaster-general, to officiate as quartermaster-general, vice Brigadier-General Gillespie, C.B., appointed to the Divisional Staff.
- WATLING, Major J. T., S.C., assistant quartermaster-general, Bombay district, to officiate as deputy quartermaster-general, vice Lieut.-Colonel Adam, appointed to officiate as quartermaster-general.
- BAYLY, Captain A. W. L., S.C., deputy assistant quartermaster-general, Bombay district, to officiate as assistant quartermaster-general, Bombay district, vice Major Watling, appointed to officiate as deputy quartermaster-general.
- BENNETT, Lieut. H. V., 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, to officiate as aide-de-camp to Brigadier-General R. R. Gillespie, C.B., commanding Mhow Division, from March 25.
- RAITT, Lieut. H. G. B., officiating wing officer 21st Bombay Infantry, to officiate as wing officer 7th Bombay Infantry, on probation.
- HENDERSON, Lieut. T. H., officiating wing officer 24th Bombay Infantry, to officiate as wing officer on probation.
- BROWN, Lieut. C. A., officiating wing officer 8th Bombay Infantry, to be wing officer.
- BESHAM, Lieut. R. M., officiating wing officer 8th Bombay Infantry, to be wing officer.
- CARNEGIE, Lieut. C. G., officiating wing officer 21st Bombay Infantry, to officiate as wing officer on probation 23rd Bombay Infantry.
- BURKE, Surgeon W. H., M.S., placed on general duty, Sind, is transferred to general duty, Poona Circle.



## FURLOUGHS.

H.E. the Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to grant the undermentioned officers leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

HUME, Lieut. G. W., 2nd Gloster Regiment, for twelve months, on private affairs.  
BARKLEY, Captain C. W. H. G., 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, for six months, on urgent private affairs.  
LEDDELL, Captain A. F., R.H.A. (G.B.), from March 1 to June 10, in England, in extension, on medical certificate.  
HICKS, Captain W. J., R.A., 5-1 Western Division, from April 23 to June 22, to Cashmere, on private affairs.  
BETHELL, Lieut. H. A. (E 2), from April 13 to July 12, to Ootacamund, on private affairs.  
CONNELL, Captain M. C., 2nd Gloster Regiment (Commandant Purundhur Sanitarium), to study native languages from April 18 to May 3.  
VIDAL, Lieut. L. H., 29th Bombay Infantry (S.C.), in India for six months, from date of departure, on private affairs.

(Bombay Government Gazette, April 22.)

SARJANT, Mr. S. J., to be lieutenant Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.  
HUNTER, Captain W. S. D., Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps, to officiate as commandant during the absence of Major A. McHinch on leave.  
MILVAIN, Mr. C. E., to be lieutenant Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.  
KNOWLES—The appointment of Brigadier-General C. B. Knowles, C.B., as adjutant-general Bombay Army, announced in General Order, dated 13th inst., to have effect from 16th idem.  
BETHAM, Lieutenant R. M., of the 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, officiating wing officer 8th Bombay Infantry, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps from Feb. 15, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.  
CAVE, Lieut. H. C. E., Staff Corps, 17th Bombay Infantry, is appointed sub assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, on probation, from March 29.  
BROWN, Lieut. C. A., 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, officiating wing officer 8th Bombay Infantry, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps from April 7th, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.  
The undermentioned officers of the Medical Staff are brought on the strength of H.M.'s British Forces in the Bombay command, with effect from the dates specified:—Surgeon R. D. Hodson, April 11; and Surgeon W. O. Wolseley, Surgeon P. M. Ellis, Surgeon A. Harding, April 13.

## FURLOUGHS.

STEVENSON, Captain F., Staff Corps, wing officer 19th Bombay Infantry, deputy assistant adjutant and quartermaster-general, Suakin, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on private affairs, with the necessary subsidiary leave.  
WAY, Lieut. H. E. C., Staff Corps, wing officer 13th Bombay Infantry, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on private affairs, with the necessary subsidiary leave.  
WARD, Surgeon G. J., I.M.S., in medical charge 5th Bombay Infantry, is allowed furlough to Europe for 182 days (m.c.), with the necessary subsidiary leave.  
ROUPELL, Captain G. C. K. P., East Yorkshire Regiment, deputy-assistant adjutant-general, Bombay district, is allowed furlough to Europe for six months (m.c.), with the necessary subsidiary leave.  
MONKS, Surgeon C., I.M.S., 4th Regiment Bombay Infantry (acting civil surgeon, Aden), is allowed furlough to Europe for six months (m.c.), with the necessary subsidiary leave.  
DRUMMOND, Colonel J. H., Staff Corps, commandant 22nd Regiment Bombay Infantry, is allowed furlough to Europe for six months on private affairs, with the necessary subsidiary leave.  
MACONACHIE, Surgeon-Major G. A., M.D., Indian Medical Service, presidency surgeon, 1st district, is allowed furlough to Europe for six months on private affairs, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

## H O M E.

## BIRTHS.

HEBBERT—May 3, at the residence of her mother, Normanholt, Dorking, the wife of H. L. Hebbert, P.W.D., Punjab, India, of a son.  
MACDONALD—May 3, at 56, Oxford-terrace, Hyde Park, the wife of John Macdonald, Bubnowlie, Tirhoot, of a son.  
PARSONS—May 2, at 53, Cambridge-terrace, Hyde Park, the wife of Captain L. W. Parsons, R.A., of a daughter.  
WILSON—April 28, at 2, Talbot-road, W., the wife of G. H. D. Wilson, Bombay Civil Service, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

DOWN—PARTINGTON—May 5, at the Chapel of the British Embassy, Paris, Augustus Thornton Down, Captain R.M.A., to Edith, second daughter of the late W. H. Partington, Esq., of Pembroke-square, and of Merklands, Perthshire.  
GODDARD—SKELTON—May 5, at St. John's Church, Wemby, Charles Ernest Goddard, L.R.C.P., Lond., M.R.C.S., Eng., A.K.C., Lond., second son of the late Lieut. Colonel Goddard, H.M.'s Indian Army, of Kilburn, to Eleanor Lucy (Nelly), eldest daughter of Samuel Skelton, Esq., of Wemby Orchard, Middlesex.

GRAHAM—SHUM—May 3, at St. Francisco d'Aiss, Lieut. Colonel L. L. Graham to Annie Collingwood, fourth daughter of Captain Shum, late of H.M.'s 37th Regiment and Northumberland Hussars.

SCHUMACHER—WOODFALL—May 3, in Mülhausen, Elsass, Gottfried Schumacher to Hilda Jane, youngest daughter of the late Colonel Charles Woodfall, M.N.I.

## DEATHS.

BOND—May 5, at Sunderland, Eva Florence, youngest daughter of Colonel H. Bond, Royal Artillery, aged 5.  
CLEGG—May 2, at Horsley Hall, Eccleshall, Staffordshire, Lieut. John Hodworth Clegg, 2nd Battalion Border Regiment, only son of the Rev. John Clegg, of Horsley Hall, aged 21.  
DURRANT—May 1, at Mentone, France, Harriette, the beloved wife of the Rev. G. B. Durrant, C.M.S., Lucknow, India.

## INDIAN.

## BIRTHS.

ANGELO—April 12, at Pachmarhi, C.P., the wife of Lieut. G. L. Angelo, 26rd Regiment, W.L.I., Mandalay, Burmah, of a daughter.  
AITKEN—April 22, at Gwalia Tank-road, the wife of Mr. E. H. Aitken, of a daughter.  
BADGLEY—April 15, at Calcutta, the wife of Lieut. Colonel W. F. Badgley, Survey of India, of a daughter.  
CHEW—April 11, at Entally, the wife of Captain E. Chew, I.G.S.N. Company's steamer *Lucknow*, of a son.  
DAWSON—April 16, at Dacca, the wife of H. Dawson, D.S. Police, of a daughter.  
HACKETT—April 18, at Mecan Meer, the wife of Major C. Hackett, 5th Fusiliers, of a son.  
HUMPHRIES—At Entally, the wife of W. Humphries, East-Indian Railway, of a daughter.  
LAWRENCE—April 9, at Simla, the wife of W. R. Lawrence, B.C.S., of a son.  
NOEL—April 14, at Meerut, the wife of Captain the Hon. E. Noel, Rifle Brigade, of a son.  
SALE—April 17, at Dadur, the wife of E. D. Sale, Salt Department, of a son.  
TOWNLEY—April 15, at Simla, the wife of G. Townley, of a son.  
WALMSLEY—April 16, at Kurnool, the wife of J. W. Walmsley, Inspector of Police, of a son.  
WINTLE—April 15, at Bankipore, the wife of Charles W. Wintle, Esq., Assistant District Superintendent of Police, of a son.  
WHITE—April 13, at Cachar, the wife of R. White, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

CARGILL—ATHERLEY—April 17, at Madras, T. U. Cargill, of Coolie-coosie, Assam, son of the late W. Cargill, Esq., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, to Eva Markina, daughter of General Atherley, late Colonel 92nd Highlanders.  
DILLON—HAYES—At Madras, Surgeon H. V. MacMahon Dillon, Army Medical Staff, son of P. W. Dillon, M.D., ex-Surgeon R. N. Ennis, Ireland, to E. M. Mary (Nellie), daughter of J. Hayes, Acacia Lodge, Kinsale, Ireland.  
FREYVOGEL—WRIGHT—April 17, at the Mission Church, Girgaum, Ernest Edward Freyvogel, Basel, Switzerland, to Nina Gregory, daughter of Edward Wright, Esq., late of Adelaide, South Australia.  
TURNER—STEINER—April 15, at the Mission Church, Girgaum, Charles Agnew Turner (Barrister-at-Law), to Julie, youngest daughter of Jacob Steiner, of Winterthur, Switzerland.

## DEATHS.

ANDREWS—April 13, at Calcutta, Katherine Maude, infant daughter of S. J. and Amy Andrews.  
BOLITHO—March 11, in London, Agnes London, only child of Major O. G. Bolitho, 3rd Dragoon Guards, aged six years.  
DAY—April 11, at Mozufferpore, John George (Jackie), child of Charles and Alice Day, aged 13 months.  
FOORD—April 22, at Bombay, suddenly, Brig.-General H. H. Foord, of the Madras Staff Corps.  
HARRISON—April 12, at Darjeeling, F. Thornhill (Lily), wife of R. Harrison, aged 31 years.  
HOLTHAM—April 17, at Bombay, Eleanor Mildred, child of Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Holtham, aged one year.  
FIDO—April 16, at Mazagon, John Fido (senior), late of the Bombay Mint, aged 68 years.  
SANDES—April 9, at Secunderabad, Ralph St. Clair, twin son of Captain C. Sandes, A.P.D., aged 5 months.  
SMITH—April 18, at Allahabad, H. S. Smith, M.B., T.C.D., Civil Surgeon.  
STACK—April 14, at Lahore, W. G. Stack, Bengal Civil Service.  
STUART—April 22, at the General Post Office Buildings, Bombay, from pneumonia, Emmeline (Linnie) Antoinette, third daughter of C. A. Stuart, Presidency Postmaster.  
WILSON—April 17, at Calcutta, Grace, widow of Captain J. F. Wilson, formerly of the Madras Army.

The *Darjeeling News* states that recruiting for the new Goorkah battalions has been so very successful in the Darjeeling district that it has been decided to establish a permanent recruiting depot there, and negotiations are pending for the acquisition of land on which to construct permanent barracks.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.

HOME.—May 5, Peshawur (s), Bombay.—8, Clan Grant (s), Calcutta.  
 BOMBAY.—May 2, Victoria (s), Liverpool.—4, Malwa (s), London.  
 7, Sumatra (s), Colombo.  
 CALCUTTA.—May 8, Persia (s), Liverpool.—9, Maroonga (s).  
 MADRAS.—May 2, Clan Macpherson (s), Clyde.

## DEPARTURES.

HOME.—May 5, Cathay (s), Bombay; Coromandel (s), Calcutta;  
 Kirby Hall (s), Kurrachee.—8, Clan Macgregor (s), Bombay; Hesperia  
 (s), Calcutta.  
 BOMBAY.—May 4, Cambodia (s).—7, Kashgar (s), Hong Kong.  
 CALCUTTA.—May 3, Lalookdar, London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's  
 steamers:—

S.s. *Surat*, from London, May 12; s.s. *Assam*, from Venice, May 20;  
 from Brindisi, May 24.

For Bombay: Colonel Alexander, Miss Hamilton, Mr. H. C. Davidson.  
 From Brindisi: Mrs. H. F. Aston, Colonel C. J. Smith, Colonel  
 and Mrs. Gure.

For Alexandria: From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, Miss Crane.  
 For Malta: Mrs. Jane Heath, Mrs. Scott and friend, Mr. C. W.  
 Sykes.

S.s. *Bengal*, from London, May 19; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, May  
 27; from Brindisi, May 31.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Thompson, Mr. G. K. Watts.  
 From Brindisi: Mr. E. C. Johnson, Mr. W. L. Sanderson, Mr. Davies,  
 Mr. J. McClintock.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Anderson, Dr. R. C. Chandra, Mr. C. J. Davies,  
 Mr. J. L. Fendall, Mr. R. H. Chubb.

S.s. *Peshawur*, from London, May 26; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice,  
 June 3; from Brindisi, June 7.

For Bombay: Mrs. E. Rose, Mr. R. B. Thomson, Mrs. Thomson, Mrs.  
 Goodman. From Brindisi: Mr. Ewbank, Mr. R. G. Broadwood, Mr.  
 Reinold, Colonel A. M. Rawlins, Mr. T. H. S. Biddulph.

S.s. *Siam*, from London, June 2; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, June 10;  
 from Brindisi, June 14.

For Bombay: Mr. A. C. Walsh, Mr. McDermott. From Brindisi:  
 Mr. H. Kench, Mr. C. E. Brasier, Mr. H. Russell, Mr. Wilkinson, Mr.  
 W. S. Meyer, Surgeon-General Bruce, Mr. H. S. Hutchinson, Colonel  
 Havelock.

S.s. *Bokhara*, from London, June 9; s.s. *Nizam*, from Venice, June 17;  
 from Brindisi, June 21.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Graves. From Brindisi: Capt. E.  
 Nicholls.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Lalpoora*, to sail May 5.

For Kurrachee: Mrs. Etheridge, Mrs. Le Marchand, Mr. Fred Bates,  
 Capt. Carey.

For Bombay: Mrs. Rawle, Mr. Frank Whitfield, Mrs. Hughes, Mr.  
 T. E. Dohie, Mr. A. Field, Mr. J. J. Pouton, Mr. A. J. Macleod, Mr.  
 H. Bioletto, Mr. D. Barr.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Manora*, to sail May 12.

For Calcutta: Rev. W. G. Brockway, Mr. H. C. Prance, Miss Gray.

For Colombo: Miss F. E. Dobson, Mr. C. R. Porter.

For Madras: Mr. John S. Trelawny.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Navarino*, to sail May 26.

For Calcutta: Mrs. and Miss Crook, Mr. J. Gleaves, Mr. J. Kyland.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Nuddea*, to sail June 9.

For Madras: Mr. Charles Kough, Miss Minnie Smith.

## Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. *Clan Monroe*, sailed May 6.

For Madras: Mr. L. C. Bell.

Per s.s. *Clan Macgregor*, sailed May 8.

For Bombay: Miss Fuller, Miss Lawson, Colonel Morse, Mr. and  
 Mrs. John Baines, Mr. Joseph Tweedale, Mr. Cornelius Wilkinson.

Per s.s. *Clan Drummond*, to sail May 22.

For Colombo: Mr. G. H. Symonds, Mr. J. K. Symonds.

For Calcutta: Mr. R. H. W. Jones, Mrs. H. G. Stuart, Miss Stuart,  
 Miss Mary Stuart and children.

Per s.s. *Clan Macarthur*, for London, left Colombo, April 24.

From Calcutta: Mrs. Downes and child, Mrs. Lewis and four children,  
 Mr. Williamson, Mrs. Sabow and child, Mr. Collingwood, Mrs.  
 Collingwood, three children and two ayahs, Mr. Logan, Miss Milman,  
 Mrs. Beresford and family, Mr. Duncan, Colonel Hutton, Mr. Richmond.

From Madras: Rev. Mr. Howland, Mrs. Howland, Master William

Howland, Misses Mary and Leila Howland, Mr. St. John Hewitt, Mrs.  
 Hewitt and two children, Mrs. S. B. Capron, Mrs. Cox and child, Mr.  
 E. H. Ronaldson, Mrs. Ronaldson, children and nurse, Mr. and Mrs.  
 Andreac, Colonel and Mrs. Orr.

Per s.s. *Clan Grant*, for London, passed Malta, April 30.

From Calcutta: Mrs. Kennedy and three children, Colonel Taylor,  
 Mrs. Taylor, Miss Rands, Capt. Dowker, Mr. and Mrs. Maries and two  
 children, Capt. Pulsford.

From Madras: Mrs. E. F. Hobusch, Mrs. Hobusch and child, Mr. H.  
 Irwin Durham, Mr. E. E. Broughton, Mr. E. C. Bairlien, Mr. A. T.  
 Whale.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. *Gwalior*, Capt. C. Gadd, April 19.

From Venice: Lieut.-Colonel Brereton, Mr. Todhunter.

From Brindisi: Mr. C. H. Moberley, Mr. Benton, Mr. and Mrs. J.  
 Bird, Mr. H. T. Ommamey, Mr. D. Comins.

From London: Colonel Repton, Mrs. Eitch and two children, Rev.  
 J. W. Hall, Mr. R. N. Burn, Mr. and Mrs. Fowle, Surgeon F. J. Burke,  
 Surgeon J. Armstrong, Surgeon M. O. C. Dowry, Surgeon F. B. Tucker,  
 Surgeon Dempsey, Capt. Golightly, Mr. T. Collins, Mr. C. Petch, Mr.  
 M. Cox, Mr. James Macdonald, Mr. John Cheetham.

From Gibraltar: Surgeon James.

From Aden: Lieut. H. Acton, Capt. Edwards, I.M.

At MARSEILLES, per P. and O. s.s. *Chusan*, Capt. Wyatt, May 2

From Calcutta: Major McGregor, Mr. S. Harraden, Mrs. Short and  
 two daughters, Mr. Mulet, Mr. Rainford, Mr. Aldam, Miss Howe, Mr.  
 T. A. Apear, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Raye, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Mr.  
 and Mrs. Piggott, Mr. H. C. Begg, Mrs. C. S. Hoare, Mrs. Strong and  
 two children, Mr. and Mrs. Dickson, Mr. G. Whiteley, Mr. B. Dimmock,  
 Mr. and Mrs. Bullock, Mr. Eggan. For London: Rev. B. Davis, Mr.  
 G. Hills, Mr. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Higgins, Mrs. West, Mrs. James,  
 Mr. and Mrs. Badgram, Capt. Johnson, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Adamson, Mr.  
 Landall, Mr. G. Adams, Mr. Templer, Mrs. Agnew, Mr. Armstrong,  
 Mrs. Geddes, Mr. Stewart and child, Mr. and Mrs. Regentbury, Mr.  
 Skempton, Hon. and Mrs. Tennyson and maid.

From Madras: Surgeon-General and Mrs. Furnell, Mr. and Mrs.  
 Winter. For London: Mr. J. Evans and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs.  
 Coleman, Colonel Sladen, Mrs. Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Jeffery, Mrs. and  
 Miss Mathias, Mr. G. Talinger, Mr. H. Hudson.

From Colombo: For London: Mr. and Mrs. Hynes, Miss Lyall, Major  
 and Mrs. Blackburn.

From Aden: Mr. C. H. Hewes, Mr. W. McGeary, Mr. H. McMulta,  
 Mr. C. W. Knepper, Mr. W. B. Hoggarth.

From Suez: For London: Mr. T. C. Sparkes, Rev. — Linden, Dr.  
 and Mrs. Guerson.

From Port Said: For London: Mrs. Royle, infant and maid, Quar-  
 termaster McIntyre, Mrs. Tweedie.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Clyde*, Capt. E. M. Edmond, left Bombay, April 23

For London: Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Burkitt and child, Rev. F. and  
 Mrs. Macartney and three children, Mrs. Stewart and four children,  
 Mrs. Brownlow and two infants, Mr. J. Posford, Mrs. Kerr and three  
 children, Mrs. F. N. Upcott, Mr. Nowrozjee Manockjee, Mr. Stanton,  
 Mrs. W. Hyde and child, Capt. Egerton, Mr. and Mrs. Logan, Brig-  
 adier-General Annesley, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Fairweather, child and two  
 infants, Mr. Storey, Mrs. Storey and two children, Miss Riddle, Mr. and  
 Mrs. James Jardine and two children, Mr. W. Bull, Mr. and Mrs. Fer-  
 guson and infant, Mrs. LeMesurier and child, Mr. G. Garnett, Sir Desai  
 of Sawant Wari, Mr. E. H. Hoogwerf, Mrs. Troward and two children,  
 Mrs. Cotton, Mr. A. Currie and two children, Major F. T. Elden, Lieut.-  
 Colonel Reid, Major and Mrs. Burton and child, Messrs. Bomonjee  
 Byramjee Baria, Sorabjee Bezonjee, Jamsjee Dadabhoy Pochkhana,  
 Shapurjee Nusserwanjee Bhedwar, Dr. Dhunjeeshaw Heerjeebhoy  
 Patell, Messrs. Ardeshir Byramjee Patell, Ardeshir Rustomjee Libu-  
 walla, Sorabjee Hormusjee Harwar, Pherooshaw Cursetjee Major,  
 Ardeshir Cursetjee Major, Dadabhoy Dinshaw Dustoor, Burjorjee  
 Pestonjee Balla, Muncherjee Pestonjee Banajee, Jal Merwanjee  
 Morenas, Muncherjee Framjee, Mr. Bell, Master Quinell, Miss Pater-  
 son, Colonel F. W. Robertson, Mrs. Adams, Colonel J. W. O'Dowda,  
 Mr. and Mrs. Hyde, Capt. A. L. Patton, Mr. F. W. Sing, Major-General  
 Sir John Ross, C.B., Major Morris, Mr. Smith, Colonel Stewart.

For Brindisi: Mr. Wynne Goodrich, Mr. E. Gay, Mr. H. T. Stokes,  
 Mr. and Mrs. Fisher, Mr. D. Ross Johnson, Mr. R. S. Whiteways, Miss  
 King, Mr. J. H. Twigg, Mr. W. H. Spalding, Mr. D. Smeaton, Mr. and  
 Mrs. A. V. Frere and child, Mr. W. A. Baker, Mr. Rang Lal, Mr. J.  
 McPherson, Mr. Jaisingrow Angria, Colonel M. A. Rowlandson, Mr.  
 A. M. Ward, Mr. Croft, Colonel Stewart, Capt. A. Daniell, Mr. P. Luke,  
 C.I.E., Mr. Foster, Mr. Neitschi, Lieut. R. G. Dyson, Mr. Archer, Mr.  
 Madan Copal, Colonel Rutherford, Dr. Saise, Mr. K. P. Gadgil.

For Suez: Mr. J. A. Robbins, Mr. Massenbach.

For Gibraltar: Mr. H. F. Holloways and son.

For Venice: Mr. J. A. Grant, Capt. W. A. Plant.

For Aden: Lieut. H. C. T. Knox, R.N., Colonel Sandford.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Rohilla*, Capt. Barrett, from London, April 28.

For Bombay: Mr. Leith, Mr. Goodwin, Lieut. A. C. Connal, Mr.  
 and Mrs. Jeraie, Lieut. L. F. Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Murray, Mrs.  
 Cousins, Miss Prockter, Mr. J. Grant, Mr. A. J. White, Mr. and Mrs.  
 Adams.

For Malta: Mr. R. Escombe, Mr. Walker, Mr. Turner, Mr. E. Paige,  
 Mr. W. Littlefair, Mr. Wilson, Mr. G. Williams, Mr. J. Rowley, Mr. D.  
 Lilley, Mr. Osborne, Mr. Woodhouse.

For Port Said : Mr. S. Carlisle, Sergeant Harkwell, Mr. Israel Levy.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Cathay*, Capt. Hassall, from London, May 5.

For Bombay : Mr. P. Corbet, Mrs. Dansey, Colonel and Mrs. Strutt, Mr. G. R. Spence, Mrs. Spencer, Bandmaster Raffan, Mrs. Higgins, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Walch, Mr. Tenreiro.

For Malta : Two boatmen.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Coromandel*, Capt. Reeves, from London, May 5.

For Calcutta : Mr. Hallett, Mr. J. McHardy, Mr. J. Halvey, Mrs. W. G. Glass, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Kellner, Mr. W. Sheran, Mrs. Anderson, Mr. T. J. Metcalfe, Mr. Hadwen, Mr. W. Walker.

For Madras : Mr. S. M. Cockburn.

For Malta : Mr. A. F. Blades, Lieut. Hailstone, R.N.

For Colombo : Mr. C. E. Dunlop.

The following passages have been engaged :—

Per s.s. *Mirzapore*, Capt. R. Harvey, sailing on April 30.

For London : Mr. R. Ewing.

For Venice : Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Fordham, Mr. and Mrs. Glazier, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Stevens.

For Marseilles : Mr. John Griffiths, Mr. and Mrs. Dunlop and child, Mrs. Wray, Mr. Mahomed Ahmed, Mrs. Tollemache, Dr. Hatch, General C. J. S. Gough, Mr. and Mrs. Gallois and infant, Mrs. Langley, two Misses Langley, Mrs. Mein, Mrs. Spedding, Colonel A. Stewart, Mrs. Reynolds and infant, Lieut. Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, Lieut. Cooper, Mr. A. Ludlam, Mr. Ludlam, junr., Mr. Hallett, Mr. C. C. Smith, Mr. G. V. Martin.

For Brindisi : Mr. E. F. Handcock, Mr. G. F. Handcock, Mr. and Mrs. Kernott, Colonel Simpson, Mr. Dale, Mr. J. Smalley, Mr. H. B. H. Turner, Mr. Carnegie and Mrs. Carnegie.

Per s.s. *Hydaspes*, Capt. G. Scrivener, sailing on May 7.

For London : Mrs. A. F. Beaufort, child and infant, Mr. H. H. Bathe, Mrs. Watson and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Macfarlane, Miss Macfarlane, Miss F. Macfarlane, Mrs. Dunkerley and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Young.

For Brindisi : Mr. H. W. Jones, Rev. A. W. K. Quinlan, Dr. J. Burgess, Mr. W. F. Handcock, Colonel Boulderson, Rev. A. Quinlan, Mr. E. Anderson, Mrs. Gambier, Mr. A. S. Bicknett, Mr. R. D. Bayley, Mr. H. E. Watson, Mrs. Loch, Capt. James, Miss Guthrie, Mr. Caleb H. Angus, Mr. J. Smalley, Brigadier-General Gib, Mr. Joseph Dawson, Dr. Bainbridge, Mr. C. Yetharajooloo Naidoo, Mr. V. Venagopaul Chetty.

For Venice : Colonel and Mrs. Galloway.

Per s.s. *Gwalior*, Capt. P. Harris, sailing on May 14.

For London : Mr. and Mrs. Louis Penny, Mr. John Macfarlane, Mr. J. L. Macpherson.

For Venice : Mr. J. A. Garstin.

For Brindisi : Mr. B. A. M. Radoff, Mr. Hamid Alikhan and Mrs. Sanid Alikhan.

## THE INDIAN TROOP SHIPS.

(A Passenger's Experience.)

The five ships composing the trooping fleet are alike in size, and have an extreme length of 381 feet, are 49 feet broad, their displacement is 6,211 tons, British registered tonnage 2,706 tons, gross tonnage 4,483 tons. They carry twenty boats capable of receiving 1,129 men in light marching order, or 856 in heavy marching order, in addition to the crew, consisting of 260 men, 70 of whom are stokers. An artillery raft of four immense pontoons covered by 28 planks, capable of carrying 350 men, is also carried; but this could hardly be utilised except in very calm weather. Each ship is divided into 13 water-tight compartments and has four sets of water-tight doors. The ventilation is very perfect and is on the principle known as Dr. Edmond's system. They carry 1,200 tons of coal and consume about 62 tons a day. Their usual rate of steaming is about 11 to 12 knots an hour. As many as 2,000 men with proper proportion of officers have been accommodated on short journeys. There is an ample hospital, also a fair library, and they are now lighted throughout with the electric light on the Brush system, an immense comfort to all on board. From their great size these ships are thoroughly comfortable, the accommodation being as a general rule superior to that of the best mail steamers. The poop deck is 140 feet long, and 50, or to be absolutely correct, 49 feet wide. This allows ample room for walking, sitting, games of all sorts, and even dancing. From the poop the deck continues flush for a few feet on either side to the fore-castle, companion ladders leading down from the break of the poop to a spacious quarter deck and waist. The port side of this deck is set apart for the troops, the starboard side for the wives and children of the men. On this latter side is a railed-in way irreverently called the "Rat Run," and marked "No Thoroughfare." This is reserved for the officers and crew and communicates with the elevated bridge and fore-castle, a most necessary precaution in a crowded ship indeed; it appears to be the only artery of free circulation for the crew in the whole fabric.

Nothing can exaggerate the blessing of the electric light to officers and men; it is absolutely safe (for break the glass

globe and the spark is extinguished). Officers can light or darken their cabins at will by simply turning a screw. By the same means the lately funereal troop decks are now brilliant with a cheerful blaze of light, and the men can read and write after dark, a thing formerly unknown. The saloons are spacious, lofty, and beautifully clean and sweet, with an abundance of fresh air and light. The cabins adjoining the saloons are set apart for the officers of the ship, except a large cabin for ladies, a nursery for officers' children, and commodious quarters for the officer commanding the troops. These cabins are so high above the water that their ports are very seldom closed. Descending from the saloon by a broad and very convenient companion astern, the main deck is reached. Here are found the quarters of the military officers. Field officers being accommodated with spacious cabins on each side with often two port holes; captains in inner cabins known as the "horse boxes;" the ventilation of this latter might be better and they are very dark, but this last objection is now satisfied by the electric light. All the cabins are simply but comfortably upholstered, and are larger than any berths told off to passengers by mail steamers. Baths and other conveniences are plentiful, carefully attended to, and properly apportioned, so that, under a kindly discipline, the morning bath is obtained without that dreary waiting so common in passenger steamers. Double swing doors lead from this to the troop deck, vast and fresh always, and now, as before mentioned, a blaze of light by night. Working this description again from astern, a broad companion leads from the main to the orlop deck, commonly known as "Pandemonium." The cabins here again are large, but are lighted by day by scuttles only. These, except in the calmest weathers, are closed, so the accommodation is by no means fancied by the subaltern officers destined to occupy it. From Pandemonium swing doors lead to the lower troop deck. Soldier servants are told off to each officer. These do all the cabin work and attend at meals, the staff of stewards being very small.

But besides all the advantages enumerated, a passage in a troopship is a great economy in these hard times of the depreciated rupee; as with the exception of a small charge for meals and for wines the passage is free of cost. Even the wines are provided at a cheap rate and are good of their kind. A healthy discipline prevails on board. Smoking is allowed in certain places only. Children are kept in order and to a particular portion of the deck. Meals are served at 8.30 A.M., 1 P.M., and 6 P.M., officers appearing at dinner in mess dress. The crew assembles at quarters twice daily, morning and evening, the morning parade being followed by short prayers, as each ship carries a chaplain. Sentries are kept at the life buoys astern, and a boat, inspected every watch, is always kept ready for instant service. Fire quarters are frequent, officers and men being told off to their several places as soon as possible after joining the ship. Among other blessings, one feels uncommonly safe on board a troopship. There is generally plenty of fun after dinner, when the poop deck is lighted up with electricity. There is always a piano and a harmonium on board—the latter for Divine Service; the former a hard-worked and ill-used instrument, which affords an immense amount of amusement. Tugs-of-war are frequent between the troops and the crew, at which, strange to relate, the troops are generally victorious. Concerts, which are made to include dances and recitations, are often got up for the amusement of the men, and in which they join heartily; and theatricals are not unknown. It is wonderful how quickly Jack rigs up a stage. Any sort of amusement is eagerly looked forward to, and much dormant talent is often brought out on board ship.

**MAHARAJAH DHULEEP SING.**—The Maharajah has declared his intention to give up Christianity in favour of the religion of his forefathers. If he has done this to secure the goodwill of his countrymen, he is too late. The change might have resulted in something five years ago. Even now he is not completely penitent. He does not wish to give up eating meat and drinking wines. He acknowledges that he prefers England to India, but comes here simply through necessity. We are afraid the Maharajah will find India more unpalatable than he expects.—*Jami-i-Jamshel*.

**THE CONSEQUENCES OF KILLING A MONKEY.**—Since Sunday last a certain portion of Bhuleshwar has been the scene of great excitement in the Hindoo community. It is stated that a European police constable shot a monkey from the window of a Bania's house. The Hindoos are therefore very much incensed against this Bania who, not daring to face the public indignation, is a close prisoner in his house. The Vaishnav Maharaj has stopped the unfortunate man's *Darsan* and threatens to stop the *Darsan* of the whole *Land* caste should they not punish the monkey destroyer. A meeting of the caste was consequently held on Tuesday last, when it was resolved that the man Damodar should abide by whatever decision the Pandit Gatulaljee may give in the matter.—*Gujerati*.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## BOMBAY.—April 16.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 97 1-1-6	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	101	to
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	105½	to
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1871 ...	—	to
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1872 ...	—	to
Paris Municipal Loan ...	—	to
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	92	to
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	—	to
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	100½	to
Coorla Spinning Bonds ...	—	to

## BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
Bank of Bombay ...	all	10 pr.ct.	720
Bank of Bengal ...	all	10 pr.ct.	835
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr.ct.	585
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank ...	all	5½ pr.ct.	130
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	—	—	—
National Bank of India ...	£12½	5 pr.ct.	58

## PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	1,400	16	310
Albert Ginning Co. ...	all	75 pr.ct.	459
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	all	18 pr.ct.	430
Apollo ...	1,100	175	1,080
Bellary ...	400	nll.	260
Bombay Cotton ...	all	0	560
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	—	—	—
Colaba ...	125	0	200
Colaba Ginning ...	1,880	70	740
East India ...	all	16	182½
East ...	1,000	180	1,820
French ...	8,500	150	2,025
Harvey & S. S. S. ...	—	—	—
Khangam ...	—	—	—
Mercantile ...	—	—	—
Mofussil Co. ...	250	0	240
Manmar M. ...	all	45	610
New Berar ...	—	—	—
New Indian ...	400	50	410
Prince of Wales ...	125	0	125
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	—	—	—
Sassoon ...	1,000	90	1,200
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	750	70	600
Sind ...	500	80	535
Volkart ...	500	25	500

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Abmedabad ...	1,000	20	700
Alfred Manufacturing ...	100	2	114
Alliance Spinning ...	500	17½ p.ct.	845
Albert Edward Mills ...	1,000	90	1,375
Anglo-Indian ...	500	18½	410
Bellary S. & W. Co. ...	—	—	—
Ld. (Bellary) ...	—	—	—
Bohannagar Mills ...	100	—	8
Bombay United ...	1,000	20	945
Central India ...	500	25	790
Coorla Mills ...	1,000	20	645
D. Spinning ...	all	—	107½
Dhurumsey ...	—	—	—
Empress Co. ...	all	25	700
Franchise Petit ...	1,000	25	535
Golan Bala ...	400	20	256
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	—	200
Hindustan ...	1,000	40	865
Hingunghat Mill ...	—	—	—
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	50	1,060
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Indian Manufacturing ...	—	—	—
James Greaves ...	400	—	560
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Jewras Baloo ...	1,000	80	1,100
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Khatoo Mackungee ...	1,000	40	870
Leopold ...	100	5	148
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Manockjee Petit ...	all	50	1,170
Mazagon ...	250	9	189½
Morarji Goudalass ...	1,000	15	1,525
Naigam ...	—	—	—
National ...	1,000	40	560
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20	900
Oriental ...	625	12	565
Parrell ...	400	—	52½
People of India ...	—	6½	190
Prince of Wales ...	500	80	100
Sassoon ...	1,000	40	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	50	1,395
Soonderdas ...	1,000	50	700
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6 of 1870 (1891) ...	102 8 to	—	—
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	103 0 to	—	—
5 of 1878 (1905) ...	99 0 to	—	—
5 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	99 0 to	—	—
4½ of 1892 (1902) ...	94 8 to	—	—

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Alliance of Simla ...	100	140 to
Bank of Bengal ...	500	842½ to 845
Do. of Upper India ...	100	150 to
Delhi and London ...	£25	170 to
Himalaya ...	100	120 to
Mussoorie ...	100	100 to
National of India ...	£12½	116 to
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	103 to
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	925 to
Uncovenanted Service (Agm) ...	100	90 to

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Assam ...	£20
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100
Do. contributory ...	80
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200
Do. contributory ...	100
Burkhole (Cachar) ...	100
Central Cachar ...	200
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100
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Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100
Darjiling ...	100
Dehing (Assam) ...	90
Dehra Doon ...	100
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100
Dhunsiri ...	100
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Eastern Cachar ...	100
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Endogram ...	10
Gielle (Darjiling) ...	100
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100
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Hoolmarea (Assam) ...	100	95 to	—
Hoolungorie (Assam) ...	100	46 to	47
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Jellalporo (Cachar) ...	—	— to	—
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	— to	—
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Kangra Valley ...	100	—	par
Kornafull (Chittagong) ...	100	40 to	—
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Kurseong and Darjiling ...	250	85 to	—
Do. contributory ...	200	75 to	—
Kurseong and Terai ...	—	— to	—
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	212 to	—
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Loobah ...	100	115 to	—
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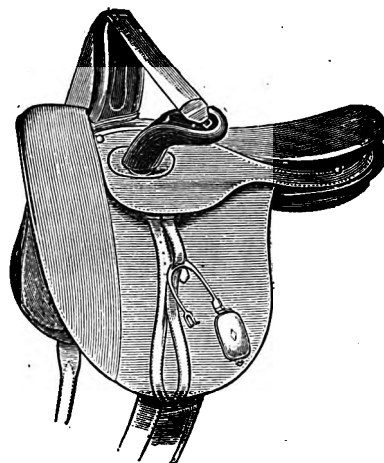
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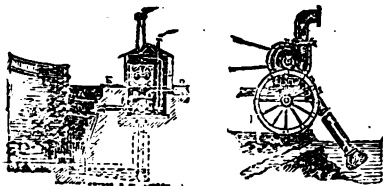
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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, MAY 17, 1886.

## General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE overland mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 30th April; from Calcutta and Madras to the 27th April; Allahabad to the 28th April.

THERE has been little if any improvement in the military and political situation in Upper Burma.

THE military post at Myingnoo on the Moo river has been rushed by the dacoits. Particulars are not yet known.

ANOTHER fight is reported to have taken place at Mee-gandet, close to Mandalay.

OWING to the recrudescence of dacoity the Government are sending heavy reinforcements from India.

TWO Bombay Native regiments—5th from Mhow and the 25th from Poona—are proceeding to Burma. The South Wales Borderers are also being sent from Madras, and the Mountain Battery from Jutogh.

THE South Wales' Borderers will be sent to Rangoon to take the place of the Somersetshire Light Infantry, which will move up-country.

GENERAL WHITE is arranging to send a small expedition very shortly to the ruby mines at Momiet, where work has been suspended owing to the disturbed state of the country.

NO decision has yet been come to at Army Head-quarters regarding Colonel Hooper, for the simple reason that the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry have not yet reached the Commander-in-Chief.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH SCINDIA, who has recently made rapid progress towards recovery, will shortly pay a visit to Simla for the benefit of his health. His Highness will avail himself of the opportunity to confer with the Viceroy regarding the administration of his State.

HIS HIGHNESS THE RAJA OF NABHA has contributed Rs. 2,000 to the Punjab Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund.

THE transfer of the Punjab Frontier Force from the local Government to the Commander-in-Chief has been virtually arranged, but some details still remain to be settled between the Commander-in-Chief and the Government of India.

IT is said that the Government contemplates the abolition of the post of Inspector-General of Artillery in India. Since General Leslie vacated it, the appointment has not been filled up. That of Brigade-Major to the Inspector-General would also be abolished.

THE fortifications at Aden are progressing very satisfactorily. Two hills are each to have a fort mounted with heavy guns and capable of holding out for two months.

A DIVORCE suit has been heard this week at Allahabad. The acting Chief Judge granted a decree, and awarded Rs. 13,000 damages against Colonel C. Macpherson, commanding the 2nd Leicestershire Regiment, the co-respondent.

AN action for defamation brought in the Bombay High Court against the vicar-general for the Northern Division at Goa, by a member of the Catholic Church at Versova, has resulted in judgment for the plaintiff for Rs. 100, with costs.

IT is rumoured that the Supreme Government disapproves of the deputation of Mr. Thomas, member of the

Madras Board of Revenue, to inquire into the administration of the Madura district by Mr. Crole, who was recently suspended.

THE Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, while offering no opposition, protested against his arrest at Aden, and said that a great State trial would result from it.

MANY cases of desertion have occurred among the recruits to the new Ghoorkha regiments.

THE Crole-Garstin case is referred to the Secretary of State by Mr. Grant Duff.

SIR ROBERT SANDEMAN, Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan, left Quetta on the 17th, and sailed from Bombay by the *Clyde* on the 23rd. Sir Oliver St. John is not expected in Baluchistan until the end of May; Captain MacIvor, First Assistant in the Agency, carrying on the work till his arrival.

THE Government of India's proposals regarding a Legislative Council for the North-West Provinces will be shortly in the hands of the Secretary of State. They favour action on the lines laid down many years ago in Sir Charles Wood's despatch.

A SEVERE fire broke out at Roorkee on the 18th instant, in the British Infantry lines. Six barracks, out of twenty-one, were totally destroyed, with considerable loss of property.

A COAL mine is stated to have been discovered in Afghanistan.

THE Russian-Caspian Railway has reached Anau.

MR. R. M. DUTT, of the Bengal Civil Service, has received a reward of Rs. 5,000 for passing the degree of honour in the first division of Sanskrit.

## Notes of the Week.

THE number of visitors to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition for the week ending May 15 was 117,501; the total since the opening, 245,578.

THE Prince of Wales's telegrams, congratulating the authorities in India and the Colonies for the aid furnished to the Exhibition, have met with the genial response which the happy thought perhaps anticipated. Referring to the earlier telegram sent by his Royal Highness to the Viceroy on the subject of the Indian collections, the *Calcutta Englishman* remarked that the congratulations were by no means undeserved, as this was the first time that India had sent home anything like a fair representation of her products scientifically named and classified, the former collections drawn from the districts in a rough-and-ready fashion, having been sent home to be arranged and named "by English scientists who had little or no knowledge of India."

"THE result," says our contemporary, "can easily be imagined. On one occasion the South Kensington authorities, in despair, called in the aid of several Indian officers who had no special qualification for the work, beyond the fact that they were on leave, and were desirous of being employed. Thus was confusion worse confounded, and hence the strong disinclination on the part of the Royal Commissioners to employ Indian officers at the present Exhibition—an obstructiveness which at first gave rise to a good deal of unpleasant feeling."

THIS may have been so, and it must be allowed that the official gentlemen, European and Native, in India who formed the Executive Committees there deserve all the praise which has been given to them for the able and conscientious way in which they carried out their responsibilities. But the work which has had to be done in England has not been less arduous or deserving of commendation. The marvellous grouping and arrangement which have made the Indian exhibits such a success



testify to the splendid way in which the labour has been continued and carried out here.

"HUMAN Nature," as interpreted by Mr. Augustus Harris, took a very pleasant way of showing itself on the evening of Thursday last, when the genial and popular lessee of "Old Drury" entertained on the classic stage of that theatre the Colonial and Indian Commissioners of the Exhibition. The guests were received with the proverbial sumptuous hospitality of the host, who may or may not have accepted Sir Cunliffe Owen's assurance, in his happy after-banquet speech, that the Exhibition was not a rival show to the theatres. The argument that the Exhibition drew many extra thousands to London could not be questioned, and the logical deduction from it was that more people visited the theatres—or, if not—they ought to.

It is certainly desirable that India and the Colonies should be united in many interests, but it will perhaps appear strange to some Anglo-Indians that a grievance of Indian officers should have to be taken care of in the House of Commons by an ex-Premier of Australia. Mr. Howard Spensley has given notice of a question to the Secretary of State for War as to whether any action is to be taken regarding the disadvantages as to pension and compulsory retirement under which officers of the Royal Engineers serving in India labour as compared with officers of the Indian Staff Corps. It is very good of Mr. Spensley, considering his knowledge of the subject, to take this matter up—but are there no M.P.'s in the House qualified to deal with Indian questions from the vantage ground of local experience?

THE tongue of rumour has often spoken strange things, but seldom anything stranger than the story that Sir Frederick Roberts was to be recalled from his Indian command in order to put down the expected Ulster rebellion headed by Lord Wolseley! The Secretary for War had gravely to assure the House of Commons that the latter officer had not expressed his intention of throwing up his commissions to lead an Irish revolution, and a military contemporary has thought it necessary to contradict the report regarding General Roberts. The whole tale is said to have originated amongst the Parnellite patriots, and, indeed, only a fervent Celtic imagination could have conceived the idea of England's two generals leading hostile forces of their fellow-countrymen, and rushing at each other in deadly combat. The ancient historical combat of the Kilkenny cats would have been considered a mild tragedy after this.

If the *Times* correspondent at Calcutta would utilise the hour allowed to him every Sunday at the telegraph office by wiring general news from India instead of his own opinions his telegrams would be more profitable reading. The telegram which we quote this morning reiterates the old rumour that the annual exodus of the Government to Simla is to be put a stop to, and then follows the opinion that this would effect great economy, &c., &c. It is natural for the Anglo-Indian community at Calcutta to desire that the Imperial Government should always keep its headquarters there; the tradesmen desire it, and so do the pleasure-seekers. But there are other interests and reasons to be taken into consideration.

It certainly would be better not to fix the head offices of the postal and telegraph departments at Simla, but at one of the great centres of commerce and trade—either at Calcutta or Bombay. The Viceroy and his advisers would, however, know very little of India if their movements were to be regulated by the wishes of the Calcutta or Bombay mercantile communities.

THE Murree Brewery Company having made enough beer at Quetta to last the troops until autumn has suspended operations at that place until August. At Ootacamund the company is turning out about 1,000 to 1,200 hhds. a month, and by the end of May, when the premises, &c., will be quite finished, the plant will supply 1,500 hhds. a month.

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)  
(Times Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, May 16.

The Government has issued a long explanatory memorandum with a view to the removal of misconceptions regarding the loan lately raised in London. In ordinary circumstances this year's loan for productive public works would have been one of 350 lakhs of rupees, reducible to 275 lakhs by using half the famine grant, so as to reduce the amount to be borrowed. But having regard to the large number of famines, to the frontier railways under construction, and to the great importance of completing these railways, and the coast and frontier defences, within a limited time, the sanction of the Secretary of State was obtained to an increase of borrowing for the current financial year to the amount of 456 lakhs—equivalent to an exchange of eighteen-pence per rupee to £3,420,000. Other charges, chiefly of redemption and debit, and to meet the Eastern Bengal Railway debentures, raise the amount required to £5,000,000—or about the sum which the new loan will bring, after allowing for discount.

The Indian silver loan of 120 lakhs for the Calcutta and Bombay docks is quite separate, and will be raised in India, as announced in the Budget. There is no reason to suppose that the Indian Government or the Secretary of State will depart from the programme laid down in the Budget. The result of the £6,000,000 loan is considered highly favourable, and is generally held to indicate confidence on the part of British capitalists in the stability of Indian finance—a confidence of which the Government would do well to avail itself by launching the Bengal-Nagpore and other urgently needed railway projects.

The Finance Committee has, it is said, been asked to consider the expedience and economy of locating permanently at Calcutta or Simla the headquarters of the Imperial public departments; and a rumour is current at Simla that it has been already decided to locate the headquarters of the Post-office and Telegraph departments there. This rumour, however, is stated to be premature. That great economy would be effected by putting an end to the annual movements between Calcutta and Simla cannot admit of doubt. But whatever may be said in favour of permanently fixing the Government Secretaries and their offices at Simla, it would seem clear that the Postal and Telegraph departments should be placed at one of the great centres of trade and population. Calcutta would be an infinitely better place for those two departments than Simla; but perhaps Bombay would be still better.

Three Japanese military officers—namely, Captain Fukushima, of the Infantry, Lieutenant Tanouche, of the Engineers, and Dr. Suquenoya—have arrived at Calcutta, having been deputed to study the Indian military system. It appears that some time ago the Japanese Government inquired whether there would be any objection to its sending officers for this purpose. The Indian Government replied that there was no objection. Nothing more was heard of the matter till the officers suddenly arrived. They hoped to take part in the Camp of Exercise, but unfortunately they arrived too late. They have proceeded to Simla, visiting several military stations *en route*. After a short stay in the summer capital they will make the tour of the Bombay and Madras Presidencies and Ceylon.

Colonel Ward, a district officer in the Central Provinces, has been appointed Prime Minister of Bhopal. It should be distinctly understood, as statements to the contrary have been made by certain Native newspapers, that the Indian Government, far from forcing an English Minister on the Begum, was strongly of opinion that a Mahomedan State should have a Mahomedan Minister. With this view, when it became necessary to interfere in Bhopal affairs, some months ago, the Viceroy nominated as Prime Minister the Nawab Abdool Lateef, a gentleman who had lately retired after a long official career under the Bengal Government. He would seem to have discharged his duties to the entire satisfaction of the British authorities. The Begum, however, persistently asked for an English Minister; and in deference to her reiterated requests, the Nawab was relieved of his post, and Colonel Ward was appointed.

The installation of the Maharajah of Cashmere was celebrated with great pomp at Jummoo on Monday. The ceremony passed off successfully. The Indian Government was represented by Mr. Plowden, the Resident, who presented a formal letter recognising the new Maharajah, and offered the Viceroy's congratulations and presents.

The returns of the foreign trade of India during the past financial year, just published, show a trifling increase on the trade of the preceding year, but a considerable decline as compared with the trade of 1883-4. The exports of merchandise during the year were of the value of 8,380 lakhs of rupees, against 8,330 in 1884-5, and 8,812 in 1883-4. The imports of merchandise were of the value of 5,565 lakhs, against 5,570 in 1884-5, and 5,527 in 1883-4. These figures do not include treasure or Government stores. The gross import duty collected during the year amounted to 325 lakhs, of which 182 lakhs re-

present the salt duty. The gross export duty amounted to 74 lakhs. The import and export duties in the preceding year were 235 and 58 lakhs respectively, including the salt duty of 194 lakhs. The export duty was derived altogether from rice; and 50 lakhs of the total were contributed by British Burma, against 35 lakhs in the previous year.

The Bengal Government has resolved to follow the example of other Provinces, by publishing monthly forecasts of the principal crops. The first crop selected for report is jute. The Commissioners of the divisions where jute is grown are directed to select certain gentlemen who have the best means of information, and who will be asked to report to the Director of Agriculture both as to the area sown and the prospects of the crops. The information thus obtained is to be edited in the Director's office, in communication with the Chamber of Commerce and the Horticultural Society, and to be published periodically. The Indian Tea Association estimates this year's crop at 75,141,274 lbs., against 69,735,458 lbs. last year.

The Burmese war despatches were published in yesterday's *Gazette*, a resolution of the Governor-General in Council, recording his cordial recognition of the admirable services of General Prendergast and his troops. Another notification was published, bringing Upper Burma, except the Shan States, under the operation of the Act for the better Government of India, and thereby fully incorporating the new province in the Indian Empire. It is to be hoped that this step may be followed by some improvement in the state of affairs, which, as regards both Upper and Lower Burma, is in the highest degree unsatisfactory. The administration of the provinces needs thorough reform. The civil staff should be largely increased, and the Native police overhauled. The condition of the two provinces is rapidly becoming a scandal to the Indian Government, and the scandal will grow till the Government recognises that for the present economy must give way to efficiency of administration, and sentiment to vigour.

A large amount of illness, principally fever and dysentery, is reported among the troops in Upper Burma.

It is announced that the telegraph line from Moulmein to Myaddy, which is the British section of the Houlmein-Bangkok telegraph, was completed on March 25. The Siamese Government is vigorously pushing on the work in the section from Rabeng.

THE value of foreign merchandise—excluding treasure and Government stores—imported into India during the first eleven months of the official year just ended, was less by nearly one and a-half crores of rupees than the value of the imports during the same months of the year before. This falling off was mainly due to a great decrease in the imports of provisions, yarns and textile fabrics, and machinery and mill work. It is not uninteresting to examine the figures in detail, with a view to finding out whether the English community in India has been induced, by the low rate of exchange, to depend less on foreign countries and more on India for the supply of its needs. Take, for instance, "articles of food and drink." The total value of these imports during the eleven months was under 5½ crores, against over 5½ crores for the year before. On the whole, therefore, there was a decrease. The imports, however, of coffee, ale, beer, and porter, bacon and hams, and cheese showed an increase; though there is nothing to prevent all these articles being produced in India at a cheaper price than what they can be bought for if imported.

**BOMBAY PARSEE CRICKET TEAM.**—It will be remembered that in order to be coached a little prior to going to England, the Parsee cricket team engaged the services of Henderson of Surrey fame. This professional on the eve of his departure from Bombay has given his opinion on the merits of his pupils in a letter to the *Times of India*. He says:—"Before I leave Bombay I should like to say a few words about the Parsee cricket team I have had to coach for the last four weeks. I am pleased to say that they have improved considerably all round, but their great drawback is that they have no reliable wicket keeper, a most important man, and one who has a deal to do with the success of a team. In batting they are stronger than any other department of the game."

**BEHAR INDIGO PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.**—At a meeting of the District Committee of the Mozufferpore Branch of the Behar Indigo Planters' Association, held at the Planters' Club, Mozufferpore, on the 23rd ultimo, the following objections to the Patwari Bill were recorded:—(1) That the principle is radically wrong, establishing, as it proposes to do, a large number of Government servants with enormous powers and facilities for fraud; (2) That the cess proposed to be leviable appears altogether excessive, and imposes a burden on zemindars and ryots which neither are in a position to meet, and in exchange for which no corresponding advantage can possibly accrue; (3) That the discretion given to the Local Government in the framing of rules under this Bill is excessive, so much so that it appears unnecessary to have gone through the forms of framing a Bill at all; (4) That no assurance is given that any opportunity will be afforded for the discussion of rules so framed. For the above, among other reasons, this Committee is of opinion that the Bill, as it now stands, should be opposed in the interests of planters, zemindars and ryots.

## THE COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION.

The following telegrams have been received from India and the Colonies by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Executive President of the Royal Commission, with reference to the opening of the Exhibition.

From the VICEROY OF INDIA.

"Most grateful for your Royal Highness' telegrams. Before replying I have awaited until documents were duly published in *Gazette*. Effect excellent. Warm congratulations."

From the GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA, Ottawa.

"Your Royal Highness' kind message highly appreciated by Canadian Government, which cordially wishes success to the Exhibition."

From the PREMIER OF NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.

"The Government of New South Wales begs to express its thanks and appreciation to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales for the profound interest he has shown, as President, in the success of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, and congratulates His Royal Highness on the auspicious occasion of the opening."

From the GOVERNOR OF NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.

"Lord Carrington presents his humble duty to the Queen, and has the honour to convey the loyal thanks and gratitude of the people of New South Wales to Her Majesty for having been graciously pleased to open the Colonial and Indian Exhibition in person."

From the GOVERNOR OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

"Warmest thanks for sending Prince of Wales and Her Majesty's speeches. Will be received with immense interest, and will be published."

From the PRESIDENT OF THE NEW SOUTH WALES COMMISSION, Sydney.

"Oldest Majesty's Australian Colonies sends hearty congratulations brilliant opening Great Exhibition, which owes origin your foresight and success so large degree your exertions; we join hands with you commemoration this great achievement of which Empire reason proud."

From the GOVERNOR OF VICTORIA, Melbourne.

"Sir Henry Loch presents his humble duty to your Majesty, and begs to convey the congratulations of your Majesty's Government of Victoria and of the Colony upon the successful opening of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition under your Majesty's gracious auspices."

From the GOVERNOR OF VICTORIA, Melbourne.

"Express—in conjunction with Her Majesty's Government of Victoria, as well as on behalf of the people of the Colony, in tending to your Royal Highness our grateful thanks for your great consideration in transmitting by telegram your opening address and Her Majesty's reply, together with the Poet Laureate's Ode, on the occasion of the opening ceremony of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition; we likewise offer your Royal Highness our sincere congratulations upon the great success which has attended your unwearied efforts to unite all parts of Her Majesty's vast Empire in their endeavour to place before our Gracious Sovereign, and before our fellow-countrymen at home, the evidence of the wealth, civilisation, prosperity, and rapid growth of these great Dependencies of the Crown, results due to the persevering energy of the people working in the assured security they would reap the full fruits of their labour under the fostering care and protecting influence of the Imperial power. Her Majesty's Victorian Government and people of this Colony note with deep gratification your Royal Highness' allusion to the warm affection and brotherly sympathy which you consider this undertaking is calculated to augment between all of Her Majesty's subjects, and I trust your Royal Highness may make known to Her Majesty how warmly her subjects of Victoria reciprocate the hope expressed in her gracious words that the intercourse which will result from this Exhibition may be the means of strengthening the bonds of union which now happily exist between every portion of Her Majesty's Empire."

From the GOVERNOR OF VICTORIA, Melbourne.

"My Government is much gratified at the considerate courtesy of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in forwarding the resolution adopted by the Royal Commission for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition on the 3rd May, intimating an intimation to convey to the Colonial Governments the thanks of the Commissioners for having so thoroughly realised their view as to the form the Exhibition should take. When the formal communication conveying the thanks of the Commissioners is received the compliment will be acknowledged in suitable terms."

From the GOVERNOR OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA, Adelaide.

"I respectfully acknowledge copy of your Royal Highness' address at opening of Exhibition and Her Majesty's gracious reply. On behalf of Government and people of South Australia I heartily congratulate your Royal Highness on splendid success of an undertaking in which you have taken so deep an interest, and which cannot fail to prove of high value to the Empire."

From the ADMINISTRATOR, Brisbane, Queensland.

"I thank you on behalf of my Government, and of myself, for your telegram dated 5th inst., and to express our extreme gratification that the efforts of Queensland were appreciated by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales."

From the ADMINISTRATOR, Brisbane, Queensland.

"Please convey to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales the thanks of my Government and mine for the telegram containing the address by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, as Executive President of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, to Her Majesty the Queen, and to express the hearty and loyal congratulations of the people of Queensland on the successful opening of the Exhibition."

From the GOVERNOR OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA, Perth.

"The telegram conveying the thanks of the Royal Commission will be communicated to the Local Commissioners, and published in the *Government Gazette*. On the part of this Colony, I beg you to express to the Prince of Wales our grateful thanks for the interest his Royal Highness has so kindly taken in our Court."

From the GOVERNOR OF NEW ZEALAND, Wellington.

"The Governor and Government of New Zealand, on behalf of Colony, acknowledge with respectful thanks receipt of telegram; they heartily congratulate your Royal Highness on opening Exhibition, success of which so greatly due to your gracious exertions."

From the GOVERNOR OF NEW ZEALAND, Wellington.

"Special *Gazette* has been issued, as desired by your Royal Highness; appears in fifty-two newspapers throughout New Zealand."

From the ADMINISTRATOR, Cape Town.

"Ministers beg me to express the gratification of the Government and of the Executive Commissioners of the Colony at the acknowledgment of the success of their efforts to realise the views of the Royal Commissioners, and the hope that the gathering together at the heart of the Empire of the fruits of its Dependencies will be regarded as a living testimony of the filial regard of Her Majesty's subjects throughout the world, and an earnest of their belief in the solid advantages arising from their union under one Sovereign head."

From the GOVERNOR OF NATAL.

"I have the honour, in accordance with suggestion of the Executive Council of Natal, to thank your Royal Highness for your gracious communication, by telegraph, relative to the Opening Ceremony of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, and to congratulate your Royal Highness, as Executive President of the Royal Commissioners, on the successful opening, by Her Majesty the Queen in person, of an Exhibition so much calculated to bind with the Mother country the various parts of Her Majesty's extensive dominions. Obeying your Royal Highness' request, I have published your Royal Highness' telegrams in the *Gazette*."

From the GOVERNOR OF THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, Singapore.

"I thank His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales for messages, and offer felicitations."

From the GOVERNOR OF HONG KONG.

"Governor of Hong Kong acknowledges and expresses kindest thanks to you for the telegrams."

From the GOVERNOR OF MALTA.

"The Governor of Malta desires to express his sincere thanks for message; the proceedings will be published at once in a special issue of *Gazette*."

From the HIGH COMMISSIONER, Cyprus.

"Your Royal Highness' two messages of 4th May received. Messages and proceedings attending opening of Indian and Colonial Exhibition published in *Special Gazette* this day. The thanks of the Royal Commission to this Government and the Island Commissioners, have been most gratefully received on their part. I beg, with great respect, to tender our loyal and hearty congratulations on the success which has attended the endeavours of your Royal Highness and the Royal Commission."

MR. PHIL ROBINSON has commenced in the *Court and Society Review*, to celebrate the opening of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition in verse, after the manner of *Hiawatha*. The "Queen-and-empress" is supposed to be addressing her son "Albert-edward":—

I would see my children gathered  
Round my wigwam in one household,  
Look upon them, speak them kindly,  
Tell them all how much I love them—  
Tell them all how proud they make me;  
See them happy here together,  
See them strong in family union.

Clouds are gathered full of me: as,  
Rumour rides in stormy chariots,  
Fear of change perplexing nations,  
Hoary traitors shake the triple  
Pillars of our British union.  
Know you well that when the spirits  
Call me to the Lake of Silence,  
Call me hence to the Hereafter,  
All my furs and all my wampum,  
All the tributary treasures  
Which my victor-sous have won me;  
Girding the round earth with conquest,  
Will be yours. And you must hold them  
Safe, as I have always held them  
Bating neither jot nor tittle  
From your high imperial station,  
From your heirloom of the empire.  
But because the times are troublous,  
And the future dark with danger,  
And the councils of the nation  
Poisoned at their source with treason,  
I would have you call your brethren  
Here together, that my people  
May take heart in time of peril,  
Thinking of their stalwart kindred  
Ready with their lives to help them,  
That the nations may take warning  
From the gathering of the brethren.

COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION.—The Reception Committee recently formed by direction of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Executive President of the Royal Commission, is desirous of offering a fitting and cordial reception to Colonial and Indian visitors of distinction during their visit to England by facilitating, so far as may be possible, their arrangements for visiting places of special interest in the United Kingdom. To enable the Committee to do this funds are required; and those who may be desirous of co-operating are invited to subscribe to the object in view. Subscriptions can be sent to the London and Westminster Bank, West-end Branch, St. James's-square, S.W., or to Mr. Arthur Hodgson, C.M.G., General Secretary, at the office of the Reception Committee, "Old London," Exhibition Buildings, South Kensington, or to Mr. H. Trueman, the Treasurer, Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi. Cheques should be crossed "London and Westminster Bank," West-end Branch.

THE Indian Government pay to the Admiralty £70,000 for the service of five ships in addition to what is known as the East Indian Squadron. These five vessels are of the gunboat class; at least, that is the class for which the subsidy is paid, and their duty is to supplement the coastguard work which is performed by the regulation fleet. The arrangement, however, is becoming more honoured in the breach than the observance; and the sale of the *Philomel*, which is pronounced unfit for service, will still further vitiate the effective observance of the original arrangement. The *Philomel* is not likely to add much to the resources of "My Lords," as only £2,000 has been offered for her "all standing." The arrangement was made when the Indian Government gave up its fleet, and it will be curious to observe whether the place of the *Philomel* will be taken by a vessel sent out from England or Malta. As a matter of fact, she forms part of the British Indian squadron, so that a successor will have to be found.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to a military contemporary from Bangalore:—"I think the following facts only require to be brought to the notice of the authorities to be rectified, for it seems improbable that it can be known that a soldier actually loses money by depositing it in the regimental savings bank while serving in India; but such is the case. For the year ending 31st March, 1885, British troops serving in India received their English pay at the rate of 1s. 8d. per rupee, or Rs. 12 for every £1; for the year 1885-86 the rate was 1s. 7½d. per rupee, and for this year (1886-87) the rate is 1s. 7d. Now, a soldier who deposits, say, £1, or 12 rupees in the regimental savings bank in 1884-85, should he return to England this year will only receive 19s. on arriving at home, as his savings bank balance is transferred to England at the rate of exchange fixed for the year in which he leaves the country; he consequently loses one shilling in every pound deposited by him during that year, and sixpence in every pound deposited in the year 1885-86. A soldier at the best of times must be remarkably careful to save anything out of his pay, but to lose one shilling in the pound of his savings simply because it falls to his lot to serve in India seems rather hard. It would possibly entail much clerical work to keep the savings bank accounts to show the annual fluctuations in the rate of exchange, but there would be no difficulty if the entries in the savings bank ledgers were made in English money; this would be more satisfactory in every way, as a man would then know exactly what money he would receive on landing in England, and what is much more important, his hard-earned savings would not be decreased in proportion to the fall in the value of the rupee."

## ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

## MATERIAL PROGRESS OF INDIA.

(Times of India.)

Not the least valuable portion of the Blue Book are two papers, one written by Mr. J. A. Baines on Agriculture and Agricultural Production, and the other a memorandum of prices by Mr. Pedder. Both these officers have proved that a civilian can at the same time be a good writer and a thoroughly efficient district officer. Mr. Pedder's departure was a severe loss to Bombay and the Presidency, but a gain to the India office. Both their papers display a virtue not often to be found in official documents, a thorough appreciation of the value of statistics treated in a scientific manner.

The material progress of India shows itself in many ways. Not only are more valuable crops grown for exportation, but the prices of agricultural produce have a constant tendency to rise. Mr. Pedder in his memorandum shows in a most lucid manner the causes which have led to this rise. He points out that after the general introduction of British rule a heavier duty was thrown upon the circulating medium by the extension of trade and cash payments than it could perform, and there was a great extension of cultivation and consequent increase of production. Hence prices steadily fell. But about the middle of the century, the foreign demand for Indian produce began to increase greatly, the first impulse being given by the Crimean and American Wars. In 1840-41 the total value of merchandise exported from India was less than 13½ millions; in 1864-65 it had risen to 68 million pounds; in 1882-83 to 83½ million pounds. English capital flowed to India to build the railways which have so increased her export trade. "In the forty years, 1841 to 1880, the gross imports of the precious metals exceeded £392,000,000, while bullion to the nominal value (at 2s. the rupee) of not less than £246,000,000 was coined at the Government mints. The result of this expansion of the currency, theoretically, should have been greatly to raise cash prices; and, in reality, as the diagram shows, this was what took place about 1866." Bajra was 42½ seers for the rupee in 1848, 21½ "in 1860. Paddy 38 in 1847, 27½ in 1859. Wheat was 41½ in 1815, 17 in 1860. The inference drawn from these figures must be as irresistible as they are obvious to persons whose minds are not warped by prejudice. The establishment of a settled government and the opening of the land by railways has increased the wealth of the agricultural population. The mineral wealth of India has not yet been developed. By employing the aid of science and the outlay of sufficient capital much will be done. No doubt the advance in prosperity has been attended with evils, but this is the result of all economic revolutions. We have ruined the weavers and destroyed the minor handicrafts, but by means of technical schools we must teach the new generation to use the forces of science for their own advancement.

## KARACHI OR BOMBAY?

The establishment of a weekly steam service between Karachi and Aden, as recommended by the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, having failed to meet with the approval of the Director-General of Post Offices on financial grounds, the *Sind Gazette* remarks:—

The answer of the Director-General of Post Offices to the Karachi Chamber of Commerce that the existing European mail service is now worked at an annual loss of £68,000 to the Government of India, and that the establishment of weekly communication between Aden and Karachi would at the present mileage rate of the subsidy paid to the P. and O. Company more than double this loss, is altogether irrelevant. If the mails for India were despatched to Karachi direct, instead of to Bombay, as at present, a saving to the Government of India of one day's voyage and one day's expenses of the steamer, of wages, fuel, wear and tear, would accrue. It would be for Bombay to see that the mails delivered at Karachi, with this saving, were despatched so that as little delay as possible in their arrival at Bombay might take place. We might, perhaps, be even placed in railway communication with Bombay, an advantage in every respect. From this point of view the influence of Bombay might prevail in establishing a double line of ocean communication with Aden, though with a line of railway between Karachi and Bombay the latter port would get the mails via this port as early as at present. But we could leave the Director-General of Post Offices to fight the battle with Bombay with perfect equanimity, conscious that all Sind, the Punjab, and the North-Western Frontier would gain enormously in point of time, while the Imperial revenue would gain in economy. "So long," the Director-General says, "as the cost of the European mail service exceeds the value of the sea postage collected on the correspondence it conveys, I can, I fear, offer you no hope of subsidising an additional line of steamers for the benefit of Sind and Upper India." For this paragraph our scheme would substitute "for the benefit of Bombay." "One well organised line of communication between Europe and India is the most which the value of the entire correspondence affected would warrant." Very good, but the present line is neither well nor economically organised. As we have shown, the

true line is from Aden to Karachi, cheaper, shorter, and better in India as a whole. Why should Bombay be unduly favoured by the line of steam communication being unduly lengthened to suit her? If economy is to be studied, as the Director-General of Post Offices would study it, Karachi is the line to take obviously as the cheapest, shortest, and best.

## THE PLEA OF THE SIMLA DANCERS.

["The Punjab Government, with a ruthless disregard of the fair women and brave men who annually congregate in Simla for a season's enjoyment, has appropriated Benmore."—*See to-day's Simla Letter.*]

"What have we ever done to bear this grudge,"  
Was there no room save only in Benmore  
For docket, *dustar*, and for office drudge,  
That you usurp our smoothest dancing floor?  
Must baboos do their work on polished teak?  
Are ball-rooms fitted for the ink you spill?  
Was there no other, cheaper house to seek?  
You might have left them all at "Strawberry Hill."

We never harmed you! Innocent our guise;  
Dainty our shining feet; our voices low,  
And we revolved to divers melodies,  
And we were happy—but a year ago.  
To-night, the moon that watched our lightsome wies  
That beamed upon us through the deodars—  
Is wan with gazing on official files,  
And desecrating desks disgust the stars.

Nay! by the memory of tuneful nights:  
Nay! by the witchery of flying feet;  
Nay! by the glamour of *ferdone* delights;  
By all things merry, musical and meet;  
By wine that sparkled; and by sparkling eyes;  
By wailing waltz; by reckless gallop's strain;  
By dim verandahs; and by soft replies,  
Give us our ravished ball-room back again!

Or—hearken to the curse we lay on you!  
The ghosts of waltzes shall perplex your brain,  
And murmurs of past merriment pursue  
Your 'wildered clerks that they indite in vain.  
And, when you count your poor provincial millio n,  
The only figures that your pen shall frame,  
Shall be the figures of dear, dead cotillions  
Danced out in tumult long before you came!

Yes! "See Saw" shall upset your estimates,  
"Dream Faces" shall your heavy heads bemuse;  
Because your hand, unheeding, desecrates  
Our temple—fit for higher, worthier use.  
And all the long verandahs, eloquent  
With echoes of a score of Simla years,  
Shall plague you with unbidden sentiment—  
Babbling of kisses, laughter, love and tears.

So shall you mazed amid old memories stand;  
So shall you toil and shall accomplish naught;  
And ever in your ears a phantom band  
Shall blare away the staid, official thought.  
Wherefore—and ere this awful curse be spoken,  
Cast out your swarthy, sacrilegious train,  
And give—ere dancing cease and hearts be broken—  
Give us our ravished ball-room back again!—R. K.

—Civil and Military Gazette.

## HINDOO WIVES.

Whatever may be the merits of the case of Rakhmabai, lately tried in Bombay, there can be no doubt that an immense revolution is going on in the social organism of India at the present moment. The most remarkable features in the history of the past months have been the institution of at least three cases in which the wives of Hindus have come forward to claim protection from the selfish tyranny of the husband. We referred to two of these in a recent issue. The third came off in Mr. Amir Hossein's court on Thursday last. This time it is a live Rajah who figures as the defendant. The plaintiff is the Rani of Rajah Rukmini Ballava, and she complains that for the last twelve years or more she has been compelled to live apart from her husband in consequence of ill-treatment. The Rajah has married four times, and two of his wives are alleged to have died from the effects of ill-treatment at his hands. The Rani offered to go back, and if that was impossible, claimed maintenance. The case is going on, and we reserve our comments therefore. But we can deal with its social features with perfect safety. We may point to our reformers that without going so far as to endeavour to break the sanctity of marriages, they will find instances enough and to spare, in which husbands are known to systematically oppress and abuse their wives, in which husbands, much married already, fail to maintain their wives.



Certainly, if a combination could be made to bring these culprits before courts of law, an axe might be effectively laid at the very root of polygamy and infant marriages in India. These Calcutta cases are examples in point. Evidently, the wives did not require the aid of social reformers to get their grievances redressed. Their complaint was too real, their lot too unbearable, to allow them to remain deaf and dumb. But it shows one thing. It shows that the prospects of the sex in India are looking up. Female education is teaching our countrywomen their rights and privileges. If, under the circumstances, the social reformers could league together and help the powerless wives to claim the protection of the law, they would be doing more for the reformation of customs in India than would be possible by any other means which they could devise. The police cases we have referred to afford a striking index to the transition through which Indian society is passing at the present moment.—*Calcutta Liberal*.

#### THE VICEROY'S BURMA MEMORANDUM.

(*Pioneer*.)

An official communiqué, we understand, has been issued saying, what was tolerably obvious at first sight, that the Viceroy's Burma Memorandum, to which the *Rangoon Gazette* gave publicity, was never intended as a State paper. The mellifluous phraseology, and the official stateliness that garnish vice-regal public utterances, were conspicuously absent, and the substance, as well as the language of the Memorandum, was evidently confidential. The advice to take great care of the European troops during the hot weather was obviously not intended for the ears of the army at large, European and Native. The suggestion that perhaps it would be better to leave the more unhealthy districts during the hot weather unsubdued than to risk sickness among the troops could not have been meant to reach the ears of the inhabitants—dacoits and others—of those same unhealthy districts; while the detailed instructions as to measures for conciliating the Burmese people could only have been expected, by publication, to blunt the effect of such measures. The paper was in fact merely a sort of *aide mémoire* for the local authorities, dealing with current events as they then presented themselves for consideration, with directions and suggestions for their disposal.

#### THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY.

The *Punjab Gazette* contains two long Resolutions by his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. In the first, his Honour discusses the general principles on which the University was founded. The Resolution concludes as follows:—

Nothing has struck the Lieutenant-Governor more, in connection with this question, than the equally vague and reckless way in which it has been asserted that the wishes of the founders of the University have been systematically disregarded, and the general funds diverted from Oriental to English purposes, contrary to the wishes of the donors. No attempt is ever made to specify the improper purposes to which the general funds have been applied or the particular principles which have been violated. Projects, and even mere statements of opinion, put forward tentatively or for discussion at the earlier stages of the University Movement, and received at the time with more or less acceptance, are treated as if they constituted conditions morally, if not even legally, binding throughout all future developments of the question. The comparatively small sum contributed before the basis of action was finally agreed upon, and the dissatisfaction created by frittering away a considerable part of it on local schools under no properly constituted authority are not generally known. The unanimity with which the working basis was finally settled in public discussion is forgotten. The circumstances under which the large contributions were given by the Native Chiefs in political relation with the Punjab Government have never till now been made public. The fact is overlooked not only that the grant-in-aid given by Government is subject to express conditions, but that the sanction given to the establishment of the University College at all was a conditional sanction. Perhaps all this would not be of very much consequence were it not for the uneasy impression which the general accusations are calculated to beget that in some way or other the University has not held true to its principles. It is in order, if possible, to bring this vagueness and general assertion to the test of actual fact, that the Lieutenant-Governor has endeavoured in so much tedious detail to ascertain what are the real principles on which the University is founded, who were the original benefactors of the University, what was the amount of their contributions to the general fund, and what are the conditions to which those contributions are subject. And here cannot refrain from repeating his conviction, after a patient study of the history of the University from all available sources, that, if there has been any departure from the original intention of the founders, the wishes of the principal benefactors, or the conditions on which the University was sanctioned, it has been rather by neglect to give high English education that prominence, side by side with Oriental Classics, which was insisted upon from the outset by the warmest promoters of the University movement, by none more

repeatedly or emphatically than Sir Donald McLeod himself. It has been by neglect to "guard against recurrence to the practically useless system pursued heretofore in the purely Arabic and Sanskrit institutions of the country," and by failure to fulfil the condition, insisted on by the Government of India, that "the teaching to be afforded through the medium of vernacular languages shall be free from the patent errors which prevail in ancient and even in modern vernacular literary and scientific work." It is only by purging out all known error from its teaching, and by restoring English to the place, side by side with Oriental study, which it was originally destined to hold and which the promoters of the University Movement by special resolutions on 23rd March and 25th May, 1868, determined it should hold that the Punjab University can prove true to itself and can hope to enrich the vernacular languages and literature and open up through their medium to the people of India the rich mines of European thought and culture. That it will yet attain to its high ideal, the Lieutenant-Governor does not cease to hope in spite of the bitter and utterly profitless controversies which have of late impaired its usefulness.

#### A GLIMPSE INTO FUTURITY.

The following speculations on changes have been communicated to a Calcutta contemporary. They may be unhesitatingly accepted as being neither more nor less truthful than hundreds of other prophecies:—

Colonel J. C. Berkeley, by accepting the Baroda Agency, has indirectly given up his lien on the Central Indian satrapy, which is going to fall vacant next year, in case, as is generally rumoured, Sir Lepel Griffin, K.C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General, Central India, succeeds Sir Rivers Thompson in the Bengal *musnud* at Belvedere. The apparent reason given out for Sir Lepel's accession to the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal is that Sir Lepel Griffin, being a strong man, is better suited to wheel the Bengalees down a line. Sir William Bannerman will, therefore, as a matter of course, get uncontested possession of the Indore Agency, and will thus have uninterrupted opportunity to check the eccentricities of Bala Sahab, while one of his powerful compeers is thus provided for at Baroda. But it is believed that Colonel Henderson's claims on the Indore Residency will be insuperably in the way of Sir Bannerman. But if Sir Edward Bradford vacates the Rajpootana Agency a year earlier, that obstacle in the way of Sir Bannerman will go away, as the Gwalior Residency has been the stepping-stone to the Central India Agency. Colonel Berkeley is a Political Officer of great experience and broad sympathies for the Natives. He was the right-hand man of Sir Henry Daly at Indore in 1867-70, and had a lion's share in initiating the educational policy of that great soldier administrator, which at last culminated in the establishment of the Raj Coomar College, Indore, of which the late Mr. Aberigh Mackay, better known as Sir Ali Baba, was the First Principal. Colonel Berkeley was First Assistant to Agent to Governor-General for Central India in 1867-70; Political Agent, Harrowti and Tonk, in 1871-78; Political Agent, Bhagelund, Rewah, in 1878-82; Resident at Gwalior in 1882-83; special Political Officer, Cashmere, in 1884; again Resident at Gwalior in 1884; Political Agent, Bundelkund, Nowgong, from January to April, 1885; British Resident at Khatmandoo from April, 1885, to April, 1886.

#### THE INCOME TAX.

A correspondent of one of the Bombay papers points out that the deduction of income tax from the interest payable on Government paper promises to become a source of very serious inconvenience to the mercantile community. He says:—

It will not only involve immense labour both to Government servants and to the public, but, as I shall hereafter explain, will create difficulties and complications of a most intricate nature. It appears to me that Government action in this matter can be attributable to one cause only, *i.e.*, distrust, or want of confidence, in the public. Let me deal with a few of the difficulties and complications which arise from the course Government have adopted in promiscuously deducting income tax on interest on Government paper. It must be patent to everyone that if, as is the case, lakhs and lakhs of rupees' worth of Government promissory notes are perpetually changing hands, the deduction of the income tax from the accruing interest must involve very peculiar complications, and it seems extraordinary to me that our sagacious members of Government, when dealing with this important question, should so easily have overlooked the numerous difficulties it involves.

However, as I have already implied, it appears quite evident that Government were prompted in this matter by the greedy "bird-in-the-hand" principle, but I think there should be no difficulty in proving that the wisdom of their action, so far as its benefiting Government is concerned, can be seriously questioned, and that although by so wily an arrangement they prevent cheating or evasion of the tax to a certain extent, they, at the same time, leave it in the power of the public to falsify their returns and evade the tax in a manner which would otherwise not have been possible.



## THE NEW FURLOUGH RULES.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

But, before electing, officers will do well to consider carefully Rule IX., which runs thus:—"The Secretary of State in Council reserves the right of making any change in the foregoing regulations which circumstances may require;" or in other words, an officer, after electing these rules, may, at the pleasure of a Sir Charles Wood, or a Duke of Argyll, find himself placed in a position far worse than any yet endured or possible under existing rules. For these words mean that nothing less than that, in accepting the new rules, the officer virtually relinquishes all guarantees and places himself unreservedly at the mercy of the Secretary of State for India for the time being. This is a most serious subject for reflection reverse of hasty. Officers who are disposed to accept these Regulations, without the intention of an early retirement, will do well to recall the past, to remember the ugly tricks that have been played upon Indian officers, and the more ugly ones which have been attempted by Secretaries of State. How many senior officers, who were entrapped into the Staff Corps, now regret their reliance on the promises of a Secretary of State, and indeed of the Indian Government? How many of those officers have been, by a monstrous breach of faith, impoverished and professionally ruined by the combined action of the Secretary of State, the Government of India, and Commander-in-Chief? Will younger officers place their future prospects in respect of pension and furlough pay unreservedly at the mercy of the Secretary of State? The rule we are discussing is an unwise one. It will possibly have the effect of damping the regulations; and it is unfair, being in the nature of a one-sided contract made by a powerful and unscrupulous master with a servant who can never resent a breach of the contract, however injurious and morally wrong.

## THE BURMA EXECUTIONS.

A great stress seems to have been laid upon the question as to whether there was any unusual delay in giving the final death order of "Fire," and Colonel Hooper brought forward evidence to show that no further delay was made than that necessary to allow the firing party to take aim. His own explanation of the part he took, as photographer, is very frankly stated:—"Being anxious to obtain for a medical friend, on scientific grounds, a photograph of a man at the instant he was shot, I went to the place of execution, taking my camera with me, and some distance from the spot placed it in position, before the arrangements for shooting the men were completed, and stood by it till all was ready. The prisoners were blindfolded, and knew nothing of the camera being there. Not being present in my official capacity as Provost-Marshal, I was not in uniform, and Lieutenant Oswald received no directions or words of command from me other than a caution to make a proper pause between the words 'Present' and 'Fire.' The two pictures taken were instantaneous ones—one being taken a fraction of a second before the word 'Fire' was given, the other a fraction of a second after. No delay between the words of command was in any way requisite to suit the exposure." Mr. Moylan, the *Times* correspondent, whose telegram to that journal was the cause of this court of inquiry being ordered, was not present at the executions, but Mr. Melton Prior, the well-known artist of the *Illustrated London News*, was, and according to Mr. Moylan's evidence it was from Mr. Prior that he obtained the information, which he wired to London, to the effect that a delay took place between the commands 'Present' and 'Fire' for the express purpose of enabling Colonel Hooper to take the cap off the camera. "He also distinctly informed me," says Mr. Moylan, "that the officer commanding the firing party regulated the time of giving the word of command 'Fire,' by Colonel Hooper's movements in uncovering the camera." Mr. Moylan further states that he read over his telegram draft to Mr. Prior before despatching the message, and that that gentleman suggested only some slight alterations, which were adopted. Against this, Colonel Hooper handed in to the Court a letter from Mr. Melton Prior, in which he stated that he did not consider that a moment had been lost more than was necessary to allow the firing party to take aim. The curious part of the unpleasant business is that in the anxiety to explain that there was no delay in giving the words of command at the executions no explanation was attempted or asked for as to why the camera was there at all. Nobody appears to have thought that amateur photography, the artist being the Provost-Marshal himself, was a little out of keeping with the ghastly work then going on. Mr. Melton Prior, according to Mr. Moylan's evidence, said "he had seen much worse things done elsewhere, and he attributed the view I took of the case to the fact that I had not the same experience as he had as a newspaper correspondent." In reading this one can hardly help being reminded of Oliver Twist's first experience of burying a pauper, and the undertaker's assurance that he would grow to "like it" in time. Colonel Hooper is, however, very indignant with the *Times* correspondent for stating in his message that the photographs were failures. "This," said the Colonel, "is a fabrication and another misrepresentation. The

negatives were good ones. The desire of the Provost-Marshal to obtain a photograph of a man at the precise moment when shot to death was one which Colonel Hooper appears to have had for some time. "He expressed," said Mr. Moylan, "this wish on board the *Thambyadine*, on the day the first battery was captured, and at the same time a photograph taken by Colonel Hooper was handed round the vessel. It represented a native trooper who had run amuck at Bangalore lying on the ground immediately after he had been shot, and apparently in the very act of dying."

A Provost-Marshal should doubtless be "a soldier armed with resolution," but whether he should also be armed with a camera for the purpose to which Colonel Hooper put his may be questioned. That the men executed were blindfolded may be accepted as showing a kindly intention to avoid shocking their feelings at such a moment, but what about the feelings of the soldiers and spectators who were not blindfolded? The extorting of a confession from a dacoit, under threat of immediate execution, was explained to the court in a very simple way: "After the second execution a Burman prisoner who had witnessed the execution was led up and interrogated by Colonel Hooper, and after he had been questioned several times without eliciting anything, Colonel Hooper ordered him to be placed against the wall and told him (through the interpreter) that if he did not confess he would be shot. At the same time a file of three or four men were ordered to advance and level their rifles at him. On seeing the rifles presented the prisoner said he would answer any questions." But—and here is the charming simplicity of the defence—"the rifles were not loaded." Had the prisoner known that fact a photograph of his expression gazing at the empty barrels might have been an interesting addition to Colonel Hooper's series of criminals in their last moments. That officer, however, has Mr. Melton Prior on his side in this matter also, as that gentleman writes to him: "I consider the fuss that has been made about the obtaining evidence from a known scoundrel, under threat of being shot, as also with the shooting dacoits, is perfectly ridiculous, and I am convinced that no special war correspondent would have taken the action that one or two outsiders have taken." It would thus seem that feelings must be educated by experience. Lord Dufferin, however, who is not without some experience of men and manners, has placed it on record in a memorandum which has just found its way into print, that "the photographing by the Provost-Marshal of prisoners in the act of being shot was a most lamentable occurrence. To endeavour to extract evidence from a prisoner under threat of death was a still more serious offence against the ordinary principles of justice." It is probable that public opinion—which has not had the hardening education of "special correspondents"—will, in England, at least, be on the side of Lord Dufferin.—*Broad Arrow*.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF reached Simla on Saturday, April 24th.

BRIGADIER GENERAL McQUEEN, C.B., at present commanding the Hyderabad Contingent, will shortly return to the Punjab, to take command of the Punjab Frontier Force.

LIEUTENANT A. C. YATE, 1st Biluchis, Attaché in the Intelligence Branch at Simla, has been appointed Secretary to the United Service Institution of India; a capital selection.

It is said that the Government contemplates the abolition of the post of Inspector-General of Artillery in India. Since General Leslie vacated it, the appointment has not been filled up. That of Brigade-Major to the Inspector-General would also be abolished.

CAPTAIN A. P. THORNTON, Cantonment Magistrate at Secunderabad, has been appointed Political Agent at Bhopawar.

SURGEON-MAJOR C. E. McVITTIE officiates as Residency Surgeon, Hyderabad, during Dr. Lawrie's absence on privilege leave.

It is notified that Police Probationers and officiating Assistant Superintendents can count their service towards pension, provided they have passed their examinations and have served two years, and exceed twenty-two years of age.

COLONEL MENZIES, Deputy Commissioner, Buldana District, will proceed on leave in June next, preparatory to retirement. It is considered likely that Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson, Assistant Commissioner, will receive the acting appointment.

THE issue of the new furlough rules will cause any amount of extra correspondence in the Military Department, owing to the loose way in which the rules are worded. For junior officers the rules are anything but a boon.

THE Government recognise brevet rank under the Income Tax rules by allowing brevet colonels and brevet lieutenant-colonels exemption on tentage, the former on Rs. 200 and the latter on Rs. 150, though Rs. 150 and Rs. 120, respectively, represent the tentage included in their pay and allowances of rank.

## NOTICES OF BOOKS.

## HALF HOURS WITH MUHAMMAD.\*

"Half Hours with Muhammad" is, as we are informed by the Preface, designed to give, on the occasion of the opening of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, "when the minds of millions of the inhabitants of the United Kingdom are being vividly directed to the wonderful Empire" of the Kaiser-i-Hind, "a concise and popular account of the religion of Islam, which is professed by upwards of one-fourth of the population of the countries watered by the Indian Ocean, and by not less than fifty millions of British Indian subjects." The book before us, which modestly claims to be a mere compilation, is an exceedingly well-digested narrative of the rise and progress of Islam up to the death—we ought rather to say the disappearance—of the last of the twelve descendants of Ali who held the Imamat (Muhammad Abu'l Kasim, destined, "according to the belief of some, to reappear as the Mahdi).† We have, moreover, a remarkably clear account of the more prominent doctrines of the Koran (or, as our author, in common with most Arabic scholars, spells the word, Quran) and of the distinctive tenets of the more important Islamic sects.

No one who has studied the sonorous periods of Gibbon, or the fascinating narrative of Washington Irving, will be wholly ignorant of the main historical facts which led up to the rise of the Muslim power. The indefatigable research of our own, and of Continental, Orientalists has, however, disinterred many additional facts which tend to place not a few events in a new light. And Mr. Wollaston would have done justice neither to himself nor to his subject had he not fully availed himself of these.

Popular, therefore, in the strictest sense, as the book is meant to be, and written, as it is, in an easy and fascinating style, the reader has the satisfaction of knowing that he has in all respects the "latest intelligence" on the subject of which it treats.

And the subject is one well worthy of far more consideration than it usually receives. The rise of Islam stands out almost alone in history. That a third of a century should not have elapsed from the day when the great Arabian Prophet was driven (A.D. 621) a fugitive from Mecca, to the time (Dec. 640) when the lieutenant of his successor Omar could laconically report "I have taken the great city of the west" (Alexandria) seems indeed incredible. We have here, not the military genius of a single commander, but a succession of rulers, each of whom went forth, either in person or by his generals, conquering and to conquer: invincible alike by Persians, by Greeks, by Romans, and by the barbarian conquerors of Rome.

The career of the founder of the mighty empire which obeyed the Khalifs is deserving of the very closest attention. Our author, in common with all Arabic scholars, is loud in his praise of the exquisite purity and felicity of diction which are so characteristic of the Quran: and it is not a little observable that Muhammad owed the elegance of his language to the accident of having been consigned, as an infant, to the care of a woman "from the desert," whose dialect was especially pure. "Verily," said he, "I am the most perfect Arab amongst you: my descent is from the Quraish, and my tongue is the tongue of the Bani Sad." *Lingua Toscana in bocca Romana*, it would seem. Clearly the Prophet was well aware "how much in his career was due to the beauty and sweetness of the language in which he clothed his thoughts, the expression of which gave life and vigour to the mission he proclaimed."

On this point a curious story is told. Some persons, desiring to discredit the Prophet, employed a man of "profound learning, unsurpassable eloquence, and vivid imagination to produce a book to rival the emanation of Muhammad's pen." Ibn al Muqaffa—so was the man named—claimed twelve months, during which his bodily wants were to be supplied, and himself left at leisure to concentrate his mind on his task.

"At the expiration of half the allotted interval, his friends, on coming to make inquiries as to his progress, found him sitting,

\* "Half Hours with Muhammad." Being a popular account of the Prophet of Arabia and of his more immediate followers: together with a short Synopsis of the religion he founded, by Arthur N. Wollaston, C.I.E., H.M.'s Indian (Home) Service, Translator of the *Anvar-i-Suhaili*, Editor of the "Persian Miracle Play," &c. London: W. H. Allen & Co. 1886.

† The sixteenth sign of the approaching end of the present dispensation is, according to Muslim tradition, "the coming of the Mahdi, or Director; concerning whom Muhammad prophesied that the world should not have an end till one of his own family should govern the Arabians, whose name should be the same with his own name, and whose father's name should also be the same with his father's name, and who should fill the earth with righteousness. This person, some sects, as has been previously stated, believe to be now alive, and concealed in a secret place, till the time of his manifestation; for they suppose him to be none other than the last of the twelve Imams, named Muhammad Abu'l Kasim."

pen in hand, deeply absorbed in study, while before him was a blank sheet of paper, and around his desk a wild confusion of closely-written manuscripts torn to pieces, and scattered indiscriminately over the apartment. In good truth he had tried to write a single verse equalling the Quran in excellence, and failed; and he confessed with confusion and shame that a solitary line had baffled all his efforts for six months, so he retired from the task hopeless and crestfallen."

What the Law and the Prophets were to the Jew, what Scripture is to the Christian, that, and we fear, much more than that, is the Quran to the Muslim. On this point Mr. Wollaston insists with well-justified severity. "Humiliating," he says, "as is the confession, it must be avowed that the simple trust and confidence of the Muslims, in their God proclaim, in language which is unmistakable, that, as regards fervour and honesty of purpose, the devotees of the West must give place to the worshippers of the East."

Nothing in this marvellous compilation is, indeed, more striking than the manner in which, by prescribing, it hallowes and sanctifies every act of daily life: and the accuracy with which its directions are, on the whole, followed. The variations in the text are singularly few, a circumstance attributable to the care of the Prophet's immediate successor, Abu Bakr, who caused to be collected and transcribed all the passages which had been committed to writing, or could be verified by the memory of Muhammad's immediate followers. The verses (as in various editions of our own Holy Book) have not always been divided alike; one version having 6,000, while another has 6,225, and yet another 6,236. But all are "said to contain the same number of words, namely, 77,639, and the same number of letters, namely, 323,015."

It is not a little curious to find how many precepts, supposed to be of the essence of Islam, are not to be found in the Quran. It is as great an error, for instance, to allege that Muhammad denied women souls as to assert that Englishmen sell their wives in Smithfield. Circumcision, to take another example, is not once mentioned in the Quran, possibly because it had been generally practised in Arabia before the Prophet's time.

The unity of the Deity, the spirituality of prayer, as depending on "the inward disposition of the heart, which is the life and spirit of prayer," and the duty of giving alms and of fasting, may be said (of course with the addition of the Divine Mission of the Prophet) to be the primary teachings of this wonderful book.

After a very clear account of the ceremonies attendant on the Mecca pilgrimage, which was ordered\* by Muhammad, and a full description of the principal objects of note in that city, we have an interesting chapter on the tenets of the various sects of Islam; the Sunnis and Shias of course claiming the first notice, while the distinctive beliefs of the school of Ibn Malik, the "Low Church," of Ash Shafi, the "Broad Church," and of the Kharijites, the "Nonconformists," of the Musliman creed, all find their appropriate niches.

We have derived both pleasure and instruction from this book; and few will rise from its perusal without feeling that they have added not a little to their stock of knowledge on a most interesting and important subject.

## THE MEMOIRS OF THE EMPRESS MARIE LOUISE.†

Given an Emperor, crushed under the iron heel of a relentless conqueror, who loves his family much, but his country more; a daughter, about to become the loathing bride of the victor—for she loved her Fatherland first, and herself after, and possessed the noble power to do and to suffer, shown by her kinswoman Marie Antoinette on the scaffold,‡ and, later on, by her kinsman, the Emperor Maximilian—and you have the House of Hapsburg after the fearful artillery duel and carnage at Wagram.

Turn from the future bride and the father-in-law to the bridegroom; a military genius of the first order, a man whose one word could annihilate the Empire, a parvenu, just sufficiently vulgar and brutal to be unable to see that he was but accentuating his own vulgarity and brutality by wantonly humiliating a fallen, yet gallant, foe, in the person of his favourite daughter, a commander so great as to have been thus far unconquered in battle, an administrator so remarkable as to have been rarely surpassed, yet superstitious (p. 264), devoid of every generous instinct, and, as a man, utterly contemptible, and you have before you the future husband of Marie Louise, Napoleon Bonaparte.

We have rarely met with a book which, though written all but

\* It is a duty towards God, incumbent on those who are able to go thither, to visit this house." [Becca or Mecca.]

† "The Memoirs of the Empress Marie Louise," from the French of Imbert de Saint-Amand. London: Remington and Co. 1886.

‡ Marie Antoinette, as is well known, after being, for two hours or more, exposed to the ribald insults of a mob, coarse and bestial as only a French mob can be, mounted, with a firm and even step, the scaffold whither her wretched Bourbon husband had a few months previously been borne shrieking.

avowedly from the Napoleonic point of view, conveys so good an idea of the Court life, both of Vienna and of Paris, at the period with which it deals.

Marie Louise, Archduchess of Austria, was born in 1791. Napoleon, who had no children by his marriage with Joséphine, had begun to feel that people were speculating on the possibility of his early demise, whether by illness, on the battlefield, or by assassination—of attempts at the last he had had personal experience—mattered not. In whichever event, his Empire, weighed down by the execration of all Europe outside France, would fall to pieces even more speedily than that of Alexander the Great. He must consolidate and perpetuate his dynasty. He must get rid of Joséphine, and find a wife from whom a future heir could be hoped for. The marriage was (p. 87), as he himself says, purely political. But no female of his own class would do. It was decreed by the then arbiter of the European Continent, that nothing under an Archduchess would suffice; and to Imperial houses alone were any serious overtures made, though it would seem that Saxony was led to hope that one of the fair-haired daughters of her Royal house might—as a *pis-aller*—grace the Imperial throne of France. Napoleon first tried Russia; and it is curious to reflect how his possible success in this direction might have changed the entire history of Europe. Mated with a Russian Princess, the great king of men would probably have had no Moscow, no Leipsic, no Elba, no Waterloo, to experience. But the Tsar was not so easily caught. Like the proud Rulers of Oodeypoor, whose boast it is, that they never gave a daughter to the circumcised conqueror, he temporised, until Napoleon, waxing impatient, closed with the other possible alliance, that of a daughter of Austria, and did so in such hot haste that the Austrian Ambassador, casting aside his Teutonic partiality for circumlocution and ceremony, had to sign the marriage contract, at a day's notice, before having received any definite instructions on the subject.

Poor Marie Louise, who had been brought up generally to detest France, and all things French, behaved herself nobly. She said, on the proposal being made to her (p. 102), "I only wish what my duty commands me to wish. When the interests of the Empire are at stake, they, and not my will, must be consulted:" an expression of resignation which can best be appreciated in the light of her subsequent remark, "I was sacrificed."\*

With the details of the marriage ceremonies, three times repeated—once at Vienna, and then by a civil, followed by an ecclesiastical wedding at Paris—we need not weary our readers; but ladies will find (p. 201) all the details of an endless procession, and in many places accounts of dresses so elaborate as to require photographing before they can be understood by "only a man."

Naturally enough, Napoleon displayed the usual fondness of a parvenu for insisting, to a marvellous extent, on forms, ceremonials, and all the infinitesimalities of etiquette. The last Archduchess of Austria who had been given to the French was the unhappy Marie Antoinette: she had been allowed in her suite (p. 107) "six ladies of the Palace and six Chamberlains." But she, poor thing, was only to marry a Dauphin, who could at best become a King; whereas Marie Louise was to be the Consort of a real live Emperor. Wherefore, "the future Empress will have twelve of each:" not to say that all precedents were ransacked in order that her reception, and her *entourage*, should surpass those of her predecessor.

Once in France, Marie Louise was not thought of as the great-niece of the "Messalina," poor Marie Antoinette, but was appreciated at her own value, and the story of her life there, as given in Chap. VII., is particularly pleasant reading. Yet it is clear that she did not love (p. 357) her husband; nor he her. "What he especially loved in her was the Archduchess, the daughter of the German Cæsars, and in the sentiment with which she inspired him there was probably more self-love than true love."

Marie Louise, on Napoleon's fall after Leipsic, remained at the Tuileries to the very last, and something more than gentle compulsion was needed to induce her to leave the home of her husband, whom she never again saw. After his death she married, as is well known, a second and a third time; but is thenceforth lost to history. The work before us, indeed, carries the detailed narrative of her life only up to the period when Napoleon tempted Providence by fighting, in the Russian expedition, against the elements, rather than against men; but the Introduction gives a brief, yet adequate, account of the later years of Marie Louise, and of the death of her only son, the Duc de Reichstadt, or, in French parlance, Napoléon II.

The book, which will be, and deserves to be, very extensively read, is written in a clear style, and with no lack of animation. But one feels that its real subject is Napoleon. Few are the French writers on the events of the years 1790-1814 who have escaped the fascination which, to so large a proportion of the nation, still attaches to the name of this remarkable man; a man, too, not even of French extraction. For the great commander, M. de Saint-Amand's admiration—we ought to say veneration—knows

\* Of this Napoleon's General, Ségur (though (p. 205), seeming to admit that victory had been pushed too far), with true Gallic chivalry, openly boasted: speaking (p. 167) of ladies "being compelled in their turn to pay in their sex, in the person of the Princess sacrificed to our good fortune, the cost of the war."

no bounds. For instance, Marie Louise "had the eyes (p. 8) of a dove, and she needed the eyes of an eagle to enable her to gaze on the face of this imperial sun, whose burning rays dazzled her . . . . Her Majesty is not free from the timid respect which her august husband imposes on all who have the honour to approach him" (p. 329). Of her son, too, we read, that he was painted "playing with a cup and ball, the stick of which he might have taken for a sceptre, and the ball for the world's globe, *fitting toys for his infancy*" (p. 29). "Like an eagle flapping its wings before taking wing to soar in the clouds, the heir of Napoleon looked the sun in the face" (p. 38), and so on.

The translation is written in easy and flowing English, and is, in this respect, most commendable, as being vastly superior to the average run of translations. But we could mark not a few passages in which French books usually reveal, but which may well be excised in a work otherwise quite worthy to lie on an English drawing-room table.

#### A BRIEF SKETCH OF THE FIRST FRENCH REVOLUTION.\*

This little *brochure*, narrating the horrors to which democracy led, in France, during the first Revolution in that country (since which, as Bismarck truly said, it has never had a Government as stable as a cock-boat), well deserves perusal, if only that the reader may learn to what a state of things that worst of tyranny—the tyranny of the unfittest—may bring a nation. What this can be, and was, no one who has read the excellent life of Madame Roland,† so recently reviewed in our columns, can doubt. Our only complaint against Mr. Macdonald is that he scarcely states his case strongly enough. Mere lust for blood has always been a distinctive mark of Celtic races, and from the time of the *Jaquerie* downwards of the French in particular. But our Author should have gibbeted the brutality, far worse than mere slaughter, of exposing, in a state of absolute nudity, women—some of them ladies of the highest position—tied, back to back, to men, previously to throwing them into the nearest river. Yet he has drawn a most useful moral from the narrative of the events of the Revolution. He has shown how speedily, and by what all but imperceptible steps, concessions made to the democratic element come to be used as a fulcrum to upset the whole status of society; and how violence leads to greater violence, until, at length, the common sense of mankind revolts; the pendulum swings, and, from mob-law, one comes to a military dictatorship, the most autocratic form of rule, the most regardless of private rights, which the world has known. Rightly and opportunely does he warn England, which is on the brink of a fatal decline, how easily the first false step towards a social cataclysm, and towards national ruin, is made, and with what fearful rapidity its results are made apparent.

No. 2 of "Sell's Directory of Registered Telegraphic Addresses" continues to supply a want much felt in the mercantile world. The value of the first edition was immediately recognised on its appearance, and the result has been that some 12,000 firms have had their addresses inserted in the present issue. No charge is made for entry of name, so all firms are asked to send in not only their own but any other registered addresses of their friends. The work is published quarterly at the very moderate price of one shilling. "Sell's Telegraphic Code," containing 4,000 general business sentences, has already run to a second edition, and is used by many firms in connection with the Directory.

"THE Colonies and India," a reprint from the well-known "Newspaper Press Directory" of Messrs. C. Mitchell and Co., of Red Lion-court, will be found by British Manufacturers and Exporters to be a very useful compilation, affording them in a concise and interesting form every information concerning the Colonies and India as fields for commercial enterprise. The portion of the book relating specially to India is carefully and intelligently written, and shows how that country is foolishly neglected by British merchants. "British traders have not yet learnt how good and profitable a market India affords, and may to a greater extent afford in the future. The magnitude of our commerce with India, the rapidity with which it has grown within the past generation, the circumstances which have led to this increase, and the causes which make it probable that in years to come the export of goods from England to India will become greater, have yet to be fully realised by the most enterprising of the world's merchants—the Anglo-Saxon man of business."

BOOKS FOR REVIEW.—"Her Majesty's Colonies," and "Official Catalogue of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition" (W. Clowes and Sons); and the following from the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge:—"Inasmuch," "A Peep into Ceylon," "Through Tumult and Pestilence," "Missionary Work among the Ojibway Indians," "Bar One Book," "Spiritual Counsels," and "Cheerful Christianity."

\* "A Brief Sketch of the First French Revolution, 1789-1799." By J. Macdonald. London: W. H. Allen and Co. 1886.

† "Eminent Women Series"—Madame Roland. W. H. Allen and Co. 1886.

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**ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.**

MONDAY, MAY 17, 1886.

**RECRUITS IN INDIA.**

A COMPLAINT comes from India by the present mail which ought to attract the attention of the military authorities here. Not long ago there were comments in several of the home journals regarding the cruelty inflicted upon time-expired soldiers shipped from India in pleasant enough weather there, but landed in England during the coldest and rawest months of our island winter. This arrangement is unfortunately, to a certain extent, unavoidable, as these soldiers have to be collected from all parts of the three Presidencies, and it is better that they

should journey through the plains to the port of embarkation during the temperate cold weather of India than during the summer heat. It would be difficult to manage so that on their arrival in this country they would find balmy air and comfortable temperature awaiting them. Our wonderful climate would upset all attempts to please in this way, for February might one year be as genial a month as the merry, merry May of the poet's song, whereas the merry May might that year be as cold and blustering as the traditional March. To keep the time-expired at some agreeable sanitarium until the mildness of an English spring was assured might not suit the temper of the men anxious for their discharge, and the expense would not suit the framers of the military budget, who would have to account to the taxpayer for the extra cost. The only way, perhaps, of meeting the difficulty is to have care taken that the men on landing here are provided with suitable clothing, and sent to their respective homes or destinations well provided with all that is necessary for their health and comfort as soldiers returning from foreign service.

But it is a different matter with recruits going to India, and the complaint which comes to us from that country is a more serious one, although easier, we think, of remedy. An Anglo-Indian contemporary points out very forcibly the hardships which arrest the recruits now on their arrival in India : " In March and April the hot weather is already upon us, and the heat is daily becoming more and more oppressive. Yet these two months see a large number of boy-soldiers landed in Bombay and sent off up-country to join the various regiments to which they belong. Even now in the middle of April the *Jumna* is arriving in Bombay with some eleven or twelve hundred men on board. It is true that a large proportion of these compose one regiment, for which a station in a magnificent climate has been selected, but the remainder are drafts, and as such are probably lads of twenty or thereabouts. It is positive cruelty to send these young men out to face, at the very outset of their tour of foreign service, the scorching heat of an Indian summer. But it is more than cruel ; it is unbusinesslike, for the article must deteriorate from such usage, if it be not ruined." All who have had any experience with soldiers in India must fully endorse this opinion. An English recruit when he lands in India is already a costly article of Government, and it is only a wise economy which suggests that he should be taken care of. Military hygiene is certainly better understood and attended to in India now than it was formerly, when in the forty years between 1815 and 1855 there died of European soldiers belonging to Her Majesty's and the East India Company's army there very nearly 100,000 men, the greater portion of whose lives might have been saved if better precautions had been taken with regard to health. But there is still room for improvement. It would surely be better, as our contemporary suggests, to land young soldiers in India at the close of the hot weather, with the whole winter before them and the days hourly growing cooler, than as now to throw them at once into the furnace of an Indian summer. This surely could be done by starting the troopships from England, laden exclusively with drafts, earlier in the season. It is true that the military authorities in India are arranging to send as many as possible of the young soldiers to the hills on their first arrival, but it may not always be compatible with the exigencies of the Service to do this, and the simpler and cheaper plan certainly seems to be to start the troopships earlier from England, so that the recruits may arrive in India at the commencement, and not at the close of the cold weather.



Another complaint is that the recruits on landing are put under stoppages for the clothing required by a tropical climate—or if they have any savings, they must pay for this out of them. A man enlisted in India receives a sum sufficient to meet this extra expense for light kit and clothing, and why should not the recruit brought from England be treated equally liberally? This is the question which the latter naturally asks himself, and which the authorities might reply to in a generous spirit. Their desire must be to make the Service popular, and to keep the soldier in health and contentment as an efficient fighting machine, and the best way to do this is to look into grievances which seem to be real ones, and remedy them if possible.

#### UPPER BURMA.

NOTWITHSTANDING the pessimist views which are being taken by certain writers regarding the effect of annexation, the truth is that signs of peace and improvement are quickly following the outbursts of lawlessness and dacoity which have been so severely commented upon by those moralists who saw much virtue in King Theebaw's rule. Here is the present situation as told by an Indian writer likely to be quite as well informed as any "gentleman of the Press" in Fleet-street:—

In Upper Burma distinct progress can be pointed to. We command at least the great waterways of the country, and there are no longer any considerable bodies of men collected to oppose us in the field. The recent outbreaks at Mandalay, though harassing enough, are very different to the attacks which were made on the troops in the open field a month or two ago. But with the breaking up of military bands, the dacoity system is not by any means extinguished. It will flourish vigorously in the very neighbourhood of large garrisons, if these have no hold of the country; and it is to be feared that our hold of the interior is as yet very slight. There is small use in sending out flying columns on the report of each particular outrage, that they may arrive to find the dacoits dispersed, and withdraw, to bring them back again upon the unfortunate villagers to take vengeance for having sent the news. It would seem that the time has come for the modification of our system to suit the altered circumstances. Large flying columns and expeditions are no longer required, but what is wanted is a thorough network of small military posts, wherever the country is at all disturbed. From thirty to a hundred men is the sort of strength needful, and each would command a circle of about fifteen miles. Native troops are, of course, more fitted for work of this kind than British—which are not meant for dacoit-hunting—and a local force would be better than regular Native troops. Such material will be forthcoming in the new military police; but whether their numbers will be at all adequate for the work to be done is another question. With the large number of Native troops, however, in the country to draw upon dacoity ought surely to be repressed before long if a proper system of dealing with it is pursued. The public have a right to look for nothing less than this. Frontier troubles are, of course, another matter altogether. They are not to be averted when we take a new border that brings us into contact with new tribes; they have already begun to appear, and unless we are very unusually fortunate they will develop in due season.

It is considered probable that the state of General Hughes's health will probably necessitate his taking early leave to England.

THE *Saturday Evening Journal* of Calcutta, referring to the past Calcutta season, says:—"There has not even been a presentable sensation! How things have changed since the merry days of Lytton, and how tame our life seems now! No delightful scandal, no thrilling divorces, no amusing breaches of promise, no romantic elopements. The guiding rule used to be to hate our neighbour and to love our neighbour's wife. Now our affection is a poor, vague, sexless sentiment which hardly rises above the level of affectation, and which delights not in man nor in woman either."



## Official Gazette.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head-Quarters, Simla, April 15.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

ROSS, Lieutenant C. E., officiating wing officer, on probation, 7th Bengal Infantry, is transferred to the 16th Lucknow Regiment in the same capacity.

O'BRYEN, Lieutenant C. W., officiating wing officer 31st Punjab Infantry, is transferred to the 27th Punjab Infantry in the same capacity.

BRUCE, Lieutenant A. F., officiating wing officer, on probation, 45th Sikhs, is transferred in the same capacity.

MASTER, Lieut. S. R., wing officer, on probation, 2nd Batt. 2nd Ghorkhas, is transferred to the 2nd Battalion 1st Ghorkhas in the same capacity, vice Shakespear, transferred to the 2nd Battalion 2nd Ghorkhas. (Lieutenant Master will be graded in the battalion below Lieutenant A. V. Hatch, and above Lieutenant C. B. Johnson.)

SHAKESPEAR, Lieut. L. W., wing officer 2nd Battalion 2nd Ghorkhas, on probation, 2nd Battalion 1st Ghorkhas, is transferred in the same capacity, vice Master, transferred to the 2nd Battalion 1st Ghorkhas. (Lieut. Shakespear will be graded in the battalion below Lieut. H. L. Custance, and above Lieut. H. V. Bradley.)

UPPERTON, Colonel J., C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, is posted to Meerut for general duty, on completion of the special duty on which he has been lately employed.

The undermentioned officer is qualified for promotion to the rank of captain:—

FOOTE, Lieut. H. B., Royal Artillery.

LOVETT, Colonel B., C.S.I., Royal Engineers, is posted to the charge of the Rawal Pindi command, Military Works.

STEWART, Lieut. J., Royal Engineers, on return from field service in Burma, is posted to the Meerut Division, Military Works.

The undermentioned officers of Royal Engineers, on arrival in India, are posted as attached officers as follows:—

LAWRENCE, Lieut. R. T. R., to Presidency and Oudh command, Military Works.

RIMINGTON, Lieut. J. C., to Sirhind-Lahore command, Military Works.

HUNTER, Lieut. W. S., to Meerut command, Military Works.

JACKSON, Lieut. L. D., No. 7 Battery, 1st Brigade, Cinque Ports Division, doing duty with No. 1 (Mountain) Battery 1st Brigade, Eastern Division, is directed to proceed from Rawal Pindi to Burma for duty with No. 9 (Mountain) Battery 1st Brigade, Cinque Ports Division, R.A.

#### FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

PEARSON, Major A. J., R.A., for six months, on medical certificate.

BERKLEY, Colonel F. G., 1st Battalion Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

HUTTON, Lieut.-Colonel H. F., 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, for two months, on urgent private affairs, pending retirement from the service.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

CARRUTHERS, Lieut. R. A., Devonshire Regiment (officiating squadron officer, on probation, 13th Bengal Lancers), to Calcutta, from April 15 to Oct. 15, to study the native languages.

MACCALL, Major G., 8th Bengal Cavalry, to Mussoorie, on private affairs, from May 15 to Oct. 15.

ANGELO, Lieut. T. W. P., 9th Bengal Lancers (Staff Corps), to Cashmere, on private affairs, from April 15 to Aug. 31.

STEWART, Lieut. W., 10th Bengal Lancers (Staff Corps), to Simla and Naini Tal, on private affairs, from Oct. 15.

RIVETT-CARNAC, Lieut. E. H., 19th Bengal Lancers (Staff Corps), to Cashmere, on private affairs, from April 15 to Aug. 15.

TEMPLER, Lieut. C. B. (Staff Corps), to Hills north of Simla, on private affairs, from April 15 to Oct. 15.

WINTLE, Colonel H. R., Bengal Infantry (doing duty at Meerut), to Mussoorie, on private affairs, for four months, from date of availing himself of it.

FAIRBROTHERS, Captain W. T., 18th Royal Infantry (Staff Corps), to Cashmere, on private affairs, from April 15 to Oct. 15.

GREY, Lieut. E., 38th Bengal Infantry (Staff Corps), to Cashmere, on private affairs, from April 15 to Aug. 15.

BRISCOE, Captain B., 10th Bengal Infantry (Staff Corps), to Naini Tal, on private affairs, from April 25 to Oct. 15.

WINDROSS, Assistant Apothecary M., 1st grade, for 120 days, from June 10, on medical certificate.

(April 19.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—



WATTS, Lieut. H. E., 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment, to be interpreter, vice Lieut. C. M. Lester, promoted, dated March 15.  
 SPANKIE, Captain J. P. W., Bengal Staff Corps, has passed the examination for the judge advocate-general's department.  
 LUTYENS, Captain J. G., Royal Engineers, attached to the Military Works Department, is posted as an attached officer to the Sappers and Miners serving in Upper Burma.  
 With the sanction of Government the following orders are confirmed by Brigadier-General Sir J. Hudson, commanding at Suakin:—  
 MCINTYRE, Lieut. H. D., 8th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, to be assistant field engineer, dated Nov. 24, 1885.  
 ATTREE, Captain F. W. T., R.E., Madras Sappers and Miners, to be field engineer, dated Nov. 26, 1885.  
 HAGGITT, Lieut. E. D., R.E., Madras Sappers and Miners, to be assistant field engineer, dated Nov. 16, 1885.

## FURLONGS.

CHAMBERS, Lieut.-Colonel W. E., Staff Corps (doing general duty at Allahabad), to Kashmir, on private affairs, from April 15 to Oct. 15.  
 YOUNG, Lieut. A. D., Royal Artillery, No. 9 (Mountain) Battery, 1st Brigade, Cinque Ports Division, to Dharmasala, on medical certificate, from March 8 to Sept. 23.  
 MACPHERSON, Lieut. D. H., 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, to Madras, on private affairs, from date of arrival at Bombay to the 10th May.  
 GARSTIN, Captain G. L., 9th Bengal Lancers, Staff Corps, to Dalhousie, on private affairs, from April 15 to Oct. 14.  
 ATKINS, Lieut.-Colonel R., 15th Bengal Cavalry, Staff Corps, on private affairs, to Murree and adjacent hills, from May 1 to Oct. 15.  
 The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—  
 EDEN, Major W. A., L Battery, 4th Brigade, Bengal Artillery, for six months, on private affairs.  
 BAKER, Major R. H. S., No. 3 Battery, 1st Brigade, Scottish Division, Bengal Artillery, for six months, on private affairs.  
 PLANT, Captain W. A., O Battery, 4th Brigade, Bengal Artillery, for six months, on urgent private affairs.  
 DYSON, Lieut. R. G., 3rd Dragoon Guards, for five months and ten days, on urgent private affairs.  
 ILBERTON, Major C. E., 2nd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment, for fifteen months, on private affairs.  
 DAVIDSON, Lieut. (Adjutant) H., 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, for five months and fifteen days, on private affairs.  
 PINHORN, Lieut. H. Q., 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

## BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, April 21.)

WILKINS, Mr. C. A., C.S., reported his departure from India, on leave on medical certificate, on the 2nd inst.  
 MACPHERSON, Mr. W. C., C.S., reported his departure from India on furlough on April 1.  
 COOK, Mr. H. G., officiating magistrate and collector, Purneah, is appointed to act in the 2nd grade of magistrates and collectors from the 12th ult., vice Mr. E. H. Ruddock.  
 BARROW, Mr. F. H., officiating magistrate and collector, Fureedpoore, is appointed to act in the 2nd grade of magistrates and collectors from the 24th ult., vice Mr. H. G. Sharp.  
 KAYE, Mr. E. St. G., assistant superintendent of police, has been granted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for six months, on sick certificate.  
 JUDGE, Mr. A. S., assistant superintendent of police, reported his departure from India on furlough on April 1.  
 GOAD, Mr. J. B., district superintendent of police, reported his departure from India, on furlough, on Feb. 16.  
 SCHURR, Mr. H. S., assistant superintendent of police, reported his departure from India, on furlough, on April 3.  
 KLEYN, Mr. F. A., inspector, Eastern Bengal Railway Police, is confirmed in the 2nd grade of inspectors, from August 24, 1885, vice Inspector Cleveland.  
 DOUGHERTY, Mr. J. A., inspector, Tirhoot State Railway Police, is confirmed in the 2nd grade of inspectors from Nov. 1885, vice Inspector Prosonno Kumar Ghose, retired.  
 MITCHELL, Rev. A. L., chaplain of Dum-Dum, reported his departure from India, on furlough, on April 2.  
 WEBB, Mr. W. T., professor, Presidency College, reported his departure from India, on furlough, on April 2.  
 OSBORNE, Mr. H., sub-deputy opium agent, reported his departure from India, on furlough, on April 1.  
 LAUDER, Mr. G. W. D., assistant sub-deputy opium agent, reported his departure from India, on leave, on April 9.  
 MILLETT, Mr. H., chief judge, Court of Small Causes, Calcutta, reported his departure from India, on furlough, on April 4.

## PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, April 22.)

LAVILLE, Mr. L., assistant secretary to Government, Punjab, Financial Department, is placed temporarily on special duty in the Secretariat, from April 19.  
 MAYLAND, Mr. F., is appointed to officiate as assistant secretary to Government, Punjab, in the Financial Department, vice Mr. Laville.  
 THOMSON, Mr. R. G., junior secretary to the Financial Commissioner,

Punjab, is appointed senior secretary, from March 26, vice Mr. F. C. Channing, promoted to deputy commissioner, 3rd grade.  
 YOUNGHUSBAND, Mr. R. E., officiating junior secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab, is confirmed in that appointment, from March 26, vice Mr. R. G. Thomson, promoted.  
 ANDERSON, Mr. H. A., assistant commissioner, Peshawur, is appointed to hold charge of the Yusufzai sub-division, from April 10, vice Captain H. A. Deane, transferred.  
 JOHNSTONE, Colonel J. W. H., divisional judge, on return from furlough, is posted to Dera Ismail Khan, from April 12, vice Mr. L. Dames, transferred.  
 RENNIE, Mr. J. G. M., on being relieved of the charge of the Dera Ghazi Khan district, is appointed to officiate temporarily as deputy commissioner of Montgomery, from April 17, vice Mr. T. Troward, proceeding on leave.

QUINLAN—The services of the Rev. A. W. R. Quinlan, late chaplain of Kasauli, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the N.W. Provinces and Oudh, from Jan. 18.

The promotions of the following officers shall have effect from Dec. 1, 1885, instead of Nov. 9, 1885, as previously notified:—

PURSER, Mr. W. E., to deputy commissioner, 3rd grade.

BROWN, Mr. J. C., from assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to assistant commissioner, 1st grade.

ANDERSON, Mr. H. A., from assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, to assistant commissioner, 2nd grade.

The Hon. the Lieut.-Governor is pleased to make the following promotions in the Punjab Commission, from March 26, vice Mr. J. W. Macnabb, retired:—

GREY, Colonel L. J. H., C.S.I., deputy commissioner, 1st grade, officiating commissioner and superintendent, to be confirmed in the latter appointment.

BULMAN, Mr. A. R., deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, to be deputy commissioner, 1st grade.

MCNEILE, Lieut.-Colonel C., deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, to be deputy commissioner, 2nd grade.

CHANNING, Mr. F. C., senior secretary to the Financial Commissioners of the Punjab, to be deputy commissioner, 3rd grade.

JOHNSTONE, Colonel J. W. H., is appointed a divisional judge of the Divisional Court of the Derajat civil division, vice Mr. M. L. Dames, and is appointed to be sessions judge within the limits of the sessions division of the Derajat.

ROE, Surgeon-Major W. A., civil surgeon, Sialkot, is transferred to Murree, where he assumed charge of his duties on April 5, relieving Surgeon-Major A. Brebner.

RICHARDSON, Mr. R., assistant district superintendent of police, Rawalpindi, is appointed to officiate as district superintendent of police, Rohtak, during the absence of Mr. H. S. Dunsford.

The undermentioned candidates are declared to have passed the prescribed examination in Pashtu:—

BROWNING, Lieut. A. R., 4th Punjab Infantry, Higher Standard.

EALLES, Lieut. C. M., 5th Punjab Infantry, Lower Standard.

SCHOFIELD, Lieut. C., 4th Punjab Infantry, Lower Standard.

REID, Lieut. C. C., 4th Sikhs, Lower Standard.

TAYLOR, Lieut. D. J. O., 6th Punjab Infantry, Lower Standard.

NORMAN, Lieut. W. W., 2nd Punjab Cavalry, Lower Standard.

DAWSON, Lieut. R. W., 1st Punjab Infantry, Lower Standard.

The following orders are confirmed:—

CHOWNE—Punjab Frontier Force Order, dated April 6, directing Colonel W. C. Chowne, commandant 2nd Punjab Infantry, to assume command of the Punjab Frontier Force as a temporary measure from the 6th inst., vice Brigadier-General Sir C. M. MacGregor, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., proceeding, on leave, to England, on sick certificate.

FARRELL—No. 95, dated April 12, appointing Brigade-Surgeon G. Farrell, 5th Goorkhas, hon. surgeon to the Viceroy, to the medical charge of the Brigade Staff from April 9.

Dera Ismail Khan Station Order, dated April 5, making the following appointment:—

BROWNING, Lieut. H. A., officiating squadron officer 2nd Punjab Cavalry, to be station staff officer, vice Captain A. C. Bunny, and without prejudice to his other duties, there being no officer in the garrison available for the duties of station staff officer alone.

No. 1 (Kohat) Mountain Battery, dated April 7, making the following temporary appointment:—

UNDERWOOD, Lieut. W. J., to officiate as commandant in addition to his duties as second subaltern, from April 7, vice Captain Shirres, on furlough.

Regimental order, dated April 5, making the following temporary appointment in the 2nd Punjab Cavalry from the 4th idem:—

NORMAN, Lieut. W. W., squadron officer and officiating fourth squadron commander, to officiate as fourth squadron commander, vice Lieut. Jones, on leave.

Regimental order, dated April 5, making the following temporary appointments in the 1st Sikh Infantry:—

DOBBS, Lieut. W. J. K., quartermaster, to officiate as wing commander, vice Captain A. C. Bunny, proceeded on furlough.

McMAHON, Lieut. A. H., wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster, vice Dobbs.

JERMYN—2nd Sikh Infantry regimental order, dated April 5, consequent on the departure of Lieut. G. Swiney on furlough, appointing Lieut. T. Jermyn, officiating quartermaster, from April 1, temporarily.

Regimental order, dated April 8, making the following temporary appointments in the 2nd Punjab Infantry, from 6th idem, vice Colonel W. C. Chowne, appointed to assume temporary command of the Punjab Frontier Force:—

STURT, Captain R. R. N., wing officer and officiating 2nd in command, to officiate as commandant.

ALLEN, Captain B. M., wing officer and officiating wing commander, to officiate as 2nd in command.  
 RODWELL, Lieut. E. H., adjutant, to officiate as wing commander.  
 DAVIDSON, Lieut. C., officiating wing officer and officiating quartermaster, to officiate as adjutant.  
 ARCHER, Lieut. C., officiating wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster.

## FURLONGHS.

SYM, Colonel J. M., commandant 5th Goorkha Regiment, is granted leave to Kashmir, on private affairs, from May 1 to Oct. 31.  
 STEWART, Lieut. J. M., 5th Goorkha Regiment, is granted leave to Kashmir, on private affairs, from May 1 to Oct. 31.  
 DUNSFORD, Mr. H. S., district superintendent of police, Rohtak, has obtained privilege leave for three months, from April 20.  
 MACAULIFFE, Mr. M., divisional judge, Ferozepore Civil Division, No. 1, has obtained furlough to Europe for 18 months, from April 15.

## CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, April 24.)

VENNING, Mr. F., C.S., commissioner of the Nagpur division, privilege leave for two months and 20 days, from the 26th current.  
 LUGARD, Colonel H. I., deputy commissioner, Nagpur, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the commissioner's office, temporarily.  
 REPTON, Colonel H. M., deputy commissioner, is posted on return from furlough to the Saugor district, temporarily.  
 RICKETTS, Colonel M. P., deputy commissioner, Saugor, is appointed to officiate as commissioner of the Nagpur division, during the absence of Mr. F. Venning, C.S., from the date of his assuming charge from Colonel Lugard.  
 MCGUIRE, Mr. J. D., inspector of police, 1st class, Jubbulpore district, is appointed to officiate as assistant district superintendent of police, 2nd grade, B division, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. G. Price.  
 The following promotions and transfers are ordered :—  
 POWELL, Mr. T., European constable, Railway Police, Nagpur, is appointed to officiate as inspector, and is posted to the Wardha district.  
 D'ESPERANCE, Mr. S. H., inspector of police, 3rd class, is transferred from Wardha to Chanda.  
 POWELL, Mr. J. H., inspector, 3rd class, is transferred from Chanda to Betul.  
 HENRIQUES, Mr. J. J., inspector, 1st class, on relief by Mr. J. H. Powell, is transferred from Betul to Mandla.

## NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, April 24.)

HARRISON, Major W. H., cantonment magistrate, Lucknow, has been appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner, Rae Bareilly, during the absence on leave of Mr. C. Chapman.  
 FASKEN, Surgeon-Major W. A. D., from Muzaffarnugger, has been appointed to the civil medical charge of Saharanpur during the absence on privilege leave of Brigade-Surgeon A. Garden.  
 DEANE, Surgeon W., whose services have been replaced temporarily at the disposal of the Government, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, has been appointed to the civil medical duties of the Mirzapur district, from April 14.  
 BIRD, Mr. H. M., joint magistrate, Cawnpore, has been appointed to officiate as magistrate and collector of Muzaffarnugger, from the date on which he relieves Mr. W. M. Tidy.  
 CONYBEARE, Mr. H. C. A., joint magistrate, Budaon, has been appointed to officiate as magistrate and collector of Shahjahanpur during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. J. S. Porter.  
 With effect from April 16, the date on which Mr. F. Lincoln, district judge, 3rd grade, retires from the service :—  
 MURRAY, Lieut.-Colonel A., assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to be district judge, 3rd grade, but to continue to officiate as deputy commissioner, Kheri.  
 HORSFORD, Lieut.-Colonel N. M. T., city magistrate, Lucknow, at present officiating as deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, to be assistant commissioner, 1st grade, and to continue to act as deputy commissioner, Hardoi.  
 WELLS, Mr. W. F. W., officiating city magistrate, Lucknow, to be confirmed in that appointment.  
 CAMPBELL, Captain A. W. D., cantonment magistrate, Fyzabad, has been transferred to officiate as cantonment magistrate of Lucknow during the absence on deputation of Major W. P. Harrison.  
 SAUNDERS—Consequent on Dr. McReddie's proceeding on leave, Mr. F. W. Saunders, civil surgeon, has been transferred from Fatehpur to Unao.  
 BRERETON, Mr. R. R. H., assistant magistrate, has been transferred from Allahabad to Cawnpore.  
 PORTER—The services of Mr. J. S. Porter, magistrate and collector, Shahjahanpur, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, from May 15, or subsequent date.  
 HALL, Mr. F. W., hon. surgeon Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps, has been granted leave of absence to Europe for seven months on medical certificate, from April 17.  
 GUTHRIE, Mr. W. J., assistant commissioner, Hardoi, is appointed a justice of the peace within and for the N.W. Provinces and Oudh.

## FURLONGHS.

CASEY, Mr. A. E. C., assistant commissioner, Naini Tal, has been granted special leave, on urgent private affairs, for six months, from April 16.

CHAPMAN, Mr. C., deputy commissioner, Rae Bareilly, has been granted privilege leave for two months and 29 days, from May 10.  
 GARDEN, Brigade-Surgeon A., civil surgeon of Saharanpur, has been granted privilege leave for three months, from May 15.  
 DAVIS, Mr. J. S. C., assistant magistrate and collector, Fatehpur, has been granted privilege leave for three months, from May 20.  
 McREDDIE, Mr. G. D., M.D., civil surgeon, Unao, for one year, from April 15.

## BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, April 10.)

SEN, Mr. P. C., barrister-at-law, is appointed to officiate as assistant Government advocate, British Burma.  
 LOWIS, Mr. J., barrister-at-law, assumed charge of the office of the Government Advocate, British Burma, on March 27.  
 STREET, Colonel C. W., commissioner of Pegu, is granted privilege leave for three months, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.  
 The following transfers are ordered :—  
 RICE, Mr. G. L., C.S., assistant commissioner, from Tharrawaddy to Rangoon.  
 GATES, Mr. F. C., C.S., assistant commissioner, from Rangoon to the charge of the Paungde sub-division, Prome district.  
 IRWIN, Mr. A. M. B., C.S., assistant commissioner, from Paungde to officiate as deputy commissioner.  
 STROVER, Lieut.-Colonel G. A., deputy commissioner, from Pegu to Rangoon, to officiate as commissioner of the Pegu division.  
 NAYLOR, Mr. H. P. Todd, C.S., assistant commissioner, is appointed cantonment magistrate and judge of the Court of Small Causes, Thayetmyo, vice Colonel G. E. Fryer.  
 THOMAS, Surgeon G. T., is transferred from Henzada to special duty in the Rangoon Central Jail.  
 CAMPBELL, Mr. W. B., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the Rangoon division for employment in Upper Burma.  
 OATES, Mr. E. W., executive engineer, 1st grade, is placed temporarily in charge of the Rangoon division as executive engineer, Tharrawaddy division, from the 2nd inst.  
 CAMPBELL, Mr. W. B., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Rangoon division, has passed the departmental test in the Burmese language.  
 CRESSWELL, Major C. A., officiating deputy commissioner, assumed charge of the Thayetmyo district from Colonel G. E. Fryer, officiating deputy commissioner, on March 24.  
 GREY, Captain W. F. H., officiating deputy commissioner, received charge of the Thongwa district from Colonel W. W. Pemberton, deputy commissioner, on the 11th ult.  
 FRASER, Mr. J. S. D., officiating assistant commissioner, assumed charge of his duties as assistant commissioner, Bilin, Shwegyin district, on March 18.  
 COPLESTON, Mr. F. S. C.S., assumed charge of the office of the additional sessions judge for Tenasserim on March 24.  
 DOBSON, Mr. F. H., made over, and Colonel C. O. L. L. Prendergast received, executive charge of the Moulmein Central Jail on the 1st inst.

## ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, April 8.)

PRIMROSE—Consequent on the departure, on furlough, of Mr. J. J. S. Driberg, Mr. A. J. Primrose, C.S., is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, from April 5.  
 BALFOUR, Lieut. M. J., to be a captain in the Cachar and Sylhet Mounted Rifles, vice Captain Kerr, resigned.

## MADRAS.

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## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

## CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, April 21.)

WHITESIDE, Mr. W. S., to act as first member of the Board of Revenue, during the absence of Mr. Garstin on leave.  
 BARLOW, Hon. R. W., to act as second member of the Board of Revenue, during the employment of Mr. Whiteside on other duty.  
 TWIGG, Mr. J., to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate of Madura, during the absence of Mr. G. Stocks on leave.  
 SHIPLEY, Mr. R. H., to act as special assistant to the collector and district magistrate, Malabar, during the employment of Mr. Twigg on other duty.  
 GOODRICH, Mr. W., superintendent of prisons for the town of Madras, three months' privilege leave, from April 28.  
 JONES, Mr. O. R., assistant superintendent of police, to act as superintendent of prisons for the town of Madras, during the absence of Mr. Goodrich on leave.  
 The undermentioned officer is authorised to take down the evidence of witnesses with his own hand in the English language :—  
 WYNN, Mr. S. H., acting magistrate in the district of Kurnool.  
 WACE, Rev. W., B.A., to be chaplain of Wellington for the usual period of two years.

BENGOUGH, Colonel H., assistant adjutant-general, to be a lay trustee of Holy Trinity Church, Bangalore, in the place of Colonel Andrewes, who has left the station.

WILKINSON, Mr. F. H., civil and sessions judge of Calicut, to be a lay trustee of the church at that station.

PRENDERGAST—The services of Colonel H. L. Prendergast, R.E., superintending engineer, 1st class, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, from April 20.

The following promotions are made, with effect from April 29 :—

MEAD, Colonel H. R., R.E., to be superintending engineer, first class.

VIBART, Lieut.-Colonel H. M., R.E., to be superintending engineer, second class.

WATCH, Mr. G. T., to be superintending engineer, third class.

MORANT, Lieut.-Colonel J. L. L., R.E., to be superintending engineer, second class.

BURTON, Colonel W. H., R.E., to be superintending engineer, third class.

THOMPSON, Colonel Ross, R.E., executive engineer, Presidency division, will hold charge of the office of the consulting architect to Government as a temporary arrangement.

WILSON, Mr. V. S. F., inspector of Salt and Abkari Revenue, is transferred from the Tuticorin to the Bellary circle.

THOMPSON, Mr. G. W., forest ranger, 5th grade, on probation, is transferred from Malabar (Wynaad and Palghat) to Malabar (Nilambar).

### MILITARY.

WIMBLE, Lieut. W. E., S.C., wing officer 2nd Madras Infantry, to be sub-assistant commissary-general, second class, sub pro tem.

SHAW, Mr. F. G., Indian Veterinary Department, to be inspecting surgeon, Madras Army, vice Appleton, transferred to Bengal, dated March 1.

MCINROY, Colonel C., Staff Corps, assistant commissary-general, 3rd class, to be assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, sub pro tem.

CLARK-KENNEDY, Major A., Staff Corps, assistant commissary-general, 3rd class, to be assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, sub pro tem.

FRANCKLYN, Major W. H. M., General List, assistant commissary-general, 4th class, to be assistant commissary-general, 3rd class, sub pro tem.

GOMPERTZ, Captain B. T. M., Staff Corps, assistant commissary-general, 4th class, to be assistant commissary-general, 3rd class, sub pro tem.

RAWLINSON, Captain S. R., Staff Corps, sub-assistant commissary-general, 1st class, to be assistant commissary-general, 4th class, sub pro tem.

CLARK-KENNEDY, Lieut. A. H., Staff Corps, sub-assistant commissary-general, 1st class, to be assistant commissary-general, 4th class, sub pro tem.

SWANSTON, Lieut. K. S., Staff Corps, sub-assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, to be sub-assistant commissary-general, 1st class, sub pro tem.

RIDEOUT, Lieut. F. C. W., Staff Corps, sub-assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, to be sub-assistant commissary-general, 1st class, sub pro tem.

RICH, Lieut. W. H., Staff Corps, sub-assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, to be sub-assistant commissary-general, 1st class, sub pro tem.

TENNANT, Lieut. C. C., Staff Corps, sub-assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, to be sub-assistant commissary-general, 1st class, sub pro tem.

BURN, Captain A. G., Nilgherry Volunteer Rifles (Staff Corps), wing officer 14th Madras Infantry, to be adjutant, dated April 16.

BATES, Captain S., Nilgherry Volunteer Rifles, is permitted to resign his commission at his own request.

BLACK, Captain W. N., Malabar Volunteer Rifles, is permitted to resign his commission at his own request.

### FURLONGHS.

KELSALL, Major J., C.S., Vizagapatam Rifle Volunteers, is granted leave out of India for six months, from May 1.

NICHOLAS, Captain W. U., Vizagapatam Rifle Volunteers, is granted leave in India for three months.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

STEWART, Colonel C. S., cavalry commandant 4th "P.W.O." Light Cavalry (p.a.), for one year and two days.

SIMPSON, Lieut.-Colonel R. J. B., Staff Corps, wing commander 12th Madras Infantry (m.c.), for one year.

ANDERSON, Lieut. F. J., Royal Engineers, adjutant Queen's Own Sappers and Miners (m.c.), for ninety-one days, from April 3.

RIDDEL, Brigade-Surgeon G. D., principal medical officer, Suakin (p.a.), for one year and four days.

STEVEN, Lieut. C. F., Staff Corps, adjutant Madras Railway Volunteers, is granted privilege leave of absence for sixty days, from May 5.

(Head-Quarters, Ootacamund, April 24.)

OLDERSHAW, Brigadier-General C. E., C.B., Royal Artillery, having been permitted by Government to resign the command of the Belgau district from April 23, in anticipation of the expiration of his tenure three days later will proceed to England.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the undermentioned officers are permitted to exchange to the battalions specified against their names :—

THORBURN, Lieut. A. H., 1st Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers.

VAUGHAN, Lieut. J. E., 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard test in Hindustani :—

SHARPE, Captain E. J., 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment.

WINTON, Lieut. C. de, 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment.

MAUDUIT, Lieut. F. R. M. C. de R., 2nd West India Regiment, probationer, Staff Corps.

FAYLE, Surgeon R. J., Medical Staff.

DEEDLE, Surgeon S. L.

TOWNSEND, Lieut. C. V. F., Royal Marine Light Infantry, probationer Staff Corps.

LEONARD, Lieut. A. W., Essex Regiment, probationer, Staff Corps.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

ACTON, Lieut. H. L. B., squadron officer 1st Madras Lancers, sub pro tem., to be squadron officer, vice Lawford, promoted to squadron commander.

ARBUTHNOT, Lieut. G. H., squadron officer 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, on probation, sub pro tem., to be squadron officer, on probation, vice Simpson, promoted to squadron commander.

JAMIESON, Lieut. E. W., 11th Regiment Madras Infantry, officiating wing officer, on probation, to be wing officer, on probation, vice Simpson, promoted to wing commander.

WARD, Lieut. G. A., officiating wing officer, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

HAY, Lieut. H. T. H., officiating wing officer, on probation, to be wing officer, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

MAINWARING, Lieut. C. V., officiating wing officer 8th Madras Infantry on probation, to be wing officer 14th Regiment Madras Infantry, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

HARVEST, Lieut. E. D., officiating wing officer 19th Regiment M.I., on probation, to be wing officer, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

GAYER, Lieut. E. A., officiating wing officer 21st Regiment M.I., on probation, to be wing officer, on probation, sub pro tem., vice Stainworth, seconded for service on the Staff.

LEONARD, Lieut. A. W., officiating wing officer 24th Regiment M.I., on probation, to be wing officer, on probation, sub pro tem., vice Clements, appointed sub assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, sub pro tem.

LONDON, Lieut. J. A., officiating wing officer 27th Regiment M.I., on probation, to be wing officer, on probation, sub pro tem., vice McShee, appointed wing commander, sub pro tem., 7th M.I.

NELSON, Lieut. W., officiating wing officer 29th Regiment M.I., on probation, to be wing officer, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

BANBURY, Lieut. W. E., 30th Regiment Madras Infantry, wing officer (on probation) sub pro tem., to be wing officer (on probation), vice Bayley, removed on promotion to lieut.-colonel.

BATES, Lieut. W. N. R. B., officiating wing officer (on probation), to be wing officer (on probation), sub pro tem., vice Tufnell, seconded as adjutant, Madras Volunteer Guards.

JOHNSON, Lieut. T. S., 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, to be officiating wing officer 31st Regiment Light Infantry, and with the sanction of Government, a probationer for the Staff Corps, dated April 5.

DA COSTA, Surgeon E. R., 32nd Regiment Madras Infantry, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following postings :—

FABECK, Deputy Surgeon-General W. F. de, M.B., to the administrative medical charge of the Nagpore Force and Central India Regiments, vice Deputy Surgeon-General Bean, who vacated, dated March 28.

SWAYNE, Surgeon C. H., on arrival from England, to do duty, Station Hospital, Bellary.

McLAUGHLIN, Surgeon H. J., M.B., on arrival from England, to do duty, Station Hospital, Bangalore.

LANE, Surgeon W. L., M.B., on arrival from England, to do duty, Station Hospital, Secunderabad.

CRICK, Surgeon S. A., M.B., on arrival from England, to do duty, Station Hospital, Secunderabad.

TUCKY, Surgeon T. B. A., on arrival from England, to do general duty, Burma division.

The following orders are confirmed :—

GREENWOOD—By the officer commanding Vizianagram, appointing Lieut. J. F. Greenwood, Station Staff officer, vice Lieut. Aspinall, proceeding on leave in India.

STRICKLAND—By the general officer commanding Ceded District, appointing Colonel W. G. M. Strickland, 13th Regiment Madras Infantry, to command the garrison of Bellary, during the absence on inspection duty of the general officer commanding.

### FURLONGHS.

STAINFORTH, Major W., deputy assistant adjutant-general for musketry, 2nd district, privilege leave for ninety days, from April 25.

SULLIVAN, Lieut. R. E., Staff Corps, wing officer 10th Regiment Madras Infantry, for three months, from the date of his arrival at Madras.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

POYNTON, Captain E. M., 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry, for 183 days, on medical certificate.

THE Indian military expenditure during the past year has been increased by the cost of the Delhi Camp of Exercise. The actual cost of the camp, it is expected, will very considerably exceed the round sum of £100,000 at which it is estimated. Certain charges connected with the Rawul Pindi Camp are brought into the past year's accounts, and amount to the respectable figure of £50,000. Then the purchase of remounts consequent on the reorganisation of the Royal Horse and Field Artillery batteries comes to £90,620; and a share of the £151,473, which is the cost of the additional British and Native troops in India, falls upon the year.

**BOMBAY.****GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.**

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

**CIVIL.***(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, April 20)*

FERRIS, Captain W. B., second in command, Kolhapur Infantry Corps, has been appointed to act as second assistant to the political agent in Kathiawar during the absence of Lieut.-Colonel H. L. Nutt.

BEAMAN, Mr. F. C. O., C.S., is appointed to be special settlement officer for the settlement of cases between H.H. the Gaekwar of Baroda and the Mahi Kantha Bhyads, vice Mr. A. W. Crawley-Boevey, C.S., transferred.

MAINWARING, Mr. H., to act as deputy conservator of forests, Ahmednagar, during the absence of Mr. Fagan.

CLABBY, Mr. W. G., to act till further orders as assistant conservator of forests in West Khandesh from the date of Mr. Mainwaring's departure.

EATON, Surgeon J. B., M.B., to act as assistant surgeon, David Sassoon Hospital, and assistant to the civil surgeon, Poona, during the absence of Surgeon-Major G. A. Maconachie, M.D., C.M.

SARGENT, Surgeon A. F., to act as civil surgeon, Dhulia, during the absence of Surgeon H. W. B. Boyd, L.R.C.S., L.K., and Q.C.P., L.M.K., and Q.C.P., F.R.C.S., M.K., and Q.C.P.

**FURLONGHS.**

RYAN, Mr. G. M., sub-assistant conservator of forests, 3rd grade, has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for six months on sick certificate.

SEYMOUR, Mr. L. W., assistant superintendent Sind Revenue Survey, has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of leave on medical certificate for six months.

WALSH, Mr. L. P., assistant resident at Berbera, is allowed privilege leave for two months and nineteen days from June 20, or subsequent date.

SYMONDS, Mr. W. P., C.S., on special duty, is allowed furlough for six months from May 14.

**MILITARY.***(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, April 22.)*

H.E. the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Cox, Lieut. J. H. R., 6th Inskilling Dragoons, who has been appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, to officiate as squadron officer, on probation, 5th Bengal Cavalry (Jacob-Ka-Resala), dated April 14.

SANGSTER, Lieut. T. A. G., 1st Battalion Royal West Kent Regiment, who has been appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer, on probation, 19th Regiment Bombay Infantry, dated April 17.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to order the following transfers in the Adjutant Department:—

DUNDAS, Major H. L., assistant adjutant-general, from the Mhow division to Army Headquarters, vice Colonel Burnett, whose tenure of appointment expired on the 18th inst.

CRAIGH, Major W., assistant adjutant-general, from the Northern to the Mhow division, vice Major Dundas, transferred to Army headquarters.

The undermentioned officers of the Medical Staff are placed on general duty in the circles stated against their names:—

ELLIS, Surgeon P. M., to the Presidency.

HODSON, Surgeon P. D., to Poona.

WOLESLEY, Surgeon W. O., to Mhow.

HARDINGE, Surgeon A., to Mhow.

HODSON, Major G. R., S.C., superintendent of police, Kurnool district, returned to duty on March 25.

**FURLONGHS.**

ROGERS, Captain S. M., G Battery, 3rd Brigade, Royal Artillery, for six months, on medical certificate.

LAMOTTE, Lieut. F. G. I., 1st Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, for six months, on medical certificate.

GRANT, Major J., 17th Regiment Bombay Infantry, S.C., to Poona from date of departure in May, for six months, on private affairs.

*(Bombay Government Gazette, April 29.)*

EATON—SARGENT—The services of Surgeons J. B. Eaton, M.B. and A. F. Sargent, Indian Medical Service, are placed temporarily at the disposal of Government, in the Civil Department.

JOYANT—Subject to H.M.'s approval, Brigade-Surgeon C. Joyant, M.D., is placed on the retired list from April 25, on a pension of £500 per annum.

MILNE—The services of Surgeon A. Milne, M.B., Indian Medical Service, are placed at the disposal of Government in the Civil Department.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India:—

NICHOLSON, Lieut. R. W., of the 19th Hussars, officiating squadron officer 2nd Bombay Lancers, Jan. 29, 1885.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—

YATES, Major C. J. A., General List, Infantry.

KEELAN, Surgeon-Major B. C., Indian Medical Service.

STRUTT, Colonel J. R., Staff Corps.

The following General Order by the Government of India, dated April 23, is republished:—

LOWIS, Lieut.-Colonel R. F., R.A., director-general of Ordnance in India, to have the local rank of major-general whilst so employed, dated March 15.

SPRING, Lieut.-Colonel F. W. M., R.A., deputy inspector-general of Ordnance, Bengal Circle, to be inspector-general of Ordnance, vice Major-General A. A. Bayly, R.A., whose tenure of appointment has expired, dated April 6.

COWIE, Colonel C., commissary of ordnance, 1st class, to be deputy inspector-general of ordnance, Bengal Circle, vice Lieut.-Colonel F. W. M. Spring, R.A., dated April 6.

ARMSTRONG—DRURY—Surgeons J. Armstrong and M. O'C. Drury, medical staff, are brought on the strength of Her Majesty's British Forces in the Bombay command, from the 19th inst., the date of their arrival from England.

**FURLONGHS.**

HUNT, Colonel R. A., Infantry, for one year and two days, on private affairs, in extension.

MERRIMAN, Lieut.-General C. J., C.S.I., R.E., for seven months, on private affairs, on extension.

BRERETON, Major W. I. Le, Staff Corps, for six months, on medical certificate, on extension.

WITHERS, Lieut.-Colonel J., Staff Corps, for six months, on medical certificate, on extension.

REEVES, Lieut.-Colonel H. N., Staff Corps, for six months, on medical certificate, on extension.

HEATH, Major J. M., Staff Corps, for three months, on medical certificate, on extension.

**INDIA OFFICE.**

MAY 13.

**ARRIVALS REPORTED.****MILITARY.**

*Bengal Estab.*—Surg.-Maj. G. C. Ross, Major G. Lamb, R.A., Major M. W. Rogers, R.E., Capt. E. C. C. Sandys, S.C., Surg.-Maj. J. C. G. Carmichael, M.D., Brig.-Gen. Sir C. M. Macgregor, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., Lieut. G. H. Butcher, Capt. C. R. Macgregor, S.C., Major A. J. Pearson, R.A., Lieut.-Col. A. F. Taylor, S.C., Lieut.-Col. C. N. Hodgson, Inf.

*Madras Estab.*—Surg.-Maj. P. N. Mookerjee, Surg. Maj. J. P. McDermott.

*Bombay Estab.*—Col. G. L. Warden, S.C., Lieut. G. A. Gott, S.C.

**CIVIL.**

*Bengal Estab.*—E. P. Henderson (Cov.), G. W. Dick-Lauder, H. B. Webster (Cov.), W. C. Macpherson (Cov.), W. Stenhouse, J. S. Armstrong (Cov.), W. T. Church (Cov.), H. S. Schurr, E. C. Buck (Cov.), F. S. Bullock (Cov.), R. S. Whiteway (Cov.), A. E. C. Casey (Cov.).

*Bombay Estab.*—E. Hosking (Cov.), M. B. Baker (Cov.).

**EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.****MILITARY.**

*Bengal Estab.*—Major T. Howard, R.E., forty-seven days; Surg.-Maj. T. Moloney, M.D., six months; Capt. H. J. W. Jerome, R.E., six months.

*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. F. J. Anderson, R.E., six months; Lieut. T. W. J. M. Georges, S.C., four months.

*Bombay Estab.*—Major H. B. Abbott, S.C., two months; Lieut. W. G. Alban, S.C., four months; Lieut.-Col. C. E. Blowers, S.C., five months.

**CIVIL.**

*Bengal Estab.*—A. Hayes, two months' s.c.

*Madras Estab.*—R. Sewell (Cov.), three months' s.c.; W. A. Happell (Cov.), two months and sixteen days' furlough.

*Bombay Estab.*—E. Pinkey, two months' furlough.

**PERMITTED TO RETURN.****CIVIL.**

*Bengal Estab.*—W. C. Midwinter.

THEEBAW sent some of his precious stones into the bazaar a few days before his departure from Madras, but, judging from the vast difference between the values put upon them by local experts and the amounts asked for them by the ex-King, it must have been only a case of "feeling the market." Some pearls were sold, but some good rubies only drew offers of about one-fourth of Theebaw's price. A Rangoon paper says:—"Rubies are not likely to maintain their present high value when the Mogoung ruby mines are properly worked by machinery. Whether they are destined to experience such a fall in value as the finding of diamonds at the Cape caused in those stones, remains to be seen. But there is little doubt that, when once the Mogoung mines are scientifically worked with machinery, the finds are likely to be very much larger than when a few Burmans and Shans simply tickled the earth with bamboos, and yet got valuable stones."

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.

HOME.—May 10, Chusan (s), Calcutta; Flying Venus, Calcutta.—11, Navarino (s), Calcutta.—14, California (s), Bombay.  
BOMBAY.—May 11, Rosetta (s), London.—13, Thames (s), Colombo.  
CALCUTTA.—May 14, Ganges (s), London.

## DEPARTURES.

HOME.—May 12, Arabia (s), Bombay.—12, Surat (s), Bombay; Manora (s), Calcutta.  
BOMBAY.—May 11, Khiva (s), Hong Kong.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Bengal*, from London, May 19; s.s. *Lombardy*, from Venice, May 27; from Brindisi, May 31.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Thompson, Mr. G. K. Watts, Army Schoolmaster Arthur and wife. From Brindisi: Mr. E. C. Johnson, Mr. W. L. Sanderson, Mr. Davies, Mr. J. McClintock, Mr. C. A. Bird.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Anderson, Dr. R. C. Chandra, Mr. C. J. Davies, Mr. J. L. Fendall, Mr. R. H. Chubb, Mr. T. Stevenson.

For Malta: Miss Edward.

For Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Campbell Ker, Mr. A. D. Kleinwort.

S.s. *Peshawur*, from London, May 26; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, June 3; from Brindisi, June 7.

For Bombay: Mrs. E. Rose, Mr. R. B. Thomson, Mrs. Thomson, Mrs. Goodman, Mr. G. Molloy, Mr. Derksen. From Brindisi: Mr. Ewbank, Mr. R. G. Broadwood, Colonel A. M. Rawlins, Mr. T. H. S. Biddulph, Major Lock, Surgeon-Major C. Cameron.

S.s. *Siam*, from London, June 2; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, June 10; from Brindisi, June 14.

For Bombay: Mr. A. C. Walsh, Mr. McDermott, Mr. T. Kendall, Mr. C. Kendall, Mrs. E. Rose. From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Mervyn Smith. From Brindisi: Mr. H. Kench, Mr. C. E. Brasier, Mr. H. Russell, Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. W. S. Meyer, Surgeon-General Bruce, Mr. S. H. Hutchinson, Colonel Havelock, Mr. Quinan, Mr. S. E. Voight.

S.s. *Chusan*, from London, June 2; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, June 10; from Brindisi, June 14.

For Madras: Miss Da Lutkenmüller.

S.s. *Bokhara*, from London, June 9; s.s. *Nizam*, from Venice, June 17; from Brindisi, June 21.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Graves, Mr. J. W. Hartley. From Brindisi: Capt. E. Nicholls, Mr. H. F. Wilkieson.

S.s. *Mirzapore*, from London, June 16; s.s. *Gwalior*, from Venice, June 24; from Brindisi, June 28.

For Bombay: From Brindisi: Major Davidson, Mr. J. W. Faulkner.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Manora*, to sail May 12.

For Calcutta: Rev. W. G. Brockway, Mr. H. C. Prance, Miss Gray, Miss Shaw.

For Colombo: Mr. C. R. Porter, Mr. John McDonald, Mrs. Norman and infant, Mr. John Walker.

For Madras: Mr. John S. Trelawny, Miss F. E. Dobson, Mrs. Kennet, Mr. William Tregay, Mr. E. George, Mr. W. Goldsworthy, Mr. A. Llewellyn, Mr. F. Moyle, Mr. C. Pryor, Mr. S. Roberts.

For Malta: Mr. Frederick D. Hay, Mrs. Loudour and two children, Miss Loudour.

For Port Said: Capt. Bewick, Mr. A. Newnham Davies, Mr. Edward John Pryse, Mr. A. R. Reade, Mr. L. S. B. Tristram.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Navarino*, to sail May 26.

For Calcutta: Mrs. and Miss Crook, Mr. J. Gleaves, Mr. J. Kyland.  
For Madras: Miss Lily Le Pastourel.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Nudda*, to sail June 9.

For Madras: Mr. Charles Kough, Miss Minnie Smith.

## Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. *Clan Monroe*, sailed May 15.

For Madras: Mr. L. C. Bell.

Per s.s. *Clan Drummond*, to sail May 22.

For Colombo: Mr. G. H. Symonds, Mr. J. K. Symonds, Mr. T. S. Clarke, Mr. W. B. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Capper, Miss M. McIntosh.

For Calcutta: Mr. R. H. W. Jones, Mrs. H. G. Stuart, Miss Stuart, Miss Mary Stuart and children.

Per s.s. *Clan Cameron*, to sail May 22.

For Bombay: Mr. A. C. Woodhouse.

Per s.s. *Clan Grant*, to sail June 5.

For Colombo: Mrs. A. Suter and child, Mrs. N. M. Suter.  
For Madras: Miss C. A. Elsworth, Miss E. M. Elsworth.

For Calcutta: Mr. E. J. D. Brown, Mrs. McLinton, Miss Mary McLinton, Miss McLinton, Mr. John McLinton and two children.

Per s.s. *Clan Grant*, arrived at London, May 9.

From Colombo: Mr. Felix Brown, Mr. R. C. Grant.

Per s.s. *Clan Macarthur*, for London, left Port Said, May 10.

From Madras: Surgeon-Major Heather.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. *Verona*, Capt. M. de Horne, April 27.

From London: Capt. P. W. Case, Surgeon J. R. Adie, Surgeon A. W. Alcock, Surgeon G. H. Baker, Surgeon J. M. Cadell, Surgeon A. R. Edwards, Surgeon T. Grainger, Surgeon H. R. Woolhest, Surgeon A. C. Younan, Mrs. Rivaz and infant, Mr. M. G. Pennock, Mrs. Reading, infant and two children, Mr. W. Griffin, Lieut. H. G. Carnegie, Major D. Auchinlack, Major F. Carpenter, Lieut. G. M. Baldwin, Capt. and Brevet-Major Crooke, Mr. D. Evans, Lieut. A. M. McIver Campbell, Lieut. G. P. Campbell, Lieut. H. M. Wilberforce, Miss G. M. Phillips, Mrs. Field, Mrs. and two Misses Hilton and infant, Mr. W. S. Halsey, Mrs. F. D. Brown, Mr. Cox, Mr. C. W. Parkinson, Mr. W. Drew.

From Brindisi: Mrs. Fryer, Lieut. E. B. Herbert, Mr. E. Tickell, Capt. Thornton, Rev. A. W. Grafton, Capt. D. D. Pitt, Mr. W. Leslie.

From Venice: Mr. J. F. Taylor.

From Suez: Master Grant Duff, Mr. H. M. Gazaroni.

From Aden: Sergeant McDonald, R.E., and Mrs. McDonald.

At BRINDISI, per P. and O. s.s. *Assam*, Capt. Nautes, May 10.

From Bombay: Mr. Stanton, Miss King, Mr. Smeaton, Capt. A. Daniel, Mr. Angria, Mr. J. J. Archer, Mr. Croft, Mr. Gopal, Mr. Rong Lal, Mr. A. W. Ward, Mr. J. H. Twigg, Mr. Nischie, Lieut. Dyson, Mr. H. Stokes, Mr. E. Gay, Mr. R. Gadgill, Mr. J. Macpherson, Major Bruton, Mr. J. Griffiths, Mr. Ross Johnson, Mr. Goodrich, Mr. Harris, Mr. P. C. H. Snow, Major Morris. For Venice: Mr. P. V. Luke, Mr. Logan, Mr. G. Foster, Mr. Whiteway, Capt. A. W. Plant, Mr. Posford, Mr. and Mrs. Fisher, Sir R. Sandeman, Mr. Oli.

From Aden: Major Tyndall.

From Alexandria: Rev. Professor Fowler, Mr. Rust. For Venice: Mr. Gaiacella, Mr. Bong, Mr. Dosse, Mr. Hodges, Mr. Went, Rev. Canon and Mrs. Campbell, Mr. Humphries, Mr. and Mrs. Poyes, Miss Barbour, Rev. E. Reardon, Mr. A. Lawson, Professor Lewis and son, Mr. B. Cook, Bishop of Chatham and wife, Mr. E. Willett, Mr. C. H. Sergeant, Mr. W. H. Baker, Mr. Carcano, Mr. J. Lead.

From Colombo: Mr. Frank Bailey, Mrs. Willett and maid.

At LIVERPOOL, per Anchor Line s.s. *California*, Capt. Young, May 12.

From Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Dempster and infant, Miss Stuart, Mrs. Speedy and child, Mr. and Mrs. Harington, Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie, four children and European nurse, Lieut. F. L. Jones, Mr. C. H. Holme, Mr. Bean, Mrs. Empon, Lieut. and Mrs. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. Edwards and three children, Major Ourtin, Mrs. Brooks, Mrs. Forbes, Lieut. F. C. Grant, Miss A. Eston, Mrs. Pile and child, Mr. and Mrs. Scott, three children and ayah, Mr. and Mrs. Rebach and child, Mrs. A. J. Brooks and four children, Mrs. and Miss Petman, Colonel and Mrs. Hogg, two children and ayah, Mrs. G. S. Young and two children, Mrs. Muir, two children and European nurse, Mrs. King, four children and ayah, Capt. and Mrs. B. Leopolds Viana.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Mirzapore*, Capt. R. Harvey, left Bombay, April 30.

For London: Mr. R. Ewing, Capt. S. Bason, Mrs. Sidney Wyatt and infant, Deputy Surgeon-General and Mrs. Bruce, Mrs. Fennel, Mrs. Tollemache, Major-General Sir C. J. S. Gough, Mr. B. M. Raoff, Mr. Hamid Ali Khan, Mr. Lahid Ali Khan, Mrs. Matchin and four children, Capt. R. Owen, Mrs. W. Hyde, Mrs. Wage Hyde and child, Mr. Coplestone, Mr. Price, Lieut. J. G. E. Templer, Mr. D. J. Smith, Mr. J. Matthews, Mr. Sylvester.

For Brindisi: Mr. E. F. Handcock, Mr. G. F. Handcock, Dr. and Mrs. Kernott, Colonel Simpson, Mr. Dale, Mr. J. Smalley, Mr. H. B. H. Turner, Mr. W. F. Handcock, Colonel Rutherford, Colonel and Mrs. Smythe, Sir H. Prendergast, V.C., Mr. and Mrs. Sladen, Dr. W. Saise, Mrs. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. P. Tarry, Colonel J. Swiney.

For Marseilles: Mr. John Griffiths, Mr. and Mrs. Dunlop and child, Mr. Mahomed Ahmed, Dr. Hatch, Mr. and Mrs. Gallois and infant, Mrs. Langley, Miss and Master Langley, Mrs. Mein, Mrs. Spedding, Mrs. Reynolds and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, Lieut. Cooper, Mr. A. Ludlam, Mr. Ludlam, junr., Mr. Hallett, Mr. G. V. Martin, Mrs. Lee-Warner, Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie, Dr. G. A. Macconachie and Mrs. Macconachie, Mr. Harold R. King, Mr. W. H. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Newton, Colonel J. Atkinson, Colonel Boulderson, Lieut.-Colonel W. J. W. Muir, Mr. G. M. Slaughter, Capt. J. Strachan, Mr. Elliott, Mr. Mallet, Mr. and Mrs. Taurines and child, Mr. P. W. Chapman, Colonel and Mrs. Euan Smith.

For Venice: Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Fordham, Mr. and Mrs. Glazier, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Stevens, Mr. Alfred King.

For Suez: Mr. S. Mills, Mr. McConnell.

For Aden: Mrs. Hajeebhoy Laljee and two infants.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Surat*, Capt. R. G. Murray, from London, May 12.

For Bombay: Miss Hamilton, Mr. H. C. Davidson, Mrs. E. Cochran, Mrs. Lambert, Mrs. H. F. Aston, Mrs. Close, Mrs. G. A. Reading, Miss Jones, Mr. A. Alexander, Mr. Jules Schmitt.

For Malta: Mrs. Scott and friend, Mr. C. W. Sykes, Miss Nicholls and maid, Mr. Gostling, Miss M. Smith.



The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. *Hydaspes*, Capt. G. Scrivener, sailing on May 7.

For London: Mrs. A. F. Beaufort, child and infant, Mr. H. H. Bathe, Mrs. Watson and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Macfarlane, Miss Macfarlane, Miss F. Macfarlane, Mrs. Dunkerley and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Heenan, Mr. T. H. Campbell, Major and Mrs. Grigg and four children, Mr. Laidlow, Syad Mohammad Hadi, Mr. and Mrs. Beniston and two children, Miss D. White, Major-General and Mrs. Nicholl, Miss Nicholl, Miss Kuper, Major P. W. Jeffreys, Mrs. East and child, Mr. Pemberton, Lieut. C. D'Aguilar.

For Brindisi: Mr. H. W. Jones, Rev. A. W. K. Quinlan, Dr. J. Burgess, Rev. A. Quinlan, Mr. E. Anderson, Mrs. Gambier, Mr. A. S. Bicknett, Mr. R. D. Bayley, Mr. H. E. Watson, Mrs. Loch, Capt. James, Miss Guthrie, Mr. Caleb H. Angus, Brigadier-General Gib, Mr. Joseph Dawson, Dr. Bainbridge, Mr. C. Yetharajooloo Naidoo, Mr. V. Venagopaul Chetty, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Winter, Mr. J. Dyer, Mr. Y. J. O'Brien, Mr. J. Tarrent, Mr. C. W. O'Brien, Mr. A. L. F. Tucker, C.S., Mr. Younghusband, Mr. W. Scratchley.

For Venice: Colonel and Mrs. Galloway, Dr. Bartholomeusz, Mr. R. Woolley, Mr. Charles Scholvin.

Per s.s. *Guallior*, Capt. P. Harris, sailing on May 14.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. Louis Penny, Mr. J. L. Macpherson.

For Venice: Mr. J. A. Garstin.

For Brindisi: Mr. E. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson.

Per s.s. *Thames*, Capt. W. A. Seaton, sailing on May 21.

For Marseilles: Mr. J. G. Smith, Dr. Lyon.

For Venice: Mrs. Conran, Mr. and Mrs. John Nugent, Miss Nugent, Mr. W. M. Macaulay, Mr. H. C. Dumbell.

For Brindisi: Mrs. Kleinknecht, Miss Todd Nantor, Colonel and Mrs. Mander, Colonel and Mrs. Jacob, Mr. F. G. Berkeley, Mrs. Quarrell, Mr. J. S. Davis, C.S.

For London: Mrs. Harlock Pritchard, Mrs. Fendall Charles, Mr. J. Black, Mr. F. White, Mr. and Mrs. Single, Mr. Rahman, Mr. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Steven, Colonel and Mrs. Drummond and two children.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### HOME.

#### BIRTHS.

BURN—May 9, at Bath, the wife of Colonel James, B.S.C., of a daughter.

GALTON—May 7, at Hadzor House, Droitwich, the wife of Captain Galton, R.A., of a daughter.

HEYLAND—May 13, at Birkdale, Branksome, Bournemouth, the wife of Captain J. R. Heyland, R.A., of a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

GAY—GLASS—May 13, at Our Lady Star of the Sea, Greenwich, Albert Clifford Wainhouse, son of W. G. E. Gay, of Secunderabad, India, to Isabella, youngest daughter of the late Geo. M. Glass.

MAYCOCK—GORDON—May 5, at St. Peter's, Titchfield, Stewart McMurdo Maycock, Captain Royal Engineers, younger son of the late Captain and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Joseph Maycock, 53rd Regiment, to Maynard Eleanor, second daughter of Major-General Gordon.

WINDHAM—CURREY—May 11, at St. Peter's, Wrecclesham, Joseph Charles Smith Windham, Lieut.-Colonel (retired) Royal Horse Artillery, of Ridgway, Farnham, to Frances Helen Fordati, of the Grange, Wrecclesham, daughter of William Currey, of Weybridge Heath.

#### DEATHS.

BEADNELL—May 5, Colonel George Beadnell, aged 65.

BOYCOTT—May 12, at 46, Montagu-square, Thomas Boycott, M.D., F.L.S., formerly of the Mint, Calcutta, aged 70.

CURTEIS—May 4, in London, Edward Barrett Hodges Curteis, Esq., late 9th Lancers.

DAUBUZ—May 2, at Florence House, Guildford, Mary Emily Wilmot (May), eldest daughter of the late John T. Daubuz, Captain R.A., aged 20.

HARRIS—May 10, at 2, South-street, Thurloe-square, Georgina Maria, widow of the Rev. James Parker Harris, Chaplain of the Lucknow Garrison, and daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel Short, Coldstream Guards, aged 57.

JERVIS-WHITE-JERVIS—May 11, in London, of acute peritonitis, Ethel Rose, third daughter of the late Colonel Henry Jervis-White-Jervis, R.A., of Felixstowe, aged 23.

LEICESTER—May 8, at Budleigh Salterton, Louisa Helen, the beloved wife of Major W. F. Leicester, of the Retired List, Bengal Army, aged 48.

LEWIS—May 7, at Bywood, Woolston, T. R. Lewis, M.B. (F.R.S. elect), Surgeon-Major Army Medical Staff, aged 44.

MCDONELL—May 8, at Netley, Captain John Bird McDonell, Suffolk Regiment, second son of the late Aeneas Ranald McDonell, Esq., M.C.S., aged 29.

RICHARDS—May 8, at Dean Park, Bovey Tracey, Fleetwood John Richards, Lieut.-General R.M.

SEALY—May 7, at Field Grove, Bitton, Thomas Sealy, late Captain 2nd Queen's, in his 77th year.

TOD—May 8, at Cheltenham, Isabella, the beloved wife of Captain A. G. Tod, formerly of H.M.'s 1st Madras Light Cavalry.

WEBB—May 3, at The Hill, county Cork, John McB. Webb, Esq., late Captain 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards.

## INDIAN.

### BIRTHS.

COLLETT—April 26, at Poona, the wife of John Collett, Inspector of Police, of a son.

HACKETT—April 18, at Mian Mir, the wife of Major Charles Hackett, 5th Fusiliers, of a son.

KASTENDIECK—April 23, at Lucknow, the wife of the Rev. H. F. Kastendieck, M.A., of a son (prematurely).

MENTETH—April 19, at Kasauli, the wife of Major J. L. Stuart Menteth, Queen's Bays, of a son.

REID—April 17, at Ballia, N.W.P., the wife of P. B. Reid, D.S. Police, of a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

KENRICK—PERCY—April 20, at St. Andrew's (Kirk) Bangalore, John Henry Kenrick to Florence Gertrude Percy.

MOORE-LANE—CORBYN—April 17, at the Pro-Cathedral, Lahore, Gray William Moore-Lane, Postmaster-General, Punjab, to Edith Vernon, only daughter of Lieut.-Colonel E. C. Corbyn, B.S.C.

THOMAS—MARSDEN—April 14, at Delhi, John Thomas, Sergeant-Instructor of Fencing, 6th Dragoon Guards, to Isabelle Vere Marsden, eldest daughter of Major Charles John Marsden.

### DEATHS.

ATKINSON—April 25, at Kilpauk, Madras, Mrs. Mary Margaret Maria Atkinson, widow of the late Mr. E. S. Atkinson, Deputy Collector, Sea Customs, Madras, aged 73 years.

BURLTON-BENNETT—April 19, at Umballa, Julia Eleanor, eldest child of Major and Mrs. Burlton-Bennett, aged fifteen months.

CAIRNS—April 20, at Madras, the wife of Staff Sergeant J. Alfred Cairns, Madras Artillery Volunteers, aged 38 years.

DICK—April 16, at Patiala, Robert Dick, Punjab Education Department, aged 50 years.

FITZPATRICK—April 13, at Calcutta, Miss Anne Fitzpatrick, aged 83 years.

FOORD—April 22, at Bombay, of heart disease, Brigadier-General H. H. Foord, M.S.C., aged 53 years.

GEORGE—April 15, at Ludhiana, of paralysis, David George, D.D. Chaplain, A.C.S. (retired list), aged 55 years.

GREEN—April 19, at Nowshera, William Hugh, son of Colonel J. H. Green, 12th Bengal Cavalry, aged 4 months.

HUGHES—April 22, at Murree, the infant son (Fred) of Surgeon-Major J. H. Hughes, M.S., aged 14 months.

LINCOLN—April 17, at Lahore, of typhoid fever, Winifred Hor-tense Helenia, wife of Francis Stephen Lincoln, aged 18 years.

MATTHEWS—April 14, at Benares, Bryant Walford Matthews, Assistant Jailor, aged 51 years.

MCLEAVY—April 22, at Meerut, Henry Hugh McLeavy, second son of Mr. and Mrs. W. McLeavy, aged 21 years.

PORTER—April 21, at Allahabad, William Cousins Fulford Porter, Government pensioner, late of the General Department, Secretariat, N.W.P., aged 75 years.

STUART—April 22, at the G.P.O. Buildings, Bombay, from pneumonia, Emmeline (Linnie) Antoinette, third daughter of C. A. Stuart, Presidency Postmaster.

WILLIAMS—April 19, at Devonshire House, Ootacamund, Mr. William Williams, retired D.W.P., aged 74 years.

A NEW FLOOR DECORATION.—Messrs. Hurry, "Toulmin and Gale," of 47, Cornhill, the well-known importers of crocodile leather for travelling bags, &c., have recently further utilised that material as a floor covering, for which purpose it possesses many undeniable advantages, viz., attractive appearance, combined with great durability and comfort. Being a natural skin and porous, it is warm and comfortable to the feet, free from the disagreeable tiring effects found in the present floor coverings, very easy to keep clean, and presenting an appearance of fine Spanish mahogany, which will undoubtedly commend itself for use in baronial mansions, halls, dining and billiard-rooms, &c., the flooring in their establishment being covered with the same, and is well worthy of inspection. Colonial and Indian visitors should certainly inspect this new floor decoration.

COLONEL C. WALTON, C.I.E., the Presidency Army Clothing Agent, and for many years Commandant of the Calcutta Volunteers, has left India nominally on a furlough for one year. He will not, however, return again, as at the expiry of his leave he will be entitled to colonel's allowances. During his command of the volunteers, Colonel Walton was very popular with both officers and men, and as a token of their regard they had invited him to a farewell dinner, which, however, he had to forego on account of the state of his health. On his retirement, he received the following letter from the Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department:—"Sir,—As you are about to leave India on furlough, and will shortly succeed to colonel's allowances, which will involve your vacation of the appointment of Superintendent and Agent for Army Clothing, Bengal, which you have held for seven and a-half years, I am desired by the Government in Council to express to you the cordial approbation of the Government of India for the zeal and energy you have displayed during your tenure of the appointment, and for the good service you have rendered to the State." All who knew Colonel Walton will agree that the compliment is thoroughly deserved.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## BOMBAY.—April 22.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 97½	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	101	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	105½	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1871 ...	—	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1872 ...	—	to	—
Paris Municipal Loan ...	—	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	92	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	100	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	100	to	—
Coorla Splining Bonds ...	—	to	—

## BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
Bank of Bombay ...	Rs. all	10 pr.ct.	Rs. 720
Bank of Bengal ...	all	10 pr.ct.	835
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr.ct.	585
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank ...	all	6 pr.ct.	130
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	—	—	—
National Bank of India ...	£12½	17½ pr.ct.	58

## PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	1,400	16	310
Albert Ginning Co. ...	all	75 pr.ct.	459
Albert (Kurachies) ...	all	18 pr.ct.	430
Apollo ...	1,100	175	1,060
Bellary ...	400	nil	280
Bombay Cotton ...	all	0	560
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	—	—	—
Colaba ...	125	0	200
East India ...	1,880	70	740
Fort ...	all	16	102½
French ...	1,000	130	1,320
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	8,500	150	2,450
Khangaum ...	—	—	—
Mercantile ...	—	—	—
Mofussil Co. ...	230	0	240
Manmar M. ...	all	45	610
New Berar ...	—	—	—
New Indian ...	400	50	410
Prince of Wales ...	125	0	125
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	—	—	—
Sassoon ...	1,000	90	1,200
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	750	70	690
Sind ...	500	30	535
Volkart ...	500	25	500

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	20	700
Alfred Manufacturing ...	100	2	114
Alliance Spinning ...	500	17½ p.ct.	345
Albert Edward Mills ...	1,000	90	1,375
Anglo-Indian ...	500	18½	410
Bellary S. & W. Co. ...	—	—	—
Bhowanuggur Mills ...	1,000	30	770
Bombay United ...	100	20	8
Central India ...	500	35	170
Coorla Mills ...	1,000	20	795
D. Spinning ...	all	—	100
Dhun Mills ...	—	—	—
Dhurrumsey ...	—	—	—
Empress Co. ...	all	25	82½
Franchise Petit ...	1,000	25	700
Golam Baba ...	400	20	690
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	—	256
Hindustan ...	1,000	40	175
Hingunghat Mill ...	—	—	—
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	30	895
Imperial Cotton ...	500	20	1,000
Indian Manufacturing ...	—	—	—
James Greaves ...	400	—	460
Jaffer Ali ...	500	40	450
Jewraz Baloo ...	1,000	30	590
Khandelsh ...	1,000	30	1,025
Khatao Mackungee ...	1,000	20	970
Leopold ...	100	5	925
Madras United ...	1,000	160	152
Mahalauxmee ...	1,000	—	2,950
Manockjee Petit ...	all	—	1,220
Mazagon ...	250	9	185
Murariji Gocul dass ...	1,000	50	1,490
Nalgam ...	—	—	—
National ...	1,000	40	545
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20	930
Oriental ...	625	19	1,500
Parell ...	400	—	490
People of India ...	—	6½	400
Prince of Wales ...	500	30	190
Sassoon ...	1,000	40	580
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	35	1,395
Soonderdas ...	1,000	50	775
Southern India ...	500	20	430
Southern Mabratta ...	—	—	—
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	35	580
Western India ...	1,000	80	810

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Con. ...	218-3-0	5 pr.ct.	360
Do. New £20 Shares ...	130-14-6	do.	350
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	90
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	20
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	196-13-5	co.	142
New £18 Shares ...	—	—	—

## MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	111
Bombay Ice Co. (A.) ...	600	8,200
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. (B.) ...	1,500	795
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	290
Karachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	106	343
Kerachee Landing and Shipping ...	500	36

Kemp & Co. ...	175	70
Mechanics' Building Co. ...	50	24
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	1,650
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	—
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	75
Trencher and Co. ...	all	70
Thacker and Co. ...	all	4½

## LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	12½	120
Frere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	700	635

## CALCUTTA.—April 26.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 Promissory Notes ...	Rs. 97 13 to	—
4 of 1870 (1885) ...	97 8 to 93 12	—
4 of 1878-79 (1895) ...	100 0 to 101 2	—
4 of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	100 0 to 101 2	—
4 of 1879 (Coupon) ...	—	to —

## CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1865 (1885) ...	Rs. 100 0 to	—
6 of 1866 (1886) ...	100 0 to	—
6 of 1867 (1887) ...	101 8 to	—
6 of 1870 (1890) ...	102 8 to	—
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	103 0 to	—
5 of 1878 (1903) ...	92 0 to	—
5 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	99 0 to	—
4 of 1882 (1902) ...	95 0 to	—

## BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to
Agra Savings ...	100	125 to
Allahabad ...	100	193 to 195
Alliance of Simla ...	100	140 to
Bank of Bengal ...	500	815 to
Do. of Upper India ...	100	130 to
Delhi and London ...	£25	170 to
Himalaya ...	100	130 to
Mussoorie ...	100	100 to
National of India ...	£12½	118 to
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	103 to
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	325 to
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	90 to

## COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Price.
Allipore Coal ...	100 125 to
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 5 Nominal.
Asiatic Jute ...	100 Liquidation.
Bully Paper Mills ...	£10 145 to
Barnagore Jute ...	£10 69 to 70
Bengal Coal ...	1,000 1,350 to
B. Baragund Copper (preface A. shares) ...	7s. 6d. par.
Do. D. ferred B. Shares ...	£1 8½ to 3½
Bengal Mills ...	£100 1,200 to
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100 80 to
Bonded Warehouse ...	445 270 to
Bowrah Cotton Mills ...	100 38 to
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80 50 to
Burrakur Coal ...	100 150 to 155
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100 109 to 110
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	85 91 to 93
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar ...	100 107 to 108
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100 60 to
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100 96 to
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100 28 to
Equitable Coal ...	250 130 to
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100 15 to 16
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	200 185 to 190
Gourapore ...	100 76 to
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100 92 to 93
Howrah Docking ...	500 110 to 115
Howrah Mills ...	100 66 to
India General Steam Navigation ...	100 94 to 95
Kamerhatti Jute Mills ...	50 90 to
Landing and Shipping ...	100 57 to
Murree Brewery ...	100 125 to
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100 100 to
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100 93 to 94
New Beerblom Coal ...	100 79 to 80
Ramkistopore Press ...	100 60 to £1
Raneergunge Coal Association ...	100 45 to
Riverside Press ...	90 63 to 64
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500 245 to 250
Seaboard Jute Manufacturing ...	100 42 to
Strand Bank Press ...	100 65 to
Watson's Patent Press ...	100 82 to 83

## TEA COMPANIES.

	Price.
Adulphore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100 70 to
Amicable (Assam) ...	100 Liquidation.
Amulckie ...	100 75 to
Arcuttipore (Cachar) ...	100 85 to
Assam ...	£20 540 to
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100 80 to 81
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100 35 to
Do. contributory ...	80 23 to
Bisbnauth (Assam) ...	200 120 to
Do. contributory ...	100 60 to
Burkholia (Cachar) ...	100 40 to 45
Central Cachar ...	200 125 to
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100 45 to
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100 55 to
Choti Nagpore ...	100 45 to 50
Colonial (Assam) ...	100 Liquidation.
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100 29 to
Darjiling ...	100 127 to
Deling (Assam) ...	90 24 to 25
Dohra Doon ...	100 50 to
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100 80 to
Dhunsiri ...	100 95 to
Durrung (Assam) ...	100 35 to 36
Eastern Cachar ...	100 30 to 31
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100 49 to
Endogram ...	10 100 to
Gelle (Darjiling) ...	100 71 to
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100 120 to
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100 7 to 8
Grob (Assam) ...	100 13 to

Holta (Kangra) ...	100	72 to	—
Hoolmuree (Assam) ...	100	95 to	—
Hoolungorie (Assam) ...	100	46 to	47
Indian Terai ...	500	100 to	—
Jellalpoore (Cachar) ...	—	—	to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	—	to —
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	25 to	25
Kangra Valley ...	100	—	par
Kornafull (Chittagong) ...	100	40 to	—
Kunchunpoore (Cachar) ...	100	20 to	—
Kursong and Darjiling ...	250	85 to	—
Do. contributory ...	200	75 to	—
Kurseong and Terai ...	—	—	to —
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	193 to	—
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	25 to	—
Loogview (Darjiling) ...	100	60 to	62
Loobah ...	100	115 to	—
Lower Assam ...	£7½	23 to	—
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	60 to	—
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	19 to	—
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	—	to —
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	15 to	—
Do. contributory ...	90	8 to	—
Moran (Assam) ...	—	—	to —
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	60 to	—
Do. contributory ...	90	50 to	—
Mungladye (Assam) ...	—	—	to —
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	—	to —
Do. contributory ...	125	—	to —
New F.loodhi (Darjiling) ...	—	—	to —
New Gholia Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.	—
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	30	125 to	—
Nutanpoore (Cachar) ...	—	—	to —
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	40 to	—
Punkabares (Darjiling) ...	100	65 to	—
Puttareah (Sylhet) ...	100	60 to	—
Rajabare (Assam) ...	—	—	to —
Sapakati ...	100	119 to	—
Second Mutual Cachar ...	58	10 disct.	—
Seemah ...	—	—	to —
Singbulli and Murmah ...	100	84 to	—
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	60 to	61
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	81 to	—
Springside (Darjiling) ...	100	83 to	90
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	2 to	—
Tuandarra (Darjiling) ...	100	61 to	62
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	110 to	112
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	105 to	—
Takvar (Darjiling) ...	200	150 to	—
Upper Assam ...	£10	15 to	25

## LONDON.—May 17.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1843, Sp. all pd. ...	83½ to 84
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	101½ to 102
4 Do. October 10, 1838 ...	101½ to 102
4 India Enforced Paper ...	9½ to 10½
4 Do. do. 1835 ...	—
4 Do. do. 1893 ...	72½ to 73½
4 Ceylon, 1882 and 1893 ...	105 to 107
4 Do. 1883-8 ...	101 to 101½
4 Mauritius, 1881 ...	101 to 103
6 Do. 1895-96 ...	112 to 116
4 Do. ...	100 to 102
4 Straits Settlements Government ...	103 to 105

## RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

	Price.
PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	
Eastern Bengal, guar. 4 p.c. ...	100 100 to 108
East Indian, Irradorm, 4½ p.c. ...	100 118 to 120
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100 107 to 109
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100 104 to 106
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100 115 to 117

## RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N. Western, Lm. ...	7½	7½ to	7½
Bengal Central, Lm., Sls. ...	5	4½ to	5
B. B. & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	118 to	155
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	—	22 to	21
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1893 ...	—	22 to	23
Do. Ann. B 2½ per ann. (less 1) ...	—	23½ to	24½
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua., 4 p.c. ...	—	121 to	125
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	146 to	148
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	123 to	129
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	121 to	123
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	115 to	117
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	127 to	129
Rohilkund and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. ...	4½	4 to	4½
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	122 to	121
Do. do. 5 p.c. shares ...	5	— to	—
South Indian, guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	127 to	129
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	— to	—
South Mahratta Gua., Lm. ...	20	102 to	103
Do. do. ...	5	10 to	10½
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua. ...	20	19½ to	20½
Do. Do. ...	15	— to	—
West of India Port., Ltd. ...	20	12 to	21

## THE Tropical Agriculturist:

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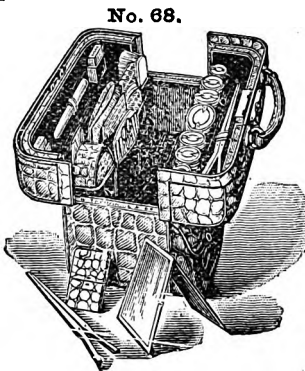
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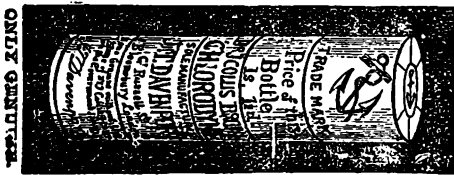
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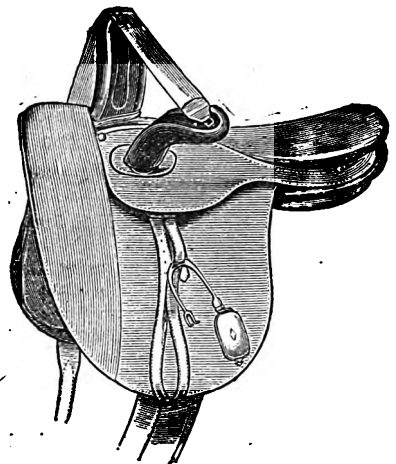
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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, MAY 24, 1886.

## General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE overland mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 7th May; from Calcutta and Allahabad to the 5th May.

THERE does not appear to have been any improvement in the state of Burma during the past week.

THE dacoits are undoubtedly increasing in daring and audacity, and are doing much mischief not only in the interior of the country but in the capital itself.

TWO serious fires occurred at Mandalay on April 30th—one within the city walls and the other in the suburbs.

FOUR thousand houses, including the Chinese and Siamese bazaars, and the Post office and records were destroyed.

THE military were helpless to extinguish the flames, though they did good service in pulling down houses to check the progress of the flames.

THERE was no plundering, rioting or shooting.

IT is reported that the dacoits have also burnt the towns of Yankintaung and Madaya.

LIEUTENANT FORBES, of the 11th Bengal Infantry, has been killed while defending a convoy near Hlinedat.

NO great political importance is attached on the spot to the collision with the Kachins, as only one Tsahbwa, or Chief, had shown any hostile spirit.

THE hutting arrangements for the troops in Burma are well advanced, in anticipation of the rains.

COLONEL H. S. ANDERSON, 1st Bombay Grenadiers, has been appointed to command a Brigade in Upper Burma, consequent on the augmentation of the force there.

MR. A. T. CRAWFORD, who received Theebaw at Rutnagiri, is now on a visit to Simla, where arrangements will be shortly made regarding Theebaw's allowance.

THE Tibet Mission will assemble at Darjiling about the middle of this month, by which time Mr. Colman Macaulay will have returned from England. It is hoped the Mission will be able to start at the end of May.

THE escort for the Tibet Mission will consist of fifteen sowars of all ranks of the 13th Bengal Lancers and sixty men of the 23rd Pioneers, all under the command of Captain Gwatkin.

IT is rumoured that the Gackwar of Baroda contemplates paying a visit to England this summer.

THE Marine Court, which has been inquiring into the circumstances connected with the loss of the British ship *Oopen* on the coast near Mangalore, has suspended the captain's certificate for twelve months.

MR. JUSTICE WEST and Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas have given their decision on the Broach Riots appeal. Their lordships did not think there was evidence to support the idea that there was a widespread conspiracy against the Government in the Broach district, whatever might have been the intentions and aspirations of the leader of the rioters.

IN addition to proceeding by a criminal prosecution against the editor and printer of the *Statesman* for defama-

tion, Mr. J. de Barch Miller, manager of the Burdwan Raj, is instituting a civil suit against the Paikpara Raja as proprietor. The damages are laid at a lakh of rupees.

THE HON. BUM BEHAY REPUR, the joint manager of the Raj, is also proceeding by civil suit.

MR. F. E. ROBINSON, head Assistant Collector of the Kistna district, Madras Presidency, has been killed by a tiger.

IT is intended to remove the Byculla Club from Bellasis Road, Byculla, to Chowpatty.

THERE is no truth whatever in the statement that the Finance Committee have voted themselves Rs.15 per day as an allowance in Simla. The members will get no special allowance, but when travelling will draw the usual grants according to their official standing.

IT is believed that the serious difficulties said by the Home papers to have cropped up between England and China on the Burma Boundary question have been much exaggerated. All information which has reached the Government of India points to the belief that the negotiations are proceeding satisfactorily.

IT is understood that Colonel Ross, the acting Resident, Hyderabad, proceeds to Simla about the middle of the month.

THE Commander-in-Chief's inspection of the Khyber Pass is understood to have been satisfactory. One result may be some modification of the existing scheme of frontier defences in the Peshawur direction.

THE Bolan Railway has been for some time completed through the Pass; and now, in order to open up the country beyond Darwaza, at the northern end of the Pass, as soon as possible, material is being rapidly carried up, and the line is being laid towards Quetta on the earth-work which had been already prepared.

MR. R. H. SINCLAIR, Police Magistrate at Kandy, was drowned on the evening of the 27th ult., while attempting to swim across the Kandy lake, and a soldier was drowned in endeavouring to recover the body.

FROM the latest information received it appears that all is well with the Gilgit Mission, and that Colonel Lockhart is again preparing to move forward.

## Notes of the Week.

MR. GLADSTONE is likely to have an Indian Home Rule party to conciliate if he continues to delay the settlement of his Irish Bill much longer. The Babus will soon be on him judging from the following, culled from a native paper:—

Shall we now sit down indifferently while Mr. Gladstone retraces his steps? Mr. Gladstone was adored in this country as a god, and we are unable even to imagine what the people of India will say of his weakness. Let villages and towns awake. North, South, East, and West, men and women, educated men, and the cultivators, awake and let all of us make our grievances known before the Parliament. There should be no delay in making efforts in this direction.

THE bi-metallists have not yet solved the question of the depreciated rupee, although the controversy is continued as hotly as ever. Bi-metallism, assuming it to be started on the basis of an artificial ratio of value between the two metals favourable to silver; or that, having been started on a just ratio, it maintained that ratio in the future in spite of a further fall in the value of silver, would be a glorious thing for India and other countries possessing large stocks of mines of gold or silver. But it would be a glorious thing for them, only through being a correspondingly injurious thing to England and other countries possessing large stocks of gold or being gold creditors. It would amount, in fact, to a transfer of so much purchasing power from

the one metal to the other, *i. e.* from gold to silver. What one would gain the other would lose. The total purchasing power of the two cannot be increased by any change in their relative values, and that being so any increase on the one side can only come out of a corresponding decrease on the other.

THERE is no getting out of this difficulty. Any advocate of bi-metallism who is interested in silver may reasonably be suspected of being "too clever by half;" any advocate of bi-metallism who is interested in gold may safely be set down as "not being clever enough by half."

It is reported that there will be no distribution of honours in connection with the Burmese campaign until the military authorities here have had an opportunity of consulting Sir Harry Prendergast on the subject. A "Gazette" will then appear in due course.

HONOURS will have come too late, however, for one gallant officer who was engaged in that campaign, viz., Brigadier-General Foord, whose sudden death at Bombay we have already recorded. He would have been gazetted a C.B. had he been spared a little longer.

THE *Broad Arrow* calls attention to the appearance of a new paper published in French territory in India, and devoted to the abuse of the Government of India in English:—

The little French town of Chandernagore, about sixteen miles from Calcutta, has, since the beginning of the present century, been a place more ornamental than useful to the Power which owns it. It could be captured in about ten minutes by a force hardly exceeding the strength of a corporal's guard, but French vanity retains possession of it, declining to part with it to the British for any pecuniary consideration, and so the tricolour flag still waves over the Governor's house and his army of half-a dozen Sepoys. Impecunious Englishmen found the territory at one time an Alsatia from their Calcutta creditors, but even that advantage has now ceased. The Bengali Babu, however, has found a new use for it. Profiting by the generous education afforded to him under British rule, he has seized the opportunity of showing his gratitude by establishing on this French soil a paper printed in the English language abusing the English Government in India. The Viceroy comes in for three long columns of attack in the first number, the readers of the paper being informed that Lord Dufferin, in violation of international law and justice, ordered the kingdom of Upper Burmah to be invaded and occupied by a British force—"an unprovoked act of military aggression." His lordship is declared to have given "unequivocal proof of his utter failure to realise the very first principles of sound administration," and he is likened in character to that "merry Monarch" of England, who "never said a foolish thing, nor ever did a wise one."

All this might be allowed to pass without notice by the Government of India, whose wise policy it is to allow a great latitude to the expression of opinions in the Native Press, especially to those newspapers published by their Babu proprietors in English. The publication does little harm, perhaps, and acts as a sort of moral safety-valve for getting rid of much folly which could only be dangerous if thought worthy of coercion. But the Chandernagore paper attempts to teach through illustrations also; one picture representing the Viceroy picking the pockets of the Hindoos, and another depicting British soldiers murdering Burmese peasants. The most ignorant Native can comprehend the meaning of these, and it is possible that a hint may have to be given to the French Governor that the "liberty of the Press" is not altogether to the unrestricted in Chandernagore.

THE *Record* is sorely troubled in spirit because the proselytising efforts of the Church Missionary Society's agents cannot be brought to bear upon the Indian artists at the Exhibition at South Kensington. The worthy champion of English orthodoxy lays the blame of refusal upon the superintendent of these artisans, "a Roman Catholic," and states that "the men are all of them prisoners from Agra gaol, and have been brought over on promise of release on their return, subject to good conduct." It is conduct, not creed, that has to be looked to. The Superintendent has, perhaps, merely repeated to the Missionaries, regarding their wish to interfere with the latter, Lord Melbourne's celebrated saying, "Can't you leave it alone?"

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)  
(Times Correspondents.)

CALCUTTA, May 23.

The Finance Committee, now sitting at Simla, has addressed to the Chambers of Commerce and other public bodies a circular letter, describing the scope of its inquiries, and asking for information and suggestions. The letter states that the committee is instructed to direct its attention in the first instance to the revision of what are known as provisional contracts—that is, the arrangements between the Supreme and Local Governments regarding the control of most branches of the revenue, and most of the spending department. The other or Imperial departments are also to be examined. It will, therefore, the committee continues, be its duty to investigate the working of each head of expenditure, and to examine whether in any of them certain salaries can be curtailed, certain offices abolished or amalgamated, the number of officials reduced, and the cost of contingent stores and supplies can be diminished. The various associations addressed, and their individual members who may be familiar with the working of any department, are invited to favour the committee with any information tending to assist these researches. On receipt of their replies and those of the official authorities who have been consulted the committee will form a sketch of what reductions seem *prima facie* desirable, and will then visit the provincial capitals in order to personally discuss the proposals before its final decision. Arrangements will be made to take evidence, if necessary; but the committee is inclined to think that the procedure most conducive to an effective result will be that suggestions should be made in writing.

The wirepullers whose efforts to arouse political agitation among the people of Bengal I have noticed on more than one occasion have announced another mass meeting of ryots, to be held to-day at Uluberia village, on the Hooghly, a few miles below Calcutta. This meeting, as described in the published programme, appears to be similar to the meetings held lately at Jhankergatchee and Tarkessur. A large number of the people will be collected who will be addressed by delegates from the metropolis and asked to pass resolutions condemning certain specific measures, or expressing more or less vague general aspirations. The lesson of agitation which Bengal is giving seems to be extending to other parts of India; but thus far the people in the remoter Provinces have confined themselves to protesting against particular local grievances. In Assam, for instance, a number of meetings of ryots have denounced the new form of leases, which they consider prejudicial to their interests. Certain proceedings of the Madras Government, too, with regard to the Tanjore district have produced a local agitation which has taken the form of a succession of public meetings. In fact, persistent efforts are being made to teach the people of India the art of agitation; and it is noteworthy that the leaders of this agitation show the keenest interest in the Irish Home Rule question. One of their principal organs writes thus:—

"By the incessant agitation, persistent cries for justice, and criminal violence into which a policy of injustice has driven her, Ireland has now forced England to listen to her demands. Mr. Gladstone's measure is the first step towards the fruition of the wishes and aspirations of the Irish nation. The English people may at first consider it dangerous; but we are afraid they will have no alternative but to adopt it. Unfortunately, the English people, with all their avowed love of freedom, have never conceded any measure of freedom except under the force of circumstances. That has been the case in Canada, in other colonies, and in India also. A little more pressure by the Parnellites will compel England to comply with the just demands of the sister island; and we, the people of India, may reasonably take hope from what is likely to happen for Ireland."

"Much, however, depends upon ourselves. We have only to profit by the lessons of history, to continue the agitation against grievances in a persistent spirit, and, at the same time, according to constitutional form. Much of Mr. Gladstone's argument applies with remarkable force to India. Though the Bill affects Ireland, it has special interest for India, and we should closely watch its course. If England be once induced to do justice to Ireland, she must in course of time do the same justice to India."

The fact has already been noticed that in the last financial year the opium revenue showed a deficiency, as compared with the estimates, of about six lakhs, nearly the whole of which was in the pass duty levied in Bombay on the Malwa drug. It is satisfactory to learn from a recently published Government note that the returns for the first month of the current year more than restore the balance, the April pass duty in Bombay being nearly ten lakhs better than the estimate. The crop of the current season, however, is now considered likely to fall short of the estimate, especially in the Benares Agency, much damage having been done by hail. Some decrease is also apprehended in the Patna Agency.

The Japanese officers sent to visit India, on their way to Simla, inspected various military stations, and witnessed some field



manœuvres at Lucknow, where they said they had been much struck with the appearance of the cavalry. On their arrival at Simla they had an interview with the Viceroy. The two military officers will remain at Simla for some time, studying various details connected with the Indian army; while their medical colleague will proceed to visit the hospitals at several of the larger cantonments in Upper India.

It is stated that the Nizam's Government has resolved to reduce the irregular troops by 8,000 men, thereby affecting an annual saving of from three to four lakhs.

The Bolan Railway is now nearly completed.

The committee, consisting of General Hancock and Messrs. Molesworth and O'Callaghan, which was appointed to consider the best route over the Khojak, have presented a report. They think the easiest way would be a little to the north of the present road, where a tunnel would be made 800 feet from the summit. The earthwork is completed up to the site of the proposed fortified camp in Pishin, and the rails will be laid by August.

Lisbon, MAY 23.

The Portuguese Government received to-day a telegram from Rome announcing the revision of the articles of the Concordat between the Vatican and Portugal, concluded and ratified on the most favourable terms to the latter.

By the revised Concordat the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Primate of Goa is defined, practically doing away in favour of Portugal with the double jurisdiction hitherto exercised over the Roman Catholic communities in British India by the Primate of Goa and the Vicars-Apostolic. Concessions are made on both sides, but practically Portuguese rights are confirmed.

This settlement of a question which at one time threatened a diplomatic rupture between the two Governments may satisfy both; but England can hardly view with satisfaction an arrangement placing ecclesiastical patronage within an important portion of her dominions in the hands of a foreign lay Power. As I understand, Portugal possesses by the Concordat power, through the Primate of Goa, to establish new sees in India.

#### BURMA.

MANDALAY, MAY 17.

Unusually early and heavy rains have fallen in Mandalay, and it is believed that this rainfall will prevent the breaking out of further incendiary fires. For the protection of the palace the Government has purchased and pulled down a large number of houses within the walled city near the palace palisade. A regiment of Bengal cavalry will shortly arrive in Mandalay. In the recent engagements the cavalymen were found very serviceable, and the insurgents greatly dread them. A force under Mr. Colquhoun on the 8th inst. killed 74 Burmans, and the enemy's forces were pursued for some miles, and a still greater number were killed by a body of the 25th Madras Lancers.

Eighty-four prisoners, mostly under heavy sentences—in many cases of transportation for life—have been sent to Thayetmyo. The trials of most of these prisoners, and of two men recently sentenced to death and shot, were held at the Deputy Commissioner's private house, the public, including Europeans, being excluded from the trials. This course was very injudicious, and it excites much dissatisfaction among the Burmese.

Mr. Bernard has left for Myingyan, and will proceed *via* Toungoo to Rangoon. He will be absent about a month from Mandalay.

A body of Shans recently seized the Tumboo bridge, near Mandalay, and entrenched themselves. A force was then sent against these Shans, who fled without awaiting an attack. The country continues in a disturbed state. Yesterday 2,000 insurgents attacked Myinthing, a village on the west bank of the river, opposite Pagan. A force of fifty rifles of the 11th Bengal Infantry, which was holding the village, repulsed the insurgents.

In the Kijouksai district, where the Myinzaing Prince's followers are in force, we hold only the space within rifle range from our posts.

The 5th and 25th Bombay Infantry and the headquarters of the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry) are on their way up the river.

MANDALAY, MAY 23.

A reinforcement of 500 men has been sent to the Chindwin district, owing to the check experienced by Major Trotter's column, near Tummo. Our casualties on that occasion were—Major Trotter wounded, one Sepoy jemadar and two Sepoy privates killed, and 12 Sepoys wounded. Some 800 insurgents attacked Major Trotter's column.

In view of the approaching rainy season, all the military posts in Upper Burma have been provisioned for six months. This very difficult task, involving the sending of thousands of cartloads of provisions through the country has been successfully accomplished, although the convoys were repeatedly and severely attacked.

A curious explanation is offered of the obstinate resistance of the insurgents. The Viceroy's amnesty proclamation offered a free pardon to all who surrendered before the end of June. It is stated that the proclamation has been misunderstood by the Burmese peasantry, who believe it means that permission has

been given to them to continue fighting until the end of June. There seems to be no doubt that some such belief is current among the Burmese peasantry in several districts.

We have received from the India Office the following:—

From Viceroy, May 20, 1886.

"Lieutenant A. P. G. Gough, 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, severely wounded in the hand at Tingotgyi, Upper Burma, 16th of May.

"Major W. F. Trotter, Political Agent at Manipur, severely wounded in the knee in attack by dacoits near Tummo, 13th of May."

#### THE DUTCH EAST INDIES.

THE HAGUE, MAY 22.

A despatch from the Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies announces that yesterday a resident at Batavia was compelled to suppress by force a revolt on a private estate at Tjomas, in the district of Buitenzorg, 500 of the inhabitants having taken up arms and attacked the remainder of the population. The rebels had fifty killed and wounded. The rising is attributed to the demands made by the owner of the property on the inhabitants. Tranquillity has now been restored.

#### ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

##### OUR FOREIGN CRITICS.

(From a very Special Correspondent.)

It was sunset on the Indian Ocean; and the good ship *Tower of Babel* was cleaving the calm waters of that sultry sea on her westward voyage. It was the hour before dinner, when one ceases for a happy fleeting moment to live in the past or even in the present, and can occupy oneself solely with gastronomic anticipations. The *Tower of Babel* was one of the latest and finest additions to the fleet of the great Monopolium Steamship Company, and conveyed the usual freights in the usual manner and at the usual charges. It was as yet early in the season, and the passengers were but few in number; and those fortunate enough to travel under such circumstances were spared the indignity and discomfort of performing all the details of their toilet in a small cabin under the concentrated and contemptuous gaze of two or more total strangers. As the clerk at the Shipping Office neatly expressed it—"passengers were at a premium, and cabins at a discount." The steamer was carrying to Europe those distinguished representatives of foreign armies who had lately been regaled with a close inspection of the army of India. For many weary weeks these military gentlemen had been dragged about from place to place to see and to be seen; they had been, as the Frenchman pathetically remarked, "*toujours en evidence*"; and it was rumoured that they had slept nightly in their spurs and with their sabres beneath their pillows. Indeed, this latter peculiarity had become with them almost second nature; and it was not till Major Count von Schultze and Hauptmann Prinz von Müller, the representatives of the Fatherland, had fallen heavily down the companion hand-in-hand, that they were induced, whilst at sea, to lay aside some of the outward semblances of war. The two Germans had taken a good deal of skin off their distinguished noses, but had not as yet been able to come to any satisfactory conclusion whether the fall should be attributed to the length of their spurs, or to the affecting character of their adieux at the Bombay Yacht Club. The chief military power of Europe having thus initiated so salutary a reform, it was not long before the remaining representatives began to lay aside the "shop," and attire themselves in such garments as they considered best suited to "a life on the ocean wave," and the indulgence of personal ease. Both the Frenchmen, with the national straining after theatrical effect, had disguised themselves in such marine costumes as are generally in vogue in the well known opera of *Massaniello*. This, however picturesque and graceful on the stage, seemed to acquire in Indian latitudes a bizarre and almost ludicrous appearance. One of the Yankees, whose reiterated boast it was that he "bossed a bakery in New York," was never seen without a small white paper cap and a large apron, in token of his other and more peaceful callings; while the Russian Count Smoltork, with the graceful tact of his nation, had assumed the gaberde and the baggy trousers of an Afghan, in connection with which his long military boots looked slightly incongruous. The warm-hearted and volatile Italian had apparently, during a brief visit to Calcutta, been struck with the simple garb of the Bengali Baboo, and had arrayed himself in a close (but by no means servile) imitation of the national *dhotie*. The two German officers and the Austrian representative alone invariably wore uniform. With the former this was optional, while the latter had no other choice than to be always seen in the costly habiliments of a Hungarian Hussar. The fact was that his valet had been accidentally left behind at Bombay. He was the only man living who knew the ins-and-outs of his master's costume, and without his assistance his master had not the courage to attempt to remove it.

This motley, if representative group, was sitting on deck chairs, some of them stimulating their jaded and overworked appetites

by sherry and bitters; some loosening their waist-belts and thinking regretfully of the days when they were young and hungry; while the Yankee (who proposed to publish a book of travels on his return to the States) produced from the pocket of his apron a note book and pencil, and prepared to take down the words of wisdom which might (or might not) fall from the lips of his colleagues. He was provided with a reading lamp which, in defiance of all the Company's rules and regulations, he proceeded to light and placed beside him on the deck. The garrulous Frenchman was the first to break the silence. He had taken no notes whatever during the Camp of Exercise, and was getting rather anxious about his report, and he was in the habit of filching information from other and more industrious workers. He addressed himself to one of the Russians who was sitting by, and inquired, in a careless manner, "What did you think of General Slapdash?" The Muscovite, however, only muttered something about not feeling very well (his usual excuse when hard pressed), and refrained from in any way committing himself to a discussion of that leader's merits. "I think," said von Müller, in the hesitating tone of a man who is about to perpetrate a joke, and is not quite certain of its reception, "I think that if he had had less dash he might often have given a harder slap!" This exquisite pleasantry was loudly applauded by the military circle, and even Schultze laughed almost uproariously when the intricacies of his junior's jest had been thoroughly explained to him. Now Von Müller seemed determined to pose as a conversationalist, and led the discussion to the reception the foreigners had met with in Calcutta, and which they all, with one exception, pronounced most gratifying. The exception was Schultze, who growled forth a complaint that the Viceroy had not sent an aide-de-camp to meet the party at the station. "No doubt," interrupted the Hungarian, "it was a grave and monstrous oversight, but—by the bye"—he continued, "where was the German Consul on that occasion?" To this home thrust the Teuton made no reply.

The same Frenchman who had before spoken, feeling that he was not getting on as fast as he could wish, addressed the Yankee and inquired what he thought of the sepoys? "Some of the sepoys," said the warrior from the United States, "are bad, some are very bad; some are good, the remainder are very good." This remark seemed to strike him as so sound, that he copied it at once into his note-book for future guidance. "But what," cried the impulsive Gaul, "do you think of the English officers?" and he turned once more to the emissary of the White Czar. "I think them very pleasant gentlemen," returned the Russian evasively. "But I want your opinion as to their skill in the art of war," screamed the Frenchman. Loudly as the latter spoke, the soldier addressed seemed not to have heard him, for he remarked that it was a fine night and that the sea was calm. The Italian, who was preparing a work in several volumes, on "Commissariat Organisation," now led the conversation in this direction. "They make very fair bread up at Delhi," said the Yankee, who seemed to think that here at least his opinion must have weight, "but it lacked variety: none of those corn-cakes we turn out in my place in New York." How much information the Italian might have elicited on so engrossing a topic it is hard to say; but at this moment the irrepressible Frenchman broke in again, and speaking generally to the circle, inquired what they all thought of the officering of native regiments. On this point opinion seemed unanimous, that a regiment of which three-fourths of its British officers were on other employ, could hardly be considered in an obtrusively healthy condition. One wily Muscovite whispered to the other something about picking off mounted men at long ranges, and the two rubbed their hands in stealthy glee. The American now looked up from his note-book, and sharpening his pencil, inquired of his neighbours, "How did their Transport Department and dispositions for moving troops strike you?" Whether there was something comic in his voice or manner, or whether the question itself recalled farcical reminiscences (which is of course improbable), certain it is that the Yankee's simple question was received by all with shouts of laughter. Again and again did peal after peal of merriment resound through the ship, while the questioner looked wonderingly from one to the other, and no answer could he obtain from anybody.

When quiet was again restored, the Frenchman advanced into the middle of the circle. His appearance was gay and *débonnaire*. There was a wild wicked gleam in his eye, and his jaunty Massaniello cap clung precariously on one side of his head. His voice, however, was grave, and his manner invited attention. "I have long desired," said he, "to ask you all one simple question. What is your opinion as to the state of society in the Indian Empire?" There was dead silence—and then the sound of the dinner gong broke up the circle, and relieved everybody from the discussion of a subject of enthralling interest.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

An alteration has been made in the staff pay of the Assistant Adjutant-General at headquarters, Madras and Bombay. It is in future to be Rs. 500 per mensem, with a special extra allowance of Rs. 100 to the officer doing his duty.

## INDIA AS A FIELD FOR INVENTIONS.

Our American cousins, like our German neighbours, are devoting an amazing amount of attention to British Colonies, for the purpose of pushing their trade, with results the reverse, if possible, to our manufacturers and engineers. It behoves us, therefore, to jealously watch their doings and to take steps so as not to be left behind in the race for business. India is now pointed to by a New York contemporary as a splendid field for the American inventor. The present industrial requirements of India form the subject of a communication received by our contemporary from a correspondent in Calcutta, whose position as proprietor of a large tea estate has given him an excellent opportunity for observation. His suggestions will be of equal interest to English inventors, as they point out new fields for the application of their ingenuity. After a long period of apparent mechanical inertia, India is now evincing a progressiveness which will make her a country whose acquaintance it will be very desirable to cultivate. As her resources are still largely agricultural, one of the first demands is for improved farming tools and appliances. In tea culture, improved machines for rolling the leaf after withering, for firing, sorting, and sifting, are in demand, and would be heartily welcomed by many planters. In handling silk a great disadvantage is at present experienced from the difficulty of producing an even thread. The fibre of the native silk is excellent, but the manipulations which it subsequently undergoes are so imperfectly performed that the product comes out an inferior article. India, it will be remembered, is the old home of the sugar cane, and improved crushing machinery finds ready market. One firm alone makes over a hundred thousand dollars annually in royalties from its patent mill. The indigo industry has been brought to considerable perfection, though there is still room for improvement in the chemical and mechanical manipulations. In addition, there are large amounts of crude products, such as oil, seeds, jute, and cotton, which are exported, but which could be worked up at home to good advantage were suitable manufacturing processes available.

As all these industries require large quantities of worked timber for boxes, buildings, carts, tool mountings, &c., there is an excellent market for woodworking machinery. In many parts of the empire there are valuable forests, but the lack of sawmills prevents them from being utilised. The demand is particularly for portable machines which can be conveniently moved from place to place as demand and timber supply require. The mining implements of India are still very primitive, though the development of the petroleum industry has created a demand for improved boring tools. Steam launches and barges are coming into more general use, and considerable progress is shown in this direction. The railways have effected a marked mechanical advance. They now manufacture their own locomotives and most other appliances for railway service. We might enumerate many other departments in which this spirit of progressiveness is manifest, but we have probably said enough to convince inventors that there is already a field in India in which to extend the success achieved at home, and it is a field the importance of which is annually increasing. Our manufacturers, exporters, and inventors will be unwise if they overlook India in their pursuit of new avenues for the distribution of their merchandise and the introduction of useful machinery and patent appliances.

The patent laws of India are liberal towards the inventor, and protection is as readily accorded there as in other countries; and with regular steam communication between England and India, to which add the telegraph, India is no longer an "out-of-the-world, barbarian country." The present time of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition appears to be specially appropriate for the study of India's requirements, and it is to be hoped that our large engineers, manufacturers, and tool and implement makers will not let the opportunity pass.—*Invention.*

## THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Several years have passed since the late Professor Fawcett urged the House of Commons to initiate an inquiry into the Government of India, but only recently has any desire been evinced—by those holding the means of setting such an inquiry on foot—to proceed actively in that direction. A matter which, from its vast importance, should have been the last to be subjected to party feeling or manoeuvre has been dragged into the arena of political warfare, and bids fair to result in an investigation being undertaken which will not have the confidence of a moiety of the interests involved. Commercially speaking, the aim has been, in urging upon her Majesty's Government the desirability of appointing a Committee of Inquiry, to endeavour to obtain the nomination of a body whose opinions would be entirely unprejudiced by the results of personal contact—officially—with the system into which inquiry is asked. The confidence of commercial men in India, as well as the confidence of those in this country, whose interests are largely bound up in the welfare of that Empire, is

not too strong, as regards the capability of officials, practically upon their trial, to arrive at conclusions, or agree upon recommendations, which will be of a beneficial character.

In the course of last month a discussion took place in the House of Lords, which resulted in the adoption of a motion for appointing a committee of peers, to act in conjunction with the committee to be appointed by the Lower House, to inquire into the Government of India Act, 1858, and other subsequent measures. Commercial interests are, as might be expected, very insufficiently represented on this branch of the inquiring body; and, from what has transpired in connection with questions directed to the Under-Secretary of State for India, there would appear to be very little hope for a correction of the overwhelming representation of "official interests" in the selection of the Commons' Committee. This latter selection will not, however, we are pleased to note, pass unchallenged by an endeavour to obtain a fairer recognition of the commercial element in Indian affairs, and with this object the ex-President of the London Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Magniac, M.P., has placed a motion on the paper for discussion, when the nomination of the committee is proposed, calling attention to the "necessity of placing upon the India Committee some members having a knowledge of the circumstances of the vast interests connected with the holding and cultivation of land in India for commercial purposes by British subjects, and also with the external commerce of the country." This motion calls for the support of every member of the Legislature whose desire is to have an inquiry which will be impartial, exhaustive and effective. The Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom may urge with confidence upon their Parliamentary representatives to support Mr. Magniac when his motion is made, for it is but a mild reflex of what is desired by the Indian Chambers. We say mild reflex, for the following excerpt from the petition of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to the late Secretary of State for India praying "that the inquiry shall be in the strictest sense impartial and unbiassed; and, in this view, will exclude from the said committee all persons who may at any time have held office in India or been connected with its administration," shows the prevailing opinion amongst commercial men in our great dependency. The motion of Mr. Magniac may, under these circumstances, be taken as fair ground for a satisfactory compromise, and Chambers of Commerce at home may do useful service on behalf of their distant colleagues by inducing a strong support of it through their representatives in the Imperial House.—*Chamber of Commerce Journal.*

#### PARTURIUNT MONTES——

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

We learn from Simla that the members of the Financial Committee have already assembled, and are pulling themselves together for their struggle with the work which lies before them. Statistics of the most intricate and searching character have been demanded. Of so elaborate a nature does the scrutiny promise to be, that a long time must perforce elapse before the necessary tabular statements and details can be prepared and placed in the hands of the members; whilst the sitting of so enormous a mass of information will necessitate Herculean efforts on the part of the Committee.—*Pioneer*, April 20th.

*Scene ; The Simla Offices. F—l C—e discovered striking attitudes.*  
*Chorus of Members rolling up their shirt-sleeves :—*

We are going to retrench ! Yes ! we're going to retrench,  
In a rigid, revolutionary style ;  
From the Judge upon his bench, on his costly cushioned  
Bench,

To the Babu and Commissariat Byle !

[*p.p.*] (Especially the Babu and the Byle)

[*f.f.*] Let the fat Departments blench,

We are yearning to retrench

In a clip-and cut, and skin-removing style !

And when office doors are shut, we will get to business, but  
First we pull ourselves together and we smile.

Ah ! Yah ! [*They Smile*]

We must pull ourselves together and must smile.

*Barcarole Extatique by President, to official step-dance :—*

And I shall evolve a Report,  
Shall write you a Splendid Report ;  
And 'neath my direction each para and section  
Shall sparkle with jewels of thought !  
Ye Gods ! it must be a report  
To set all the others at naught ;  
An elephant-folio, phototype-oleo  
Gutenberg-Caxton Report !

*Recitative ; Hon'ble W. W. to music expressive of caution :—*

The Hills are full of little birds.  
What need of compromising words ?  
We all know what we think—  
Wherefore I beg to move that we,  
In sign of unanimity,  
Do wink a pregnant wink.

*President :—*

I second the motion with pleasure.

*2nd Member :—*

But I an amendment propose,  
Let each man advance, in slow measure,  
His thumb to the side of his nose.

*Motion carried nem. con. C—e stand to order, Hon'ble W. W.—  
intones fortissimo through a paper trumpet :—*

Bring pens in sheaves and writing-blocks in bales !  
Pour out the ink-kegs into stable-pails !  
Let blotting-pads in bushels strew the floor !  
Produce your office-boxes by the score !  
Pile on statistics till the tables creak,  
[E—and I can sift 'em in a week]  
Each to his place ! Draw out your cleanest pen.  
Flourish it once, and—put it back again !  
Drop down exhausted ! Let the Public see  
You're worth your salt ! Now, taking time from me,  
Wipe with one trembling hand a toil-worn brow—  
Then, altogether, make an awful row !  
Turn to the Plains ! What ho there ! Pipes and tabors !  
Tell them about our Herculean labours.

*Full chorus of C—e to accompaniment of clinking despatch-boxes :—*

We have fled the toils of tennis ; we are saving you your pennies ;  
On the mountain where our den is, we are slaving all the day ;  
And we think it only fitting, you should know that we are sitting,  
While a sinful world is flitting off to dinner, dance and play.  
Laughing men and maids invite us where Mahasu woods delight us ;  
Notes for sylvan fêtes indite us, but we shun the gilded snare ;  
For we think upon our Duty, and are blind to Love and Beauty,  
We despise the thought of chuti—scoff at exercise and air.

*Adagio, con molt exp :—*

We're a wonderful Committee ; we deserve your praise and pity,  
Ke-ind Christian fellow-citizens we hope you'll take the hint.  
We are dying of exertion, and the lack of all diversion ;  
And should value the insertion of these sentiments in print.

*Chorus from the Plains of the Steaming Thousands :—*

There is a way of putting things  
Intrinsically great and grand,  
That laughter and derision brings,  
And wakes irreverence in the land.  
The office Anglo-Indian  
Is not a sentimental man.

He knows, forgive the fact, your pay,  
Is some six times as much as his'n.  
He works—at least eight hours a day,  
Perspiring in a sultry prison.  
Whereas, whate'er your labours be,  
Your summer heat is seventy-three ;

And he demands it as his due,  
That you sit still and, if you can,  
Produce, before the year is through,  
A sober, practicable plan.  
How does our dear Sam Gerridge spout it ?  
"We works, but we don't 'owl about it."

#### THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

On Tuesday the sixty-third anniversary meeting of this society was held at the society's house, 22, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly. Colonel Yule (president) occupied the chair, and amongst those present were Sir T. Edward Colebrooke, Bart., Professor R. K. Douglas, Sir Harrow Ellis, General MacLagan, Sir Thomas Wade, Captain Halford, Major-General Sir F. J. Goldsmid (secretary), and Mr. Robert N. Cust (hon. secretary). The secretary read the annual report, from which it appeared that the financial position of the society was satisfactory, showing, as it did, a balance on the right side of about £337 10s., after the investment of £100 in stock in the course of the year. Reference was made in the council's yearly statement to the papers read during the session. Officers were next elected for the ensuing sessional year. In the course of his address the chairman proceeded to allude to the life and career of the late Sir Arthur Phayre. He said : "I make no attempt now to follow his history in detail. For thirty years he was occupied in the administration of British Burmah, occupied by the Burmese race. When the conquest of Pegu, in 1862, had called him to a post of great eminence as ruler of that province, he came to it by no means unknown to its people, for he had been administering provinces on either side of the Delta for

years before. His justness and firmness, his great liberality, his mastery of the Burmese language, and intimate knowledge of those whom he ruled were known and appreciated by many of the new British subjects; whilst his dignity, courtesy, and pure character, his considerate and patient bearing—all combined to win him the favour and confidence of those whom he now governed. The early years of his administration in Pegu were troubled by such anxieties as now beset our officers in Upper Burma, but these were overcome, the province gradually quieted down, and by his wise and considerate administration, which in 1862 was extended to the whole of British Burma, embracing a seaboard of 900 miles, was laid the foundation of that prosperity and progress which have so remarkably characterised those provinces."

#### THE COTTON INDUSTRY OF INDIA.

The rapid development of the cotton industry of India should not be overlooked by English cotton spinners and manufacturers. In the year 1883-4 twelve mills were added to the sixty-two already in existence, and additional spindles have also been introduced into many of the older mills. The following table shows the increase in the number of mills worked by steam, and other facts concerning them:—

	No. of Mules.	No. of Looms.	No. of Spindles.	Average daily No. of hands employed.
1879-80 ...	58	13,307	1,470,830	39,537
1882-83 ...	62	14,386	1,550,941	53,231
1883-84 ...	74	16,251	1,895,284	61,386

The capital invested in these mills is estimated at £10,000,000, and the consumption of cotton during the year 1883-4 amounted to 168,000,000 lbs. Five years previously the exports of cotton yarn, twist, and piece goods from India was valued at £1,621,746; but in 1883-4 it had risen to £2,853,171, or 56 per cent. Most of the twist and yarn was consigned to China and Japan. The chief markets for piece goods were Arabia and Zanzibar.

The Punjab Government has published a monograph on the cotton manufacture in the Punjab. It states that the total annual cotton yield is 1,011,815 maunds, of which about 84 per cent. is consumed locally. It is manufactured by indigenous looms for native wear. The manufacture is conducted in all its stages by single operatives working at home. Throughout the Punjab there is only one establishment that employs twenty hands. Indian piece goods are also imported into the country from Bombay and the North-Western Provinces; nevertheless, the exports, which average something like 140,000 maunds a year, far exceed the imports, and two-thirds of these are said to be of Punjab manufacture. Most of the exports go to Rajputana; a good deal of cloth also finds its way up the passes into Kashmir, and still more is taken by Afghanistan. The total quantity of cloth retained in the Punjab for home use is estimated at 670,000 maunds, representing a value of £225,000. But this by no means suffices for the requirements of the population only in the case of cheap and coarse goods. During the last four years an average of 353,711 maunds of European piece goods, worth £3,006,543, has been consumed by the Punjabis. It is, however, worth noticing that the use of European piece goods does not show any tendency to an increase in proportion to the larger purchasing powers of the people, which seems to show that the native weaver is holding his own against foreign competition, and especially against goods of English manufacture. The average expenditure per head of the population in the Punjab on cotton fabrics must be about 5s. 6d., which speaks well for the prosperity of the district.—*The Textile Recorder.*

#### BENGAL.

The following letter has been forwarded to the *Indian Mirror* of Calcutta by the Private Secretary to the Viceroy:—Having observed in a pamphlet containing a series of articles extracted from the *Indian Mirror* an assertion that a certain article in the *Pioneer* was, if not directly at least indirectly, inspired by Lord Dufferin, I thought it my duty to call the Viceroy's attention to the passage. As it is obvious that a good deal of practical inconvenience might arise if it were imagined that his Excellency is in the habit of communicating his views and opinions through the medium of anonymous articles in Indian newspapers, I am authorised to inform you, in the most absolute manner, that there is not the slightest foundation for such a supposition either in this or in any other instance.

#### BOMBAY.

MR. H. M. PHIPSON has, at the request of Lady Reay, undertaken the duties of honorary secretary to the Bombay Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, during the absence of Mr. H. R. King.

The result of the recent examination of candidates for the office of solicitor of the High Court was made known on Monday. All the three candidates have failed.

THE death is announced of Mr. Hastings Palmer, at his residence at Chudderghaut. His death renders vacant the

superintendentship of the Mint, which carries with it a salary of Rs. 600 a month.

MR. DAVID ROSS, C.I.E., who recently went home on furlough, contemplates severing his connection with the North-Western State Railway of which he is deputy traffic manager. Mr. G. Hawkes, of the State Railway Department, is now acting for him. Mr. M. Marzban will officiate as district assistant.

COLONEL LUDLOW, the Inspector-General of Police, has received orders to proceed with the trial of the Sikhs engaged in the late fatal riot in Aurungabad by committing them for trial before Mr. Gya Pershad, B.A., the First Talukdar. Mr. Forbes prosecutes on behalf of Government, and Mr. Battenburg has been retained for the defence.

THE Thakore Sahib of Morvi has subscribed Rs. 1,000 to the "S. H. Phillpotts" memorial fund. The late Mr. Phillpotts was well known to the Thakore Sahib. At a recent meeting of the subscribers to the fund, it was resolved to devote Rs. 2,000 towards the erection of a drinking fountain in Ahmedabad, with a marble portrait medallion of the late judge introduced into it.

#### MADRAS.

SMALL-POX is reported to be raging in Mysore. A local paper reports 350 deaths from 1,000 cases. The sanitation of Mysore is said to be disgraceful.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL SCHARLIEB, Madras Volunteer Guards, has been granted the honorary rank of colonel on completion of twenty-five years' service as a Commanding Officer of Volunteers; and Captain James, of the same regiment, has been granted the honorary rank of Major on completion of twenty years' service as a Commanding Officer of Volunteers.

MR. LAVELL, the promoter of the Kolar gold fields, and Mr. Marsh, a mining engineer, who have been appointed mining prospectors to the Maisur Government, left Bangalore on the 27th on a prospecting tour through the province to ascertain the exact localities through which the auriferous reefs run. A map will be prepared which will prevent unscrupulous promoters from obtaining land destitute of reefs and representing it in England as auriferous.

#### NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

DR. C. R. STULPNAGEL will succeed the late Mr. Dick as Inspector of Schools, Lahore Circle; Mr. T. C. Lewis officiating for Dr. Leitner as Principal of the Lahore Government College. Mr. F. Cope, Assistant Professor, will officiate as Professor in the College.

THE Syndicate of the Punjab University has recommended to the Senate the re-appointment of Mr. F. de H. Larpent as Registrar of the University for a further period of six months. "During his tenure of the office," remarks the local paper, "Mr. Larpent has done much towards placing the finances of the University on a proper footing, and it is fortunate that his services are still available."

COLONEL H. V. Riddell, District Judge of Amritsar, will, it is announced, be appointed to officiate as additional Divisional Judge of the temporary division to be shortly established at Hoshiarpur. Mr. G. J. M. Rennie, officiating Deputy Commissioner, Montgomery, will relieve Colonel Riddell of the Amritsar District Judgeship. Mr. J. A. E. Miller, Divisional Judge, Ludhiana, has been granted privilege leave for two and a half months, from the 16th of May.

ASSAM DINNER.—The next Assam dinner will take place on Thursday, the 27th of May, the day following the Derby. As the attendance this year is certain to largely exceed any previous occasion, partly owing to the additional number of officers and planters now at home, and partly to the attraction of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, which is bringing up a great number of old Assamese from the country, Scotland, and Ireland, the committee have arranged for the Venetian saloon at the Holborn Restaurant being placed at their disposal. This splendid room is capable of dining 250 comfortably, with a reception room attached correspondingly large; thus overcrowding, which was the only drawback to the brilliant success of last year's gathering, will be avoided. Tickets, for which we advise very early application being made, can be obtained of J. Berry White, Esq., or Colonel Turner Jones, E.I.U.S. Club, 14, St. James's-square, S.W.; J. Edward Todd, Esq., Oriental Club, Hanover-square, W.; William Roberts, Esq., Rochester Buildings, Leadenhall-street; Robert Lyell, Esq., 138, Leadenhall street, E.C.; James Warren, Esq., 1, Great Winchester-street, E.C.; or H. Earnshaw, Esq., 14, St. Mary's-axe, E.C., who form the committee of management. The chair will be taken by General R. H. Keatinge, V.C., S.C.I., late Chief Commissioner of Assam and Chairman of the Indian Tea Committee at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition. Gentlemen connected with the province of Assam, including the districts of Cachar and Sylhet, by service, residence, or property, are eligible to attend and to introduce guests.



## Correspondence.

## THE SILVER QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—What hinders Her Majesty's Government from making a profit of one million sterling by coining silver?

Why should Her Majesty's loyal and faithful subjects in India be taxed 25 per cent., or five shillings in the pound, on all their savings? A very heavy property-tax indeed!

If forty millions of English florins were sent to India, and declared to be current there, they would be eagerly sought for by officers and sergeants retiring from the service.

At present the law declares that the limit of payments in silver should be forty shillings. Why should not this limit be raised to £5?

If the English Mint be unable to coin forty millions of English florins, the Bombay and Calcutta Mints can do so.—Your obedient servant,  
T.

## EVERYDAY LIFE OF INDIAN WOMEN.

(Extracts from Paper read by Capt. Richard Carnac Temple before the Indian Section, Society of Arts, &c., May 21st.)

An Indian woman's life in its ordinary course is divided into two clearly defined parts, which are quite distinct, though separate from each other only by the fateful day on which she first goes to take up her abode within her father-in-law's family. Note that it is not called in the Indian language her husband's family, for that, under the Indian family system, it can seldom be in the case of a bride. Childhood rather than girlhood is the heyday of the Indian women. Free to play as she pleases, with plenty of companions, for children galore can hardly ever be wanting in a family which all live together, from oldest to youngest; free to run in and out of the houses of friends, never bothered to learn anything except what she can pick up from the women about her, never worried with caste restriction, never asked to do more in the way of labour than to help in the housework, petted by her parents, spoilt by her aunts and uncles, and beloved by her brothers, an Indian girl-child is indeed happy—as children count happiness. And then suddenly the curtain falls. At about ten years of age—earlier in some parts and later in others—our spoilt child is old enough to work in earnest, and so she is packed off, sorely against her will, to join her husband's family, entering it not as our brides enter their future homes, at the head of the female community, but at the bottom. Child though she still is, her childhood is now for ever past, and she is turned into a young woman, only too often into by no means a happy one.

In the average Indian family the strictest domestic economy is the rule of life, and the household work is done by the women of the household, not, as with us, by paid servants. Servants there are, of course, in all Indian families, but they are, as a rule, on a totally different footing to the European domestic, being for the most part independent persons with a *clientelle*, for whom they perform certain customary services for a customary wage. The distribution of the daily work, down to that of the most menial kind, lies with the *materfamilias*, who may be best described as the oldest woman in the family proper under coverture, for widows can have no authority. The cooking, as the work of honour, she keeps to herself, but the house-cleaning, the washing, the care of the children, the drawing of water, the making of the beds, and so on, is done by the less dignified members of the household, as she directs; and whatever is most menial, most disagreeable, and the hardest work is thrust upon the bride. She is the servant of the very servants, and must obey everybody. It is hardly, therefore, to be wondered at that, after her previous training, it is by no means an uncommon occurrence that she has to be forcibly broken into her new way of life, that she is for ever sighing after the flesh-pots of her father's house, that there are various "customs" which enable her to resist it at stated times after the marriage, and that the law is often invoked to oblige brides to return to their husband's family after the customary term of such visits has expired.

Not only is our bride thus turned into a drudge, often unmercifully overworked, but from the day she gives up her childhood to the day of her death—it may be for sixty years—she is secluded, and sees nothing of the world outside the walls of the family enclosure. It should always, therefore, be borne in mind when trying to realise Indian female life, what a very important thing the domestic economy is to a woman; how largely the petty affairs of the household loom upon her horizon. Her happiness or misery indeed entirely depend on the manner in which the affairs of the family are conducted. Now, considering that the female mind has for centuries been mainly directed to this all-important matter, it is not astonishing to find that such questions as the proper method of eating and drinking, and of domestic propriety generally—the intercourse that is, which is

permissible and right between the various members of the household, male or female—have long been regulated with the utmost minuteness. To us who roam the world at will, and whose interests are often fixed far more outside than inside our homes, it may seem remarkable that such infinitesimal restrictions and numberless customs as are found in full swing in an orthodox Hindu household should be remembered and carried out with the exactitude demanded of the womenkind; but if we consider that these make up their whole life, and that they are called upon to pay attention to nothing else, their capacity for recollecting when to veil and unveil, whom to address and avoid, when they must run away, and when they may speak, cease to be extraordinary. And regarding these customs of social propriety, I must say that the more one studies them the more one is impressed with their perverted ingenuity. They seem purposely invented to make the unfortunate victim of them as uncomfortable as possible. The Indian woman, isolated from the outer world by custom, is again by custom isolated as far as practicable from all the male members of that little inner world to which she is confined. Free intercourse, even with her own husband, is not permitted her while yet her youthful capabilities for joyousness exist. No wonder that absence of jollity is a characteristic of the Indian generally, for the happy laughter of a home is denied them by custom in the most persistent manner.

As to the hard lot of the childless widow, so much has been said elsewhere, and so often, that I do not feel inclined to enlarge upon it to-night, especially as enforced widowhood is not nearly so general as is usually made out by those who would deduce a moral from Indian manners to the glorification of habits of Christians. It is often not prevalent among classes who conform generally to the customs I have been mentioning, and circumstances make it impossible among many that are not comparatively wealthy, but where it is the rule nothing can be more cruel and—I feel justified in using the strong term—more revolting. Take the case of the widow from infancy: shorn of all that women value anywhere in the world, dressed in coarse clothing, deprived of her ornaments, compelled to fast till health breaks down, made to subsist on the coarsest of food, kept out of what amusements come in the way of the rest of the household, forced into being the unpaid drudge of the family, held to be the legitimate butt of the ill-nature of all, considered fit only to amuse the children, openly called and taught to think herself a creature of ill-omen—this being the cause of all the rest of her sorrows—superstition has, indeed, nowhere else shown more clearly its power to pervert the reason of man. How much the women dread widowhood is exhibited to the full in the fact that to call a woman a widow is to offer her a dire insult, and from her earliest childhood a girl is taught to pray that she might die while yet the red spot of coverture remains on her forehead.

We naturally turn from the consideration of the life itself to that of the best method of changing it or improving it. Many attempts are, of course being made both by Natives and Europeans to bring about a happier and more rational state of things. Among these may be reckoned the Zenana Mission, as to the good work of which many high hopes have been raised; but there would seem to be a fatal flaw in the theory on which the system is based. English ladies, often apparently completely ignorant of Indian ways, are sent out to mix as best they may with those of the Indian seraglios, in order to teach them the beauties of civilisation, and, I suppose, convert them to Christianity. Now, considering that the key to the seraglio is absolutely in the power of the owner thereof, it seems impossible to believe that he would admit outsiders within its walls, if he thought that they would in any way be likely to influence the religion of his women. The heads of Native families are far from being simple-minded, and most of them, if not bigots themselves, are sure to have bigoted wives; and since what access English ladies can have to the women generally rests entirely with these two authorities, I cannot quite understand how the members of the Zenana Mission differ in their action from those of any other missionary body. They may get into the houses of the Native gentlemen who sympathise with the movement, but these must be the very few who have probably already themselves done much towards elevating the female members of their families; and how about the vast majority who have no desire for change? Either it appears to me the Zenana Mission ladies do not find their way inside the harems at all, or they do so purely as ordinary visitors. I would not, therefore, be inclined to place much faith in the efforts of these well-intentioned persons as likely to result in anything of practical value.

The control of the Quetta District has been transferred to the Government of India from the 1st April, from which date the Command is under his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India. The medical administration of the district devolves on the Surgeon-General, of Her Majesty's Forces in Bengal, the Ordnance Establishments fall to the Bengal Circle of Superintendence, and the Commissariat Establishments rest with the Western Circle, Bengal Commissariat Department.



## NOTICES OF BOOKS.

## JAPANESE HOMES.\*

Japan is a land of surprises—everything being so different to the conventional views which obtain in the Western Hemisphere, and in the matter of houses the nation is no exception to the rule. "It is a curious sight to look over a vast city of nearly a million inhabitants and detect no chimney with its homelike streak of blue smoke." Picturesqueness may suffer, but a clear atmosphere more than balances the account. All being thus strange it has occurred to an American scientist, Mr. Edward S. Morse by name, that an account of "Japanese Homes and their Surroundings" would afford matter of interest for the family of nations at large, who, in spite of their boasted civilization, have still much to learn in the way of building, decorating and furnishing a house.

In criticising the mode and style in which the Japanese erect their buildings, it must not be overlooked that in a region liable at any moment to earthquakes, substantial homes would be scarcely in place, indeed, barely possible, while the absence of material other than wood compels a resort to the somewhat fragile and perishable system of architecture which so disappoints a traveller unused to reflect on the whys and wherefores of national life. It must also be kept in mind that as there are no chairs and the inhabitants squat on the floor, so, as a consequence, the windows are comparatively close to the ground; the effect to an eye unaccustomed to this peculiarity is strange and depressing. The absence of paint is perhaps less unique to European tastes, as of late years a fashion has grown up amongst ourselves of having stained or varnished wood, though, alas, too frequently it is bedaubed with a feeble imitation of the beauty of oak, mahogany, &c. "Graining" is an art unknown to the Japanese, who prefer the sound simplicity of nature to the gaudy charms of art. But it must not be surmised that Japanese homes are wanting in attractiveness. On the contrary, at every turn the careful observer will find an attempt to please, and an effort to enchant. What, for instance, can be more delightful than the simple desire of making a sort of conservatory upon the top of the roof, which is flattened for the purpose of holding lilies and such flowers as grow in rich profusion in the island? But the thought naturally arises that as the whole structure is composed of wood, the moisture which trickles from the earth must decay the fabric and spoil the edifice: perhaps this would be the case were it not that conflagrations are of everyday occurrence, and on such occasions no attempt is, or can be, made to save the buildings; perhaps thus fire does the work of destruction rather than water.

The external elegance of the home is also enhanced by the tasty gardens with which they are invariably accompanied. "The Japanese," says Mr. Morse, "have brought their garden arts to such perfection that a plot of ground ten feet square is capable of being exquisitely beautified by their methods. Plots of ground that in this country are too often encumbered with coal-ashes, tea-grounds, tin cans, and the garbage barrel, in Japan are rendered charming to the eye by the simplest means. With cleanliness, simplicity, and a few little evergreen shrubs, one or two little clusters of flowers, a rustic fence from the side of the house, a quaintly shaped flower-pot or two containing a few choice plants—the simplest garden is attained. So much do the Japanese admire gardens and garden effects that their smallest strips of ground are utilised for this purpose." The picturesqueness, too, is considerably enhanced by the quaint palisades with which the plots of ground are enclosed in place of the hideous unromantic railings which disfigure and disgrace European homes.

Thus much for the outside of Japanese homes: inside the arrangements are, if possible, even more quaint, more abnormal, and more striking. "In the winter the rooms are warmed with charcoal stoves, the material being kept under the floor, which latter takes up. A similar device is adopted in the vestibule or hall, and the umbrellas, instead of being placed in a stand, are stowed away under the planks on which the entrants tread! In place of carpets there are an endless array of mats," all constructed of a certain size, so that in directing an architect to draw a plan of a room it is only necessary to tell him how many mats are to be accommodated. "Upon these mats the people eat, sleep, and die: they represent the bed, chair, lounge, and sometimes table, combined. In resting upon them the Japanese assume a kneeling position—the legs turned beneath, and the haunches resting upon the calves of the legs and the inner sides of the heels, the toes being turned in so that the upper and outer part of the instep bears directly on the mats." As may well be supposed, these mats get damp, musty, and dirty, and "their very nature affords abundant hiding-places for fleas, which are the unmitigated misery of foreigners who travel in Japan."

A Britisher loves to decorate his home in pairs—everything

\* "Japanese Homes and their Surroundings." By Edward S. Morse. London: Sampson Low, Marston, Searle and Rivington. 1886.

corresponds with its brother in the corner. In Japan it is just the reverse; there is never any regard to "the eternal fitness of things," on the contrary, symmetrical arrangement is almost invariably avoided—all is "bizarre," a medley of design, a medley of effect. The walls are made of plaster, and many curious plans are adopted to enhance the appearance. Sometimes glittering pebbles are intermixed, at others coloured sands are used, while again iron dust is sprinkled on the walls before they dry; this oxydising gives a warm brownish-yellow tint to the whole. The pictures are stowed away and displayed, two or three at a time, a change being made whenever the owner feels a desire for a fresh "thing of beauty." Similarly the china is kept in a cupboard and examined on such occasions as a guest may chance to take an interest in the collection. Mention must, of course, be made of the screens, without which a room would not be complete. Of beautiful design and exquisite workmanship they are much admired by travellers, and are, as a consequence, to be seen in numbers of houses in this country which affect foreign tastes and eastern productions.

This and much more in the same strain Mr. Morse tells us in his really beautiful book, with its 300 illustrations, many of them fine and all of them good. The work may be read with pleasure, but its charm consists rather in the advantage to be derived from an insight into the tastes and fancies of a people with whom quaintness is a virtue, and monotony a vice—a people who cultivate artistic propriety, and study picturesque effect. From such a race Englishmen have much to learn, and many a hint may be gathered from "Japanese Homes and their Surroundings," a work at once intelligent in its conception and thoughtful in its execution, pleasant to read, and profitable to study.

## AN AMERICAN IN NORWAY.\*

Norway is emphatically "out of the Hurly-burly" of the European Continent. Colonial interests, the present bone of contention between European Governments, it has none worth mentioning. And, with scarce an exception, it has never interfered, and is never likely to interfere, in the affairs of Dame Europa's Academy. At the time when London is "empty,"—that is, when a couple of hundred thousand of its four millions of inhabitants have temporarily left it—Norway is a favourite fishing and sporting ground. (Chiefly, however, for the wealthy; for "the general" do not seem to realise that Norway is not really an expensive country.) In society, one hears of huge specimens of Salmo-Salar being "gaffed," or landed, of bears and reindeer falling victims to a good shot; and one occasionally reads gushing descriptions of the North Cape and its vicinity, written by people who have travelled many leagues in order to be able to say that they have "interviewed" the "Midnight Sun."

Yet all this is not Norway; Norway with its pure, simple-minded, unsophisticated inhabitants, their primitive customs, and their language—the latter holding, as it were, an even balance between the original German and its English offshoot, yet betraying at every turn, to the English reader or hearer, how largely his own tongue (like his own character) has borrowed from the "hardy Norseman."

But what we do not find in most works—what, in fact, we find in very few—is certainly offered us in this unpretentious volume; a pleasantly written story, the incidents of which are so varied as to illustrate, down to the minutest details, Norwegian social life in the upper middle class: the class, that is, which is most seen by properly introduced travellers; and which

"Remote from towns pursues its godly race,

And ne'er has chang'd, nor wish'd to change, its place."

"Godly" the Norwegian emphatically is. There is no parade of religion; but there is no mistaking its influence on its professors. Crimes of violence are rare, and are duly reprobated and punished; but general, and unspeakable, aversion is reserved for what are to—use a Latin phrase in its original sense—flagitious offences, those which imply an absence of honourable feeling on the part of the delinquent; no merit compensating for the want of "Ærlighed" (German Ehrlichkeit) the quality of being "open and above-board," "upright and down-straight, like a yard of pump-water," as our Southern peasantry phrase it.

The story before us is that of an American and an Englishman, who, travelling in Norway, woo, not in vain, two of the daughters of the Amtmand (or Prefect of a District), to whom they had introductions. It may easily be conceived that such a narrative would readily lend itself to a minute description of Norse household life: with which, and with the language, the author is evidently most familiar. Indeed, he is not content with being so himself, but tries to initiate his readers, by interjecting an occasional Norse word where the context makes its meaning reasonably clear. For instance:—

"Kom hid, kom hid, snart,"

Come hith(er), come hith(er), smart.

\* "An American in Norway." By John Fulford Vicary. London: W. H. Allen and Co.

That, in the event, the course of true love does, for once, run smooth. we need hardly say. The American, indeed, was in such a hurry to have the irrevocable knot tied that he almost wanted, like Artemus Ward, to be "made 1 that very night." "To make a man wait when he wants to be married is," said he, "a tyranny begotten of effete monarchical despotism." No one will regret perusing this more than readable book, to which an additional interest is given by the insertion (as chapter-headings, or in the text) of many Scandinavian songs, with really good translations; some of which may well attract the notice of those who love to clothe words in music.

#### THE BADMINTON LIBRARY OF SPORTS AND PASTIMES.\*

The interest in horsemanship universally felt by Englishmen—who ought to have been, if they were not, the prototype of the Centaurs of old—ensures a favourable reception to any book, of the horse, horsey, which is written by an author, or authors, thoroughly conversant with the subject in hand. Such a book, by writers whose exceptional fitness for their self-imposed task no one will venture to question, is a most welcome addition to the Badminton Library. Beginning with the half-wild animal which, saddled, or yoked to a scythe-armed chariot, more than once carried death and terror to the disciplined legions of Rome, we have here the history of the British racehorse from the time when, in the ninth-century racehorses, or, as they were originally termed, running horses, were sent by Hugh Capet as an offering to our King Athelstane (whose sister he was soliciting in marriage), to the present period. Richard I., Edward III., Henry VIII., were all patrons of the course. Under Elizabeth we hear that racing "ceased to be a great public amusement"; but the next Queen regnant made up for her predecessor's deficiencies in this respect, for "Good Queen Anne" ran (p. 24) horses in her own name; while the Father of the turf, Tregonwell Frampton (the story of whose atrocious cruelty to his horse, Dragon, is justly regarded by the authors as apocryphal), was "keeper of the running horses" at Newmarket to four successive Sovereigns.

The brief historical sketch is appropriately followed by a few words as to the various breeds which have combined to make the modern racehorse what it is; and the conclusion arrived at by the authors in a subsequent chapter (p. 112) is noteworthy, "that the quality and beauty of our horses are entirely attributable to the Eastern blood which we have imported, and that our climate yields to none in its 'inherent capabilities' for breeding." Conclusions in which, we think, most persons competent to express an opinion will concur.

To speak of racing is to speak of the Jockey Club, and here it is not a little singular to find that the origin of this world-renowned institution is in a manner (p. 56) obscure, though the date of its formation is commonly believed to be 1750, previously to which date all the research of our authors has failed to ascertain beyond doubt "whether racing affairs were ruled over by a committee or were entirely under Royal control." Of Newmarket, the headquarters of the Club, we have a very complete account, and one which even the initiated reader will hardly peruse without finding somewhat new to him.

The more practical chapters trace the history of the individual Equine "from the cradle to the grave," detailing the treatment to which he is subject as a yearling, as a two, and as a three-year-old animal. It would be impossible, within moderate compass, to enter into detail on these subjects, without introducing technicalities for which our columns are scarcely an appropriate place. But we can only say that on no point, on which the owner of racehorses needs information, will he fail here to find it. He is not only furnished with hints for his own guidance, but is told in what manner he should, in various circumstances, comport himself as regards the trainers and the jockeys whom he may see reason to employ. Nor is the very great difference in his relations with them, which the unprecedented prevalence among them of betting (for which a regular "backing syndicate" exists) has brought about, in any way shirked.

To the general question of betting a very important chapter (the last) is devoted. We have but one fault to find with it. Why do the authors use *βελίον καλῶ* when, *apropos* of the betting book, misquoting poor old *Æschylus*? We fear most people would have preferred *κακῶ* as more in accordance with their own experience. For the chapter itself, as for the work generally, we have nothing but praise. If the demonstration given at pp. 248-9, that it is simply impossible for anyone betting with "the ring" to win in the long run, does not give pause to every reader who may be tempted in that direction, such must be given up as "gone coons."

A carefully prepared appendix, printed at the end of the volume (pp. 373-407), contains the complete pedigrees of some of the most typical of successful racers, and thoroughly corroborates the opinion formed by the authors of the surpassing value of Eastern blood in horses. It fitly concludes a most valuable and interesting work, for producing which the public owe its writers sincere thanks.

#### STEEPLECHASING.

This subject is introduced by a preface from the pen of the editor of the series, the Duke of Beaufort, containing a graceful

tribute to the sterling sportsmanlike qualities, and especially to the excellence as a rider, of one of the authors, Mr. Arthur Coventry. The name of the sport indicates its origin, and, considering the hazardous and somewhat "dare-devil" character which, in the first instance, it assumed, it is scarcely matter of surprise to hear that "Ireland seems to have been the land of its birth." One of the early recorded matches was in good sooth a "steeple" chase, being "from the Church of Buttevant to the spire of St. Leger Church." Very high speed does not, in the first instance, seem to have been attained, for we hear of the St. Albans' Steeplechase in 1833 being won by a horse who "had been bought for eighteen pounds, with his sinews quite callosed from hard work out of a water-cart, but," it is added, "he could jump undeniably."

Gradually the sport was in a manner systematised, Liverpool becoming its headquarters, but as it "grew popular it grew infamous," and the Jockey Club refusing "to take cognisance of any disputes connected with hurdle-racing or steeplechasing," things went, in the absence of any controlling authority, from bad to worse; nor was it until 1866 that the National Hunt Committee having been formed, something like order and decency was introduced into the meetings. Speed, too, was by no means neglected, and the joint authors clearly show (p. 291), to our surprise, that "a Grand National is run at what is almost the pace of the Derby," though the former abounds in artificial obstacles, and is thrice the length of the Epsom course.

Passing from what has been achieved to the selection of the "chaser," and the means which have, with each, to be adopted to ensure success, the authors call attention (pp. 282, 289, 293) to the singular adaptability of Irish horses—the manner of schooling them as "chasers," in that country being explained at p. 301—for this form of sport. The selection and schooling of horses for this purpose form the titles of two chapters abounding in useful practical hints derived from actual experience. A further and important division of the work relates to "Riding the race;" and respecting this the reader is treated to many amusing anecdotes of blunders originating in over-confidence or inexperience. The excessive use of the whip and spur is most justly reprobated; and many a man, who thinks that riding consists in bringing down the whip, with the most astounding gyrations of the arm, the greatest possible number of times in a minute, on his unhappy Rosinante, may ponder with profit the narrative of the Grand National, which was "won because the experienced guide, philosopher, and friend, of the successful rider took his whip away before the start."

A short, but useful, chapter on Hurdle-racing (for which sport the authors do not seem to entertain a *consideration distinguée*) and some invaluable hints to that numerous class, the "getters-up" of local meetings, complete the practical part of this admirable treatise, the closing chapter, replete with amusing anecdote, being devoted to "Famous Chasers and their Riders."

The volume will add, were this possible, to the popularity of the Duke of Beaufort's "venture." It is in every respect equal to its predecessors, and higher praise than this it would be difficult to give.

BOOKS FOR REVIEW.—"Relations of Client and Solicitor," by James Routledge, and "Hazell's Annual Cyclopædia, 1886."

COLONEL PASLEY, B.S.C., has assumed the command of the Allahabad Station.

KIRKEE-MANUFACTURED AMMUNITION.—The Kirkee ammunition question, which was brought to such prominent notice by the bad shooting at Majuba, and resulted in the removal of a Colonel of Artillery from the Bombay Ordnance Manufacturing Department, and the suspension and subsequent death of the Chief Mechanical Engineer of the Factory, has been at last satisfactorily consigned to the past by the publication of a letter from the Government of India acknowledging the receipt of a letter of the 2nd February, 1886, bring to notice the high standard reached by the ammunition manufactured at the Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, during the past year. The Government of India concur with the view that the results obtained are highly satisfactory and very creditable to Colonel A. Walker, R.A., and Captain J. L. Fixott, R.A., by whose energy and ability this improvement in the manufacture has been effected. The letter goes on to say:—"From reports received it is apparent that the ammunition turned out at Kirkee is, and has been for some time, as good as can be manufactured either at Woolwich or Dum-Dum. The Government of India has thus been relieved of all cause for anxiety in regard to the outturn of this ammunition, such as was occasioned by the large condemnations, which took place at the Kirkee Factory in 1882; and thanks of the Governor-General in Council should be conveyed to both Colonel Walker and Captain Fixott, for the very excellent work done by them."

\* "Racing and Steeplechasing. Racing." By the Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, and Mr. W. G. Craven, with a contribution by the Hon. F. Lawley. "Steeplechasing." By Arthur Coventry and Alfred E. T. Watson. With numerous illustrations by J. Sturgess. London: Longmans, Green and Co. 1886.

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, MAY 24, 1886.

## THE WOMEN OF INDIA.

CAPTAIN RICHARD CARNAC TEMPLE read a very interesting and instructive paper before the meeting of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts on Friday evening, extracts from which will be found in another column, the demands upon our limited space preventing us from giving the paper in its entirety. The subject chosen was "The Everyday Life of Indian Women," and the object, professedly, was to put before an English audience a correct picture of that life with a view to ameliorate it by making it better and brighter through English influences. The importance of the subject will be at once acknowledged by all who have studied Indian questions in the light of experience, for such students know that the "regeneration of India," which is the cant phrase of the hour, is not to be accomplished in the way in which the best friends of India desire, until something more is done to enable the would-be reformers to win their way into the confidence or the inner domestic life of the people. Captain Temple's paper was a contribution towards this good and important end, and the reading of it should have attracted a greater number of the friends of India to the Society's room than were present. The paucity of attendance at any meeting in London, where Indian questions form the subject of discussion, is always a sorry commentary upon the interest which Englishmen pretend to take in the country which they are so ready to boast of as being the brightest gem in the Imperial Crown. Captain Temple has perhaps come to this opinion too, although he is not likely to be discouraged by the fact. He has shown himself during his fifteen years of Indian service to be actuated with a strong desire to become acquainted with the intricacies of Native life and language—studies which he has pursued *con amore*, and he has already given proof that he is a worthy successor—irrespective of any reminiscences of family names—of those soldier-civilians to whose devotion and intelligence England owes so much for the building up and strengthening of her Empire in the East. In treating, however, of his subject matter on Friday evening, he of course had to own that he spoke more from the results of reading and hearsay than from those of personal experience. "In endeavouring to go through the task I have been invited to undertake to-night, I am bound," he said, "to plead that as an Englishman I cannot do more than speak under correction. Hindu exclusiveness, as you all know, absolutely prohibits outsiders from personally observing what I am about to describe, and all that can possibly be done by persons such as I, is to procure all facts as nearly at first hand as practicable." This was so far good, but not altogether satisfactory. Captain Temple's own experiences of India have been confined chiefly, we believe, to the North-West Provinces and the Punjab, and here he was evidently at home. But the dark and dismal picture he drew of the everyday life of Indian women was not wholly correct as regards lower Bengal. There it is dark enough, but there are lights in it, even if these serve to throw out the shadows stronger. But in those lights are rays of hope which have been gathering for some time. Captain Temple speaks slightly of the efforts of the *Zenáná* missions to ameliorate the lot of Indian women, and of the results of their labours as almost *nil*. This is not the opinion of Europeans and Natives who know what has been accomplished in Calcutta and its neighbouring districts, and know also how the male heads

of households, Mahomedan and Hindu, have directly or indirectly assisted the movement. These missions have paved the way greatly for the reception of the scheme which Lady Dufferin has so much at heart, and which Captain Temple seems to think is the one and only scheme likely to solve the problem of how to enlighten and elevate and make happier the women of India. He suggests no other solution likely to answer the purpose so well, and this, indeed, is the conclusion which he would seem to wish should be drawn from his lecture. "Her scheme is born of no mere emotional haste to do good, but is the result of a calm survey of the end to be desired, a clear mind as to how it is to be attained, an appreciation of the difficulties before her, and a firm determination to surmount them all." This may at once be granted, for no one could desire to detract in the smallest degree from the praise to which Lady Dufferin is entitled for the good work which she has taken in hand. But in justice to the truth and to the good work of others, it must be stated that her ladyship is cutting out no new path, but nobly widening and extending one which was commenced in former years under less happier auspices, when difficulties were greater and prejudices were stronger. Captain Temple is not, we are sure, trying to serve any interest but that of the truth, and indulges in no hyperbole in his conclusion that:—

The name of Harriet Dufferin will stand in affectionate remembrance in many thousands of households as among the greatest benefactors that the land has ever seen—long after the current political storms have vanished with the regions of history; long after the greatest of living reputations has died a natural death; and it may be long after the British Empire in the East has become a thing of the past.

But "honour to whom honour is due," in the past as well as in the present, and in rendering to Cæsar, or to Cæsar's wife, the things which are theirs, it should not be forgotten to render to humbler individuals the meed which is theirs also.

The doing of this will in no wise take away from the great and generous work to which Lady Dufferin has so nobly devoted herself, nor from the instruction and pleasure to be derived from the perusal of Captain Temple's admirable paper.

#### THE INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION.

The number of visitors to this exhibition for the week ending May 22 was 140,533; total since the opening, 386,111.

On Wednesday last the Mohammedan artisans were granted by the Royal Commission a holiday, in order that they might observe their great festival—the Bakra'id.

The band of the 1st West Indian Regiment, which arrived in London a few days ago, will perform for the first time in public at the Exhibition this afternoon.

The experiment in washing and manipulating the "blue-ground," imported from the Griqualand West Diamond Mines, took place under the direction of Sir Charles Mills, K.C.M.G., acting Executive Commissioner for the Cape of Good Hope, in the Cape Court of the Exhibition, on Saturday afternoon, May 15th, in the presence of a number of visitors, amongst whom were the Duke of Manchester, the Right Hon. Osborne Morgan, M.P., Sir John Swinburne, M.P., and others. Several diamonds were found in the course of the operation, which attracted a considerable crowd and excited an unusual amount of interest. The process will be repeated at stated times during the period of the Exhibition.

A somewhat interesting feature in connection with the Hongkong Court is the Hongkong Bazaar, which is located in two rooms overlooking the Conservatory at the Royal Albert Hall, and which illustrates the principal commodities which constitute the stock-in-trade of a Chinese retail vendor of assorted goods in Hongkong. Silks, blackwood, ivory carvings, fans, screens, crockery, and other commodities find a place in this collection, and the Bazaar is presided over by some Chinese traders, arrived expressly from Hongkong for the purpose. The Bazaar is open during the hours of the Exhibition, and articles purchased can be delivered at once to the addresses of the purchasers. In matters of difficulty a reference can be made to Mr. H. E. Wodehouse, the Special Commissioner from Hongkong.

Her Majesty the Queen visited the Colonial and Indian Exhibition on Friday morning. Her Majesty—accompanied by

H.R.H. Princess Beatrice, and attended by Lady Southampton, General Gardiner, and Sir Henry Ponsonby—arrived at the Indian Museum Entrance of the Exhibition at quarter to eleven o'clock, where she was received by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., the Executive President of the Royal Commission, and by Sir Philip Cunliffe-Owen, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., Secretary to the Royal Commission. Colonel Teesdale V.O., C.B., was in attendance on H.R.H., the Prince of Wales. Her Majesty was joined at the entrance by H.R.H. the Duchess of Albany, attended by Miss Collins. At the entrance to the West Indian Court the Band of the 1st West Indian Regiment, which have just arrived from the West Indies, were drawn up and played a selection of music. Lieutenant Norris, who is in charge of the Band, had the honour of being presented to Her Majesty. The Queen then proceeded, through the West Indian Court, where she was received by the Executive Commissioner, Mr. A. J. Adderley, C.M.G., to the British Guiana Section, where she was received by Mr. Hawtayne, the Executive Commissioner; and then visited the Hong Kong Section, where she was received by Mr. Wodehouse, the Special Commissioner from Hong Kong. Her Majesty also visited the Straits Settlements Section, where she was received by Mr. Swettenham, the Executive Commissioner. Her Majesty then proceeded to inspect the Agricultural Trophy in the Canadian Section, where she was received by Sir Charles Tupper, G.C.M.G., and Lady Tupper, who had the honour of presenting to Her Majesty a bouquet. Her Majesty then proceeded through the Queensland Court, where she was received by Mr. Garrick, C.M.G., the Executive Commissioner, and then through the Western Australian Court, where she was received by Mr. Malcolm Fraser, C.M.G., the Executive Commissioner, and Mr. Thomson, the Assistant Commissioner. Her Majesty passed through the New South Wales Court, where she was received by Sir Alexander Stuart, K.C.M.G., the Executive Commissioner, and by Captain Loftus, the Secretary to the Commission. On entering the Victorian Section Her Majesty was received by Mr. Graham Berry, Executive Commissioner, Mr. Bosisto, President of the Commission, and by Mr. Thomson, Secretary to the Commission. Her Majesty then entered the "Old London Street," and proceeded thence into the Indian Palace, where Her Majesty inspected the Natives at their work. Dr. Tyler, who is in charge of the Natives, was in attendance, and explained the various manufactures. The Queen, returning through the "Old London Street," passed through another section of the Victorian Court, into the Fiji Section, where she was received by Mr. James Mason, the Executive Commissioner; and then entered the South Australian Section, where she was received by Sir Arthur Blyth, K.C.M.G., the Executive Commissioner, and Sir Samuel Davenport, the Commissioner in charge of Exhibits. Her Majesty then re-entered Canada, and inspected the furs and the hunting trophy. Her Majesty made a few purchases of furs. The Queen then inspected the Geological Collection of the Canadian Section, and the various specimens were explained to her by Dr. Selwyn, who is in charge of this department. After leaving Canada Her Majesty entered the New Zealand Court, where she was received by Sir Francis Dillon Bell, K.C.M.G., the Executive Commissioner, and by Dr. Von Haast, C.M.G., the Commissioner in charge of exhibits. In the Cape Court Her Majesty was received by Sir Charles Mills, K.C.M.G., the acting Executive Commissioner, and by Mr. Sydney Cowper, the Secretary to the Commission. Her Majesty inspected the diamond washing and cutting machinery, as well as the Kaffirs, Bushmen, and Malays. Her Majesty then visited the Natal Section, where she was received by Sir William Charles Sargeant, K.C.M.G., the Executive Commissioner; and from there proceeded to the West African Court, where she was received by Sir James Marshall, the Executive Commissioner.

The Malays, Kaffirs, and other Natives were regarded with much interest; and to the Malays, who looked most picturesque in their bright costume, the Queen addressed a few words, asking after their health and how they liked their visit to England. On leaving the Exhibition, Her Majesty conveyed her thanks to Sir Charles Mills and the other Executive Commissioners for the very great pleasure the visit had afforded her.

Her Majesty then left the Exhibition by the Queen's Gate Entrance at a quarter-past twelve o'clock.

The Executive Commissioners of the Exhibition will be entertained at dinner by the St. George's Club, on the 16th of June; Sir Philip Cunliffe-Owen, the Secretary, will preside.

About a year ago the Nizam's Government appointed a Commission to inquire into certain debts alleged to be due by the State to money-lenders and others; and fifty claims, amounting to nearly five crores of rupees, were sent into the Commission. Nearly one half of these claims have already been rejected as incapable of proof, and, certainly, some of them appear to be rather preposterous. The claim of one, Pestonji Viccajee, a banker, for forty lakhs, was supported on the sole evidence of a passage in the "Memoirs of the late Sir Salar Jang," in which it was mentioned that the Government were indebted to the late Pestonji's firm to that amount. The greater part of the claims were made up of arrears of interest and compound interest, to such an extent that in one claim of ninety-six lakhs no less than eighty-eight lakhs are set down under these heads.





## Official Gazette.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, April 17.)

- CHANDBURN, Mr. C. F., Class III. of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, is posted to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.
- KEEGAN, Surgeon-Major D. F., M.D., made over to Surgeon-Major R. Caldecott, the charge of the office of residency-surgeon, Indore, and civil administrative medical officer in Central India, on the 27th idem.
- GRANT, Lieut.-Colonel, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave, making over charge of the office of cantonment magistrate, Neemuch, to Colonel H. M. B. Burlton, on the 29th ult.
- CRAWFORD, Lieut. C. M., joined his appointment as officiating wing officer on probation, Meywar Bhil Corps, on April 1.
- BIDDULPH, Lieut.-Colonel J., took over charge of the Harowtee and Tonk Political Agency from Lieut.-Colonel W. J. W. Muir on April 1.
- PEACOCK, Lieut.-Colonel H. P., took over charge of the Western Rajputana States Residency from Colonel P. W. Powlett on April 5.
- FOWLER, Mr. F. D., assistant engineer, 1st grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani as laid down in P.W.D. Code, Chapter II., Section I., paragraph 21, on March 22.
- POPE, Mr. F. J., assistant engineer, 1st grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani as prescribed in P.W.D. Code, Chapter II., Section I., paragraph 21, on March 17.

(April 24.)

- DUTT, Mr. R. C., of the Bengal Civil Service, having obtained a degree of honour in Sanskrit in the 1st division, has been presented with the authorised donation of Rs. 5,000.
- THORNTON, Captain A. P., cantonment magistrate at Secunderabad, is appointed to officiate as a political agent of the 3rd class, and is posted as political agent in Bhowapar, from the date of assuming charge.
- McVITTIE, Surgeon-Major C. E., medical officer 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad contingent, is appointed to officiate as residency surgeon at Hyderabad, from the date of assuming charge, during the absence on privilege leave of Surgeon-Major E. Lawrie.

#### MILITARY.

- O'BRIEN, Lieut. D. J. T., Commissariat Department, Bengal Staff Corps, wing officer 15th Bengal Infantry, to be a sub-assistant Commissary-general, 2nd class, on probation, vice Lieut. H. Hamilton, who has resigned, dated Feb. 26.
- LUGARD, Captain F. J. D., Norfolk Regiment, to officiate as sub-assistant commissary general for Transport, 2nd class, vice Major S. D. Turnbull, on furlough, dated March 25.
- ALLEN, Lieut. W. H., Bengal Staff Corps, wing officer 27th Bengal Infantry, to officiate as sub-assistant commissary general for Transport, 2nd class, dated March 11.
- TURNER, Lieut. J. G., Bengal Staff Corps, squadron officer 19th Bengal Lancers, aide-de-camp to H.E. the Commander-in-Chief, to be adjutant, vice Lieut. R. S. Onslow, who has resigned the appointment, dated April 9.
- HOLMES, Lieut.-Colonel A. E. E., Bengal Staff Corps, to officiate as deputy judge advocate, vice Lieut.-Colonel H. B. Sanderson, on furlough, dated March 26.
- STODDART, Major C. H., Bengal Staff Corps, wing commander 5th Bengal Infantry, to officiate as deputy judge advocate, vice Colonel R. F. C. A. Tytler, on furlough, dated April 13.
- LOWIS, Lieut.-Colonel R. F., R.A., director-general of ordnance in India, to have the local rank of major-general whilst so employed, dated April 13.
- SPRING, Lieut.-Colonel F. W. M., R.A., deputy inspector-general of ordnance, Bengal Circle, to be inspector-general of Ordnance, vice Major-General A. A. Bayly, R.A., whose tenure of appointment has expired, dated April 6.
- COWIE, Colonel C., R.A., commissary of ordnance, 1st class, to be deputy inspector-general of Ordnance, Bengal Circle, vice Lieut.-Colonel F. W. M. Spring, R.A., dated April 8.
- GORDON, Major J., Royal Irish Fusiliers, to be a deputy assistant quartermaster-general on the establishment, vice Major E. R. Elles, R.A., appointed an assistant quartermaster-general, dated April 5.
- Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Nov. 10, 1881, the names of the following officers are moved up on the Indian Gradation List :—
- HAWKS, Captain T. S., Madras S.C., is placed on the list of major-generals, in consequence of the transfer to the unemployed super-

numery list of Major-General H. H. O'Connell, Madras S.C., on Feb. 16.

- GORDON, Colonel J. J. H., C.B., B.S.C., is placed on the list of major-generals, in consequence of the transfer to the unemployed super-numery list of Major-General J. Marquis, B.S.C., on Feb. 17.
- ARMSTRONG, Assistant Commissary and Hon. Lieut. W. A., to be deputy commissary.
- DONLEA, Deputy Assistant Commissary and Hon. Lieut. T., to be assistant commissary.
- TYLER, Conductor J., to be deputy assistant commissary.
- BROWN, Sub-Conductor J., to be conductor.
- CARTER, Sergeant J., to be sub-conductor, from Nov. 20, 1885, vice Deputy Commissary and Hon. Captain J. H. Sharpe, retired.

#### MILITARY.

The following promotions are made in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department from March 4 :—

- NICHOLSON, Major W. G., R.E., from superintending engineer, Class III., sub pro tem., to superintending engineer, Class III., special permanent.
- MOORE, Captain R. F., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem., to executive engineer, 1st grade permanent.
- JACKSON, Lieut.-Colonel G. D'A., General List, Cavalry, from executive engineer, 2nd grade, sub pro tem., to executive engineer, 2nd grade, permanent.
- CHIPPINDALL, Captain W. H., R.E., from executive engineer, 3rd grade, sub pro tem., to executive engineer, 3rd grade, permanent.
- HICKSON, Captain S. A. E., R.E., from executive engineer, 4th grade, sub pro tem., to executive engineer, 4th grade, permanent.
- HARVEY, Lieut. H. G., R.E., from assistant engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem., to assistant engineer, 1st grade, permanent.
- RENNY-TAILYOUR, Lieut. T. F. B., R.E., from assistant engineer, 2nd grade, sub pro tem., to assistant engineer, 2nd grade, permanent.
- CROWDY, Colonel J. H., R.E., from executive engineer, 1st grade and officiating superintending engineer, to superintending engineer, 3rd class, sub pro tem.
- WARD, Major A. E., S.C., from executive engineer, 2nd grade, to executive engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem.
- GRANT, Captain S., R.E., from executive engineer, 3rd grade, to executive engineer, 2nd grade, sub pro tem.
- HICKSON, Captain S. A. E., R.E., from executive engineer, 4th grade, to executive engineer, 3rd grade, sub pro tem.
- DAY, Captain J. G., R.E., from assistant engineer, 1st grade, to executive engineer, 4th grade, sub pro tem.
- APPLETON, Captain H., R.E., from assistant engineer, 1st grade, to executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary.
- MALCOLM, Assistant Engineer R., to be engineer.
- KELLY, Assistant Engineer W. G., to be engineer.
- KELLY, Assistant Engineer G., to be engineer.
- TORRIE, Assistant Engineer W., to be engineer.
- ANDREWS, Assistant Engineer J., to be engineer.
- WALKER, Assistant Engineer R., to be engineer.
- BROWNE, Colonel C. M., R.E., chief engineer, 3rd class, on furlough, is appointed chief engineer and secretary to the Chief Commissioner of British Burma in the Public Works Department.
- ROOPER, Mr. P. L., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, State Railway, is promoted to assistant engineer, 1st grade, from Oct. 29.
- The following promotions are made in H.M.'s Indian Marine, from April 1 :—
- HEWETT, G. S., 3rd grade officer, to be 2nd grade officer.
- BAOON, K. V., 3rd grade officer, to be 2nd grade officer.
- WALKER, T. J., 3rd grade officer, to be 2nd grade officer.
- SMITH, L. H., 3rd grade officer, to be 2nd grade officer.
- GORDON, R. W. W., 3rd grade officer, to be 2nd grade officer.
- ST. JOHN, J. H. D., 3rd grade officer, to be 2nd grade officer.
- ELDERTON, F. H., 3rd grade officer, to be 2nd grade officer.

(May 1.)

- WYLLIE, Major H., political agent, Jhallawar, will hold charge of the current duties of the Kotah Agency Officer during Captain Wyllie's absence.
- ROBERTS, Lieut.-Colonel A. W., took over charge of the Ulwur Agency from Lieut.-Colonel H. P. Peacock on April 17.
- SHELLEY, Lieut. A. D. G., R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, passed the examination laid down in P.W.D. Code II., 16, 18, for promotion to 1st grade, on April 10.
- MALLET, Mr. R. T., chief engineer, third class, is posted to the N.W. Railway.
- MONIES, Mr. W., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, is transferred from the N.W. Railway to the Sind-Pishin State Railway, Northern Section.

#### FURLOUGHS.

- WHEATLEY, Mr. G., assistant superintendent, 1st grade, is allowed furlough for nine months, from March 25.
- McKELVEY, Mr. T., superintendent, 4th grade, is allowed furlough for eight months and 16 days, from March 21.
- ROBERTSON, Mr. F. E., executive engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem., has been granted leave for five months in extension of that granted dated March 6.
- CHADBURN, Mr. C. F., deputy traffic superintendent, Chitpur, has been granted leave (m.c.) for twelve months, from Nov. 29.
- BARWICK, Mr. F. M., 1st grade officer, H.M.'s Indian Marine, is granted furlough out of India (m.c.) for six months, from March 22.
- PIFFARD, Mr. A. J. G., 2nd grade officer, H.M.'s Indian Marine, is granted furlough out of India (p.a.) for one year.
- LAMBORNE, Mr. C. E., gazetted clerk, H.M.'s Indian Marine, is granted furlough out of India (m.c.) for one year, from April 3.



OWEN, Mr. C. H., 2nd grade officer, H.M.'s Indian Marine, is granted an extension of furlough (m.c.) for six months.  
 GOUGH, Major-General Sir C. J. S., K.C.B., V.C., Cavalry, commanding Allahabad division (m.c.), for six months.  
 MACGREGOR, Brigadier-General Sir C. M., K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., Bengal Staff Corps, commanding Punjab Frontier Force (m.c.), for six months.  
 BROWN, Colonel F. D. M., V.C., Bengal Staff Corps, executive engineer, 1st grade, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, Public Works Department (p.a.), for 152 days.  
 JEFFREYS, Major P. D., Connaught Rangers, brigade-major on the establishment (p.a.), for four months.  
 NEAVE, Major E. S., Bengal Staff Corps, squadron commander 18th Bengal Cavalry (m.c.), for one year.  
 LLOYD, Captain R. O., R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, assistant secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Assam, Public Works Department (m.c.), for one year.  
 WEBB, Deputy Surgeon-General R., medical staff (m.c.), for six months.  
 WALTER, Colonel C. K. M., Bengal Staff Corps, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough (m.c.)

### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head-Quarters, Simla, April 26.)

RINGWOOD, Captain H., 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment, is confirmed in the appointment of station staff officer from Nov. 7, 1885.  
 BROOME, Lieut.-Colonel P., General List, Infantry, squadron commander 12th Bengal Cavalry, to be 2nd in command 18th Bengal Cavalry, vice Marsh, struck off the strength of the regiment.  
 DICKSON, Lieut. G. J., Wiltshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 18th Bengal Infantry, on probation, dated March 30.  
 WILLIAMSON, Lieut. C. I. H., South Yorkshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 16th Lucknow Regiment, dated March 22.  
 RANKEN, Lieut. G. P., wing officer, to be quartermaster 24th Punjab Infantry, vice Gastrell, seconded for employment with the Burma Police Levy, dated March 21.  
 EWART, Lieut. R. H., Hampshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 31st Punjab Infantry, on probation, dated March 27.  
 CROZIER, Captain B. R., Royal Scots Fusiliers, to be paymaster, dated March 2, 1885. Captain Crozier is posted as paymaster to the 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers.  
 HOLMES—With the sanction of Government, Lieut.-Colonel A. L. E. H. Holmes, Bengal S.C., is appointed to officiate as paid attaché in the Intelligence Branch, Quartermaster-General's Department, from Jan. 27, vice Lieut. Wheeler, vacated.  
 SHERSTON, Captain J., brigade-major, is posted to Umballa.  
 LOWE, Lieut. W. H. M., 7th Dragoon Guards, is detailed for temporary employment in the Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster-Generals' Department, and directed to join at Simla on April 15, 1885.

(April 27.)

JACKSON, Lieut. F. B., vice O. Rowe, seconded for service as an adjutant of Auxiliary Artillery, to be captain, dated Feb. 23.  
 HAYNEY, Lieut. A., 2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment, to be adjutant, vice Lieut. T. M. Vigors, who resigns, dated April 12.  
 READE, Lieut. E. R., 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment, to be inspector, vice Lieut. C. R. M. O'Brien, who vacates, dated March 27.  
 HOBBS, Lieut. S. H. B., squadron officer 14th Bengal Lancers, to be adjutant, vice Lieut. Younghusband, resigned, dated Jan. 1.  
 FINK, Surgeon G. H., to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon W. A. Mawson, granted furlough.  
 HUDSON, Lieut. H., supernumerary on the establishment of the 19th Bengal Lancers, to be squadron officer, on probation, vice Turner, seconded on appointment as adjutant of H.E. the Viceroy's Body Guard.  
 MULLANE, Surgeon B., to the officiating medical charge of the 10th Bengal Infantry, vice Surgeon-Major W. Duncan, M.B., granted furlough.  
 DRURY, Surgeon F. J., to the officiating medical charge of the 18th Lucknow Regiment, vice Surgeon-Major A. G. Grant, M.B., granted furlough.  
 DYSON, Surgeon H. J., to the officiating medical charge of the 45th Sikhs, vice Surgeon D. Prain.  
 PASLEY, Colonel G. J., Bengal S.C., having returned from England, is permitted to reside at Allahabad.  
 MATHIAS, Colonel H. V., Bengal S.C., whose services have been placed at the Commander-in-Chief's disposal, is permitted to reside at Agra, dated Nov. 20, 1885.  
 The undermentioned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of captain :—

OLDFIELD, Lieut. H. E., R.A.  
 VON-DONOP, Lieut. S. B., R.A.  
 ST. JOHN, Lieut. G. F. W., R.A.  
 DIXON, Lieut. E. T., R.A.  
 BARNET, Captain H. H., R.E., on return from field service in Burma, is posted to the Presidency and Oudh command, Military Works.  
 BILLINGS—With the sanction of Government Lieut. C. H. Billings, 11th Bengal Infantry, is appointed garrison quartermaster, Fort William, from Nov. 2, 1885, vice Major Spencer, resigned.  
 SIMPSON, Riding-master R., R.H.A., is directed to proceed from Rawal Pindi to Meerut for duty with the Royal Artillery at that station.

BEVINGTON, Riding-master J., R.A., is directed to proceed from Meerut to Rawal Pindi for duty with the Royal Artillery at that station.

The following order is confirmed :—

BIRKBECK—Rawal Pindi division order, dated March 31, appointing Lieut. W. H. Birkbeck, King's Dragoon Guards, to be aide-de-camp to the Brigadier-General commanding the division, temporarily.  
 With the sanction of Government the following order is confirmed :—  
 GOLDNEY—Presidency district order, dated March 22, appointing Captain T. H. Goldney, deputy assistant adjutant-general for musketry, to officiate as deputy judge advocate, in addition to his other duties, from the 21st idem, vice Colonel Tytler, proceeded on furlough.

(April 29.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

WILLIAMSON, Lieut.-Colonel F. H., 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment, to be commandant, Hill Depot, vice Lieut.-Colonel S. Field, whose tenure of appointment has expired, dated April 15.  
 VERNER, Major T. E., 2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment, to be interpreter, there being no fully qualified subaltern available, vice Lieut. F. C. Lloyd, proceeded on leave to England, dated April 5.  
 HAMILTON, Lieut. H. J. W., 2nd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment, having joined the battalion, is re-appointed interpreter, vice Captain E. O. F. Hamilton, dated April 1.  
 RYDER, Lieut. W. I., Suffolk Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 15th Sikhs, on probation, dated April 12.  
 MEDLEY, Lieut. A. G., Suffolk Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 22nd Punjab Infantry, on probation, dated April 14.  
 BOILEAU, Lieut. C. C., Norfolk Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 27th Punjab Infantry, on probation, dated April 2.  
 WOODYATT, Lieut. N. G., Cheshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 33rd Bengal Infantry, on probation, dated March 22.  
 BOILEAU, Lieut. C. L., Manchester Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, on probation, dated April 9.  
 DALY, Lieut. H. D., Royal Irish Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 42nd Assam Light Infantry, on probation, dated April 5.  
 COWLEY, Lieut. J. W., wing officer 43rd Assam Light Infantry, to be quartermaster, vice Simpson, dated Feb. 11.  
 SIMPSON, Lieut. W., wing officer and quartermaster, to be adjutant, vice Barrett, vacated on promotion to captain, dated Feb. 11.  
 GARDNER, Captain A. G. H., Cheshire Regiment, to be paymaster, Army Pay Department, dated June 6, and is posted as paymaster to the 1st Battalion South Yorkshire Regiment.  
 WELSH, Lieut. D. J., 1st Battalion Border Regiment, to be adjutant, vice Captain J. C. Wardlaw, promoted, dated April 5.  
 LEMESURIER, Brigadier-General C. B., R.A., is posted temporarily to the Presidency District.  
 DOYNE—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Major R. J. Doyme, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st battalion of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.  
 CHANCELLOR—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Major A. Chancellor, Northumberland Fusiliers, is directed to proceed to England to join the first battalion of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.  
 The following transfers are ordered in the Military Works Department :—  
 MANDERSON, Major T. C., Royal Engineers, from the Sirhind and Lahore command to the head quarters of the Inspector General of Military Works.  
 ARNOTT, Major N., Royal Engineers, from the Fort William Division to the Sirhind and Lahore command, Military Works.  
 ALVES, Major M. A., Royal Engineers, from the head quarters of the Inspector General of Military Works, to the Fort William Division, Military Works.  
 The officer named below has been declared by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, to have attained the undermentioned standard, agreeably to Section 24, Bengal Army Regulations :—  
 PARSONS, Lieut. H. D. E., 2nd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment, Higher Standard in Hindustani.  
 AUSTIN, Captain G. B., 3rd Bengal Infantry, to officiate as deputy assistant quartermaster-general of the Gwalior District, vice Captain B. Spragge, on special duty, from Jan. 26.

### FURLONGHS.

PHILLIPS, Major R. W. F., 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment, for six months, on medical certificate.  
 SHORT, Captain M., 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, for six months, on urgent private affairs.  
 BROWNE, Lieut. H. M., 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment, for twelve months, on medical certificate.  
 GARDNER, Paymaster (Captain) A. G. H., Army Pay Department (attached to 1st Battalion South Yorkshire Regiment), for twelve months, on urgent private affairs.  
 GRAHAM, Major D. A. G. C., 6th Dragoon Guards, to England, for fifteen months, on urgent private affairs, is extended to Aug. 14.  
 GRIFFIN—The leave to England, on urgent private affairs, pending exchange, granted to Lieut. F. G. G. Griffin, 2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment, is extended to Oct. 15.  
 RAMSAY—The six months' leave to Kashmir granted to Lieut. J. Ramsay, 29th Punjab Infantry, is cancelled.

GRAY, Major W. F. C., 1st Battalion Border Regiment, for three months, on urgent private affairs.

WHITTINGDALE, Paymaster (Honorary Captain) T. Y., 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, for six months, on medical certificate.

HALL, Lieut. G. J. C. (officiating squadron officer, on probation, 12th Bengal Cavalry), North Lancashire Regiment, to Rawal Pindi, for four months, from date of availing himself of it, to study the Native languages.

HERBERT, Lieut. L. N., Royal Irish Regiment (wing officer on probation 10th Bengal Infantry), to Rawal Pindi, from May 10 to Aug. 10, to study the native languages.

ELIOTT, Lieut. L. E., 29th Punjab Infantry, Staff Corps, to Kashmir on private affairs, from date of availing himself of it to Aug. 15.

RETAILICK, Lieut. J. M. A., 45th Sikhs, Staff Corps, to Bombay, on private affairs, from date of availing himself of it to Oct. 15.

KAYE, Lieut. J. L., Berkshire Regiment (officiating squadron officer on probation 5th Bengal Cavalry), to Bombay, from May 1 to Nov. 1, to study the native languages.

WELLER, Lieut. G. H., 14th Bengal Lancers, Staff Corps, to Dehra Dun and adjacent hills, on private affairs, from date of availing himself of it to Oct. 15.

#### NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, May 1.)

SLADEN, Mr. J., district and sessions judge, Bareilly, has been granted special leave on very urgent private affairs for three months from April 30.

MESFIELD, Mr. J. C., inspector of schools, Oudh, has been granted privilege leave of absence for three months from May 20.

LANG, Mr. G. L., magistrate and collector, Bulandshahr, has been appointed to officiate as district and sessions judge, Bareilly, during the absence of Mr. J. Sladen on special leave.

ADDIS, Mr. D. F., joint magistrate, has been appointed to officiate as magistrate and collector, Bulandshahr, from the date on which he takes charge from Mr. G. L. Lang.

FRANCKEN, Mr. W. A., executive engineer, 3rd grade, is transferred from the Bhogaipur division to the Nadrai Aqueduct division, Lower Ganges Canal.

DOUGLAS, Mr. E. W. S., executive engineer, 3rd grade, is transferred from the Etawah division to the Bhogaipur division, Lower Ganges Canal.

CONES, Mr. J. A., assistant engineer, 1st grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani.

#### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, May 1.)

WILLMOTT, Dr. R., civil surgeon and superintendent of the Jail, Bhandara, is granted three months' privilege leave from the date on which he availed himself of it.

FORBES, Captain W. E. G., Royal Warwickshire Regiment, is appointed to officiate as cantonment magistrate, Saugor, during the absence of Captain Morris on privilege leave.

### MADRAS.

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#### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

#### (CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, April 29.)

STODDARD, Mr. J. H., assistant superintendent of police, South Arcot district, to act as superintendent of police, Salem district, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Lieut.-Colonel C. J. T. Whitlock.

CARMICHAEL, Mr. C. D. J., acting assistant superintendent of police, Kurnool district, to act as assistant superintendent of police, Nellore district, during the employment, on other duty, of Mr. M. G. A. Worsop.

WEST, Mr. A. C. S., acting assistant superintendent of police, Salem district, to act as assistant superintendent of police, Vizagapatam district, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. H. E. Sweet.

CLEMENTSON, Mr. M. A., to act as assistant superintendent of police, Salem district, during the employment, on other duty, of Mr. O. R. Jones.

TAYLOR, Rev. A. C., M.A., to act as garrison chaplain of Fort St. George.

BROMHEAD, Lieut.-Col. C. J., to be a lay trustee of St. Mary's Church, Fort St. George, in the place of Captain Taylor, who has left the station.

WYNCH, Lieut.-Colonel H. St. Maur, to be a lay trustee of the church at Quilon, in the place of Colonel Browne, who has left the station.

STRICKLAND, Colonel W. G. M., to be a lay trustee of Trinity Church, the Fort, Bellary, in the place of Major Clarke, who has left the station.

STEVENSON, Lieut.-Colonel E. M., to be a lay trustee of Holy Emmanuel Church, South Black Town, in the place of Mr. G. B. Home, who has left the station.

WALKER, Major C. W., to be a lay trustee of the church at Cannanore, in the place of Colonel Beauchamp, who has left the station.

COX, Mr. J. H. M., deputy director of Revenue Settlement No. 1 Party, Bellary, to be special assistant to the collector of Bellary and Anantapur for settlement purpose.

CLERK, Mr. G. P., deputy director of Revenue Settlement, 2nd grade, to act as deputy director, 1st grade, vice Colonel J. Stuart, on leave.

The following transfers and postings are ordered:—

STUART, Colonel C. J., deputy director of Revenue Settlement in charge of No. III. party, Madura, to be in charge of No. II. party, North Arcot.

CLERK, Mr. G. P., deputy director of Revenue Settlement in charge of No. II. party, North Arcot, to be in charge of No. III. party, Madura.

#### MILITARY.

TAYLOR, Lieut. H. N., Staff Corps, wing officer 22nd Madras Infantry, to be sub-assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, sub pro tem.

SHAW, Colonel D., Staff Corps, is permitted to reside out of India.

The services of the undermentioned officer are placed at the disposal of the Government of India:—

CARNEGIE, Lieut. P. M., 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment.

SCHARLIEB, Lieut.-Colonel W. M., Madras Volunteer Guards, is granted the honorary rank of colonel on completion of 25 years' service as a commissioned officer of volunteers.

JAMES, Captain F. J., is granted the honorary rank of major on completion of 20 years' service as a commissioned officer of volunteers.

BARTOLI, Captain C., Madras Volunteer Guards, having resigned his commission at his own request, is permitted to retain the rank captain, and wear the uniform of his corps on retirement.

LOGAN, Major W., C.S., Malabar Volunteer Rifles, is granted leave out of India for six months.

(Head-Quarters, Ootacamund, April 30.)

H.E. the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to sanction the formation of the following committee of paymastership in the 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, during the absence, on leave, on medical certificate, of Paymaster Powell, dated April 8:—President, Major W. Heaton. Members, Captain Q. M.K. Logan, Captain Hon. U. de R. B. Roche. Captain Logan will perform the duties of paymaster on the responsibility of the committee.

MACPHERSON, Lieut. D. H., Seaforth Highlanders, to be aide-de-camp.

McGHEE, Major R. J., 27th Regiment Madras Infantry, wing commander, sub pro tem, 7th Madras Infantry, to be officiating second in command, vice Swifte, officiating as commandant.

ST. JOHN, Colonel F. C., second in command 30th Regiment Madras Infantry, to be commandant, vice Carnegie, appointed permanently to the Brigade Staff, dated Feb. 23.

FITZPATRICK, Lieut.-Colonel F. S., wing commander 30th Regiment Madras Infantry, to be second in command, vice St. John.

BAYLEY, Lieut.-Colonel H. E. D., to be wing commander 30th Regiment Madras Infantry, vice Fitzpatrick.

It is hereby notified that the Madras troops now at Suakin are expected to return to this Presidency in the course of next month, and that the following are the stations to which they severally stand posted:—Squadron 4th (P.W.O.) Light Cavalry, Kamptee; No. 2 Company, Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, Bangalore; 8th Regiment Madras Infantry, Secunderabad; 20th Regiment Madras Regiment Kamptee.

#### FURLONGHS.

POWELL, Captain G. H., paymaster, 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, for 180 days, on medical certificate.

BENNETT, Surgeon C. H., M.D., 20th Madras Infantry (p.a.), for one year.

THORNHILL, Surgeon W. H., M.D., 27th Madras Infantry (p.a.), for one year.

WHITLOCK, Colonel W. H., S.C., has been permitted to return to duty.

GRIFFITH, Surgeon-Major H., to be brigade-surgeon, vice brigade-surgeon W. F. de Fabek, promoted, dated March 28, 1885.

### BOMBAY.

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#### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### MILITARY.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, April 30.)

SETON, Lieut.-Colonel Sir W. S., Bart., Staff Corps, assistant adjutant-general, Poona Division, to officiate as deputy adjutant-general from April 19, vice Colonel Burnett, whose period of service on the staff expired on the 16th inst.

NICHOLSON, Lieut. R. W., S.C., officiating squadron officer 2nd Bombay Lancers, to be squadron officer 1st Bombay Lancers.

BIRDWOOD, Lieut. G. C. McD., officiating wing officer 12th Bombay Infantry, to officiate as squadron officer 6th Bombay Cavalry (Jacob-Ka-Resala), on probation.

FISCHER, Lieut. F. A., officiating wing officer 5th Bombay L.I., to officiate as wing officer 4th Regiment Bombay Infantry, on probation.

DELMAN, Lieut. W. S., officiating wing officer 23rd Bombay L.I., to officiate as wing officer 5th Regiment Bombay L.I., on probation.  
FAULKNER, Lieut. A. A. M. M., officiating wing officer 25th Bombay L.I., to officiate as wing officer 12th Regiment Bombay N.I., on probation.

VERMAN, Lieut. H., wing officer and officiating adjutant 13th Regiment Bombay Light Infantry, to be wing officer and adjutant, vice Lieut. Abad, who resigns the appointment, and reverts to the grade of wing officer.

MELLISS, Lieut. H. S., 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer 19th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, on probation, dated April 25.

BROWNIDGE, Lieut. G. A., officiating wing officer 25th Bombay Light Infantry, to officiate as wing officer 21st Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, on probation.

KNATCHBULL, G. W. C., officiating wing officer 25th Bombay Light Infantry, to officiate as wing officer, on probation.

BAUGH, Lieut. M. W., officiating wing officer 22nd Bombay L.I., to officiate as wing officer 25th Regiment Bombay L.I., on probation.

CARNEY, Lieut. C. G., officiating wing officer 23rd Bombay L.I., to officiate as wing officer, on probation.

With reference to G.G.O. No. 206, of the 21st inst., it is notified that the undermentioned officer has been seconded under the terms of Art 277, Pay Code, Part I.:-

CAVE, Lieut. H. C. E., Staff Corps (sub-assistant commissary-general 2nd class on probation), wing officer 13th Regiment Bombay Infantry.

The undermentioned officers are attached to the regiments specified until further orders:-

MILNE, Lieut. A. H. R., officiating wing officer and quartermaster 8th Bombay Infantry, to 5th Regiment Bombay Light Infantry.

CHENEVIX-TRENCH, Lieut. G. F., Staff Corps, wing officer 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, to 25th Regiment Light Infantry.

DEAN-PITT, Captain D. C., assistant quartermaster-general, on return from furlough, is posted to the Mhow division.

PELLE, Captain P. B., officiating deputy assistant quartermaster-general, Mhow division, will rejoin his regiment on being retired.

The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on April 27:-

DEAN-PITT, Captain D. C., Royal Artillery, assistant quartermaster-general.

The following order is confirmed:-

FFYFE—Regimental order, dated April 22, appointing Lieut. B. O. Fyffe interpreter to the 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment.

(Bombay Government Gazette, May 6.)

CRAWFORD, Lieut. C. M., 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, officiating wing officer 13th Bombay Infantry, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps from March 28, 1885, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.

MAITLAND, Captain P. J., Staff Corps, having completed twenty years' service, six of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be major from May 2, subject to H.M.'s approval.

CUSTANCE, Lieut. H. L., 2nd Battalion Royal Highlanders, wing officer 2nd Battalion 2nd Gooorkha Regiment, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps from March 15, 1885, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.

ANDERSON, Lieut. H. R. F., 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, officiating wing officer 16th Regiment Bombay Infantry, is admitted to Bombay Staff Corps, from Jan. 22, 1885, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.

NEWMAN, Mr. H., to be lieutenant Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

DELMAN, Lieut. W. S., 1st Battalion Berkshire Regiment, officiating wing officer 23rd Regiment Bombay Infantry, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, from Feb. 1, 1885, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.

SEABROOK, Mr. A. W., having returned from furlough and resumed charge of his duties as engineer surveyor to the Port, and member of the Board of Examiners of Engineers and Ship Surveyors, on the 24th ult., the unexpired portion of the furlough granted to him is cancelled.

#### FURLOUGHS.

TRUMAN, Lieut.-Colonel W. R., 7th Dragoon Guards, to Pachmari for forty-one days, on private affairs.

STRONG, Colonel T. E., S.C., commandant 14th Bombay Infantry, to Europe for six months on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

YOUNG, Surgeon E. W., Indian Medical Service, staff surgeon, Poona, to Europe for six months on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

Cox, Lieut. E. C., S.C., has been granted an extension of leave for 192 days, on medical certificate.

THE appointment of adjutant of the Corps of Sappers and Miners in the three presidencies will in future be conferred on a subaltern, who will vacate his appointment after two years' tenure.

THE total opium revenue for the year 1885-6 is worse than the estimate by exactly Rs. 6,01,910. The falling off has been chiefly on the Bombay side, where the deficiency is no less than Rs. 4,96,950. It is decided that 55,000 chests will be sold in 1886-7, but the amount will probably run up to 60,000 chests before the anticipated advance of £312,900 on the estimated revenue is secured. The increased sale of Bengal opium is powerfully affecting the Malwa trade; and the process is likely to be developed by the year's transactions.

## INDIA OFFICE.

MAY 20.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Major-Gen. T. G. Kennedy, C.B., S.C., Major A. Gaselee, S.C., Col. W. Gordon, S.C., Capt. F. Hawkins, S.C., Major J. A. Temple, S.C., Capt. A. C. Bunny, S.C., Lieut. G. W. B. Swiney, S.C., Lieut. F. C. Grant, S.C., Capt. H. C. Lamb, S.C., Lieut.-Col. T. A. Scott, S.C., Col. J. W. O'Dowda, S.C., Capt. F. W. Egerton, S.C.  
*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. F. L. Jones, S.C., Col. E. B. Sladen, S.C.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Major W. Loch, S.C.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—G. Hardy (Cov.), H. H. Gahan, W. E. Newham, L. G. Evans (Cov.), B. L. Gupta (Cov.), A. S. Judge, J. G. Cordery (Cov.), J. Nisbet, W. T. Webb, J. Reed, W. H. Parker, A. Elliott, C. H. Holme, W. F. L. Bean, J. H. Twigg (Cov.), A. D. Hill, P. V. Luke, C.I.E., E. G. J. McCudden, F. Patten, E. H. Pargiter, J. A. A. Wallace, P. G. Melitus (Cov.), H. A. Harrison (Cov.).  
*Madras Estab.*—W. Logan (Cov.), H. J. C. Gompertz.  
*Bombay Estab.*—R. N. Coghlan, S. Rebsch, M. H. Scott (Cov.).

### EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Brig.-Gen. Sir J. Hudson, K.C.B., S.C., one month; Lieut.-Col. H. Y. Murray, Cav., seventy-one days; Lieut. W. D. Gordon, S.C., six months.  
*Madras Estab.*—Major D. Hemming, Inf., four months.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Col. A. Phelps, Inf., forty-one days; Surg.-Major R. Boustead, M.D., six months; Lieut.-Col. C. F. James, S.C., six months.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—A. F. D. Cunningham (Cov.), four months' s.c.  
*Madras Estab.*—J. H. Nelson (Cov.), twelve months' furlough.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### INDIAN.

#### BIRTHS.

BARRETT—April 30, at Poona, the wife of Mr. F. J. Barrett, Superintendent Pay Examiner's Office, of a daughter.  
GORDON—April 20, at Kurrachee, the wife of Lieut. J. W. Gordon, Bombay Staff Corps, Adjutant Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps, of a daughter.  
HAYTER—May 3, at "Rooke's Drift," Mazagon, the wife of Robert Hayter, Traffic Department, G.I.P. Railway, of a daughter.  
LAYTHORPE—May 2, at Lower Colaba, the wife of W. Laythorpe, Bombay Pilot Service, of a son.  
MACKENZIE—April 23, at Chandpur Tea Estate, Chittagong, the wife of R. R. Mackenzie, of a son.  
MORRIS—May 1, at Bangalore, the wife of Mr. J. W. Morris, of Ootacamund and Coonor, of a daughter.  
TRAIL—At Calcutta, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel D. H. Trail, R.E., of a daughter.  
TWIGG—April 27, at Madras, the wife of Mr. J. Twigg, Madras Railway, of a son.  
WYLLY—April 29th, at Dum-Dum, the wife of Captain H. Wyll, Derbyshire Regiment, of a daughter.  
YATE—May 1, at Ranikhet, the wife of Captain W. J. Yate, 4th Bengal Cavalry, of a daughter.

#### MARRIAGES.

ALEXANDER—SMITH—April 26, at Calcutta, G. F. Alexander to Kathleen F. E. H. Smith.  
ALLEN—WRIGHT—April 27, at Madras, C. H. Allen, D.P.W., to W. M. Adelaide, daughter of Mr. A. A. Wright, Madras Medical Department.  
CUNLIFFE—COMLEY—April 28, at Calcutta, A. E. Cunliffe, B.C.S., to Agnes, daughter of J. M. Comley, Calcutta.  
MALLY—THORP—April 28, at Sealkote, R. N. Mally, Surgeon-Major, Medical Staff, to Mabel Beacher Thorp.  
O'POTTER—ELDIS—April 28, at St. Peter's Church, Mazagon, James O'Potter to Stella Florence, eldest daughter of the late James Arthur Ellis, of the P.W.D.  
TENNETT—FRYER—April 26, at Ootacamund, Lieut. C. C. Tennent, Madras Staff Corps, son of Colonel T. B. E. Tennent, Madras Staff Corps, of Westbury House, Ootacamund, to H. Ettie, daughter of Colonel G. E. Fryer, Madras Staff Corps.  
VIDAL—EDWARDES—April 27, at Kurrachee, Leonard Hugh Vidal, 2nd (D. C. O.) Belooch Regiment, youngest son of the late Rev. F. Vidal, to Florence Rachel, eldest daughter of Major-General S. de B. Edwardes, C.B.

#### DEATHS.

AKED—April 25, at Umballa, Annie Kathleen, infant daughter of Major T. Aked, A.P.D., Queen's Bays, aged 6 months.  
CAMERON—April 24, at Taragur, A. Douglas, infant son of Quartermaster J. S. and Mrs. Cameron, 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, aged 5½ months.  
CHISHOLM-BATTEN—April 25, at Lahore, Harry Copeland, son of Captain Chisholm-Batten, A.P.D., aged 6 months.  
HAMILTON—April 24, at Shillong, C. Vaughan, son of Rev. W. A. Hamilton, Chaplain of Shillong, aged 12.

**LITTLEWOOD**—May 6, at Bombay, Alfred Littlewood, late of the R. M. Railway, aged 27.  
**McMORRIS**—April 30, at Nagpur, Helen Laura, the wife of Alfred William Johnson McMorris, G.I.P. Railway, aged 22.

## HOME.

### BIRTHS.

**BELEMORE**—May 18, at Lyndhurst, Eaton, Norwich, the wife of Brigade-Surgeon A. J. Belemore, of a son.  
**GREENWAY**—May 11, at Sydenham, the wife of E. C. F. Greenway, Esq., Barrister-at-law, Cawnpore, India, of a son.  
**MORTIMER**—May 15, at Haslar Hospital, Gosport, the wife of Deputy Inspector-General E. T. Mortimer, R.N., of a daughter.  
**SMITH**—May 15, at Bournemouth West, the wife Wm. Eastgate Smith, of a son.  
**WATT**—April 3, at Wavertree, Liverpool, the wife of the late Arthur Chorley Watt, of the Bombay Civil Service, and of Horton Hall, Staffordshire, of a son.  
**WILLIAMS**—May 17, at Horridge, the wife of Sir Wm. R. Williams, Bart., of a son.

### MARRIAGES.

**MENDS—WILSON**—May 20, at St. James's, Kidbrook, Bowen Stilton Mends, Surgeon Royal Navy, only son of Admiral Sir William R. Mends, G.C.B., to Ada Latham, elder daughter of Colonel John J. Wilson, Royal Engineers.  
**RAWLINGS—THURGAR**—May 19, at St. Marylebone Parish Church, E. S. Rawlings, son of Wm. Rawlings, Esq., of Bristol, to Charlotte Augusta Thurgar, youngest daughter of the late John Thurgar, Esq., of Blackheath.  
**STOPFORD—DOWEL**—May 19, by special licence, at the Mariners' Church, Kingstown, Captain Horace R. Stopford, Coldstream Guards, to Marguerite Louisa Greathed, third daughter of the late B. G. Mac Dowel, Esq., M.D., of 83, Merriem-square, Dublin, Physician to the Queen in Ireland.

### DEATHS.

**ACKLAND**—May 19, at Tenby, Frances Millicent, wife of Dudley I. Innes Ackland, of Boulston, Pembrokeshire, and third daughter of the late Edward Hume Smedley, Esq., Ceylon Civil Service.  
**GODBY**—May 17, at Calvados, Shirley, Hants, Frances Barbara, widow of the late General Godby, C.B. and A.D.C., and eldest daughter of the late General Vanrenen, H.E.I.C.S., aged 86.  
**KIRBY**—May 8, Lieut.-Colonel Frederick William Kirby, late 3rd Battalion 44th Regiment.  
**LITLEDALE**—May 18, at Sheffield, Mary, the dearly-loved wife of Major H. C. T. Littledale, 1st Battalion the York and Lancaster Regiment, aged 26.  
**MAYNE**—May 18, Colonel Jasper Otway Mayne, Royal (late Madras) Engineers, aged 56.  
**O'HANLON**—May 19, at South Kensington, suddenly, Louisa, the beloved wife of Colonel Pringle O'Hanlon, late Bengal Cavalry.  
**WHITMORE**—May 14, after a few hours' illness, of acute diphtheria, Cordelia Nugent Whitmore, eldest daughter of the late Major George St. Vincent Whitmore, R.E.

THERE seems to be no question that a number of the new recruits belonging to the 1st Goorkhas at Dharmasala have been attempting to desert and get back to Nepal. The fact has been represented to the Durbar as a serious drawback to the value of the new drafts they have been lately sending us. It may be that the Durbar has been impressing men forcibly, than which nothing could be more undesirable, as tending to ruin the popularity of the service; and in this case the best solution would be to allow our own recruiting parties access and liberty to do their best for themselves, instead of leaving the recruits to be provided by the Durbar. But this is what the Nepal authorities have always objected to. From other sources it would appear that the climate of the North-West agrees no better with the new Goorkhas than the Punjab, for from Dehra insubordination is reported on the part of some of the recruits of the new battalion of the 2nd Regiment of Goorkhas. Something not altogether unlike a mutiny is said to have occurred, one man drawing his kukerie on Colonel Becher, and another striking his subadar. All of the delinquents have, however, been brought to trial and sentenced to various terms of punishment.

THE movements for the relief of British and native troops in India, for the season of 1886-87, have been arranged. The Q Battery, 3rd Brigade, Royal Artillery will go from Saugor to Jubulpore, their place being taken by a Battery from England. The B Battery, 4th Brigade, now stationed at Meerut, go home; and a battery will be drafted out there. The C Battery, 4th Brigade, leave Nougong for England, as well as the F Battery, 4th Brigade, now stationed at Bareilly. These vacancies will be filled by a Battery from England. The G Battery at Jubulpore also return to England. There will be no changes in the British Cavalry. The 1st Battalion, Durham Light Infantry go from Allahabad to England, being supplanted by the 1st Battalion, East Surrey Regiment from Ranikhet, who will be succeeded by a regiment from England. The 1st and 12th Bengal Cavalry, now stationed at Peshawur and Nowshera effect a change, as do also the 3rd Bengal Cavalry, and 14th Bengal Lancers, now stationed at Sealkote and Thul Chotiali. The 5th and 6th Bengal Sappers and Miners, the former of which is serving in Burma, change their location between Roorkee and Rawal Pindi. The 13th Bengal Infantry, go from Peshawur to Allahabad, from which station the 20th Regiment go to Rawul Pindi, the 21st Regiment which is at present serving there being sent to relieve the 13th Regiment.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVALS.

**HOME**—May 18, Clyde (s), Bombay.—20, City of Cambridge (s) Calcutta; City of Khios (s), Bombay.—21, Challerton (s), Calcutta Astronomer (s), Calcutta.  
**BOMBAY**—May 17, Lombardy (s), London.—18, Venetia (s), Colombo; Rydal Hall (s), Liverpool.

### DEPARTURES.

**HOME**—May 19, Bengal (s), Bombay; Arabia (s), Bombay.—21, Capella (s), Calcutta.—22, Clan Gordon (s), Bombay; County of Selkirk, Bombay.  
**CALCUTTA**—May 18, Bay of Naples, London.—22, Sirenica, The Clyde.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Peshawur*, from London, May 26; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, June 3; from Brindisi, June 7.

For Bombay: Mrs. E. Rose, Mr. R. B. Thomson, Mrs. Thomson, Mrs. Goodman, Mr. G. Molloy, Mr. Derksen, Mr. F. F. Pickard, Mr. J. J. Lusted. From Brindisi: Mr. Ewbank, Mr. R. G. Broadwood, Colonel A. M. Rawlings, Mr. T. H. S. Biddulph, Major Lock, Surgeon-Major C. Cameron, Mr. J. Oates, Mrs. and Miss Clough.  
 For Malta: Capt. Harvey, Miss Edward.

S.s. *Siam*, from London, June 2; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, June 10; from Brindisi, June 14.

For Bombay: Mr. A. C. Walsh, Mr. McDermott, Mr. T. Kendall, Mr. C. Kendall, Mrs. E. Rose, Mr. A. Walker. From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Mervyn Smith. From Brindisi: Mr. H. Kench, Mr. C. E. Brasier, Mr. H. Russell, Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. W. S. Meyer, Surgeon-General Bruce, Mr. S. H. Hutchinson, Colonel Havelock, Mr. Quinan, Mr. S. E. Voight, Mr. Peppe, Mr. E. Dance.

S.s. *Chusan*, from London, June 2; s.s. *Tanjore* from Venice, June 10; from Brindisi, June 14.

For Madras: Miss Da Lutkenmüller, Miss Louise Korber.  
 For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Wade and children.  
 For Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Campbell Ker.

S.s. *Mirzapore*, from London, June 9; s.s. *Nizam*, from Venice, June 17; from Brindisi, June 21.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Graves, Mr. J. W. Hartley. From Venice: Mr. H. E. Stokes, Mr. J. W. Davies. From Brindisi: Capt. E. Nicholls, Mr. H. F. Wilkieson, Mr. Trevor, Mr. A. Wilson, Dr. Lowie.

S.s. *Paramatta*, from London, June 16; s.s. *Gwalior*, from Venice, June 24; from Brindisi, June 28.

For Bombay: From Brindisi: Major Davidson, Mr. J. W. Faulkner.

S.s. *Bokhara*, from London, June 23; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, July 1; from Brindisi, July 5.

For Bombay: From Brindisi: Mr. E. Gay, Lieut. Cooper.

S.s. *Hydaspses*, from London, June 30; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, July 8; from Brindisi, July 12.

For Bombay: From Brindisi: Mr. D. M. Smeaton, Mr. P. Snow, Mr. Ross Johnson.

S.s. *Brindisi*, from London, July 7; s.s. *Nizam*, from Venice, July 15; from Brindisi, July 19.

For Bombay: From Brindisi: Rev. A. Quintain.

S.s. *Kaisar-i-Hind*, from London, July 14; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, July 22; from Brindisi, July 26.

For Madras: Mrs. Foord and daughter, Mr. L. S. Moss.  
 For Bombay: Mr. C. Lumley.

S.s. *Ravenna*, from London, Aug. 4; s.s. *Gwalior*, from Venice, Aug. 12; from Brindisi, Aug. 16.

For Bombay: From Venice: Dr. E. M. de Souza.

S.s. *Siam*, from London, Aug. 25; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Sept. 2; from Brindisi, Sept. 6.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Richie and two infants.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Navarino*, to sail May 26.

For Calcutta: Mrs. and Miss Crook, Mr. J. Gleaves, Mr. J. Kyland, Mrs. Shepherd, Mr. R. Coulter.

For Madras: Miss Lily Le Pastourel, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Ward, Mr. J. Creighton.

For Colombo: Mr. E. Theobald, Mr. Stewart.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Nuddea*, to sail June 9.

For Madras: Mr. Charles Kough, Miss Minnie Smith.  
 For Calcutta: Mrs. O'Kelly, Mr. Thomas T. Nicoll.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Chyebassa*, to sail Aug. 4.

For Calcutta: Mr. Ellis, Mr. E. C. Bird.



## Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. *Clan Grant*, to sail June 5.

For Colombo: Mrs. A. Suter and child, Mrs. N. M. Suter.  
 For Madras: Miss C. A. Elsworth, Miss E. M. Elsworth.  
 For Calcutta: Mr. E. J. D. Brown, Mrs. McLinton, Miss Mary McLinton, Miss McLinton, Mr. John McLinton and two children.

Per s.s. *Clan Macarthur*, for London, passed Malta, May 14.

From Colombo: Mrs. W. C. Master and two children, Master Jolliffe, Mrs. J. Cantlay and three children, Miss Hampton, Messrs. Cantlay and Williams, Mr. J. B. Bell's four children and ayah, Mr. J. P. Morton.

From Suez: Mr. Salara.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. *Mahra*, Capt. G. W. Atkinson, May 4.

From London: P. S. Warter and infant, Surgeon-Major Wellington Gray, Mr. H. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. Rohde, Lieut. G. J. Browne, Lieut. C. A. Osborne, Mrs. Millard and two infants, Mr. Down, Mrs. Foxon and infant, Major G. B. Martin, Mr. A. Dawney.

From Venice: Lady St. John, Mr. G. B. Simpson,  
 From Brindisi: Mr. L. Theophile, Mr. Gregson, Capt. E. B. Nixon,  
 Mr. A. B. Mainwaring, Capt. Turner.

From Port Said: Mr. R. A. Oram.

From Suez: Mr. A. Clayton.

From Aden: Capt. and Mrs. Frith, Mr. Winterbottom.

At LONDON, per P. and O. s.s. *Clyde*, Capt. Edmund, May 18.

From Bombay: Colonel J. W. O'Dowda, Mr. P. W. Robertson, Mrs. Brownlow, Colonel Reid, Miss Riddle, Mr. Monakjee, Rev. and Mrs. Macartney and children, Miss Paterson, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Bell, Major Edden, Lance-Corporal Whitaker, Colonel Stewart, Mrs. Currie and two infants, Mrs. Bruton and child, Mr. H. A. Harrison, Brigadier-General A. L. Annesley, Mrs. Upcott, Mr. Iles, Mr. Powell and two sons, Miss Bedford, Mr. Martell, Mr. C. King, Mr. Hooker, Viscount Bangor, Hon. B. Ward, Mrs. Orman, Miss Darracott, Miss Dillon, Miss Turner, Mrs. and Miss Chalmers, Miss Giffard, Miss Parsons, Mr. J. Lacy, Mr. and Miss Chandler, Mr. Monell, Mr. Edwardes, Mr. W. Glyde, Miss F. Young, Mr. Walker, Mrs. Cookman and two children, Mr. A. E. Carlyle, Mr. Quinell, Mrs. Stewart and four children, Mrs. Le Mesurier and child, Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Fairweather, Mr. G. Garnett, Mrs. Hallam, Mr. Grant, Capt. Egerton, Capt. Roupell, Mr. and Mrs. Burditt, Mr. and Mrs. Frere, Mrs. Troward and children, Colonel Rowlandson, Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. Jardine and two children, Lieut.-General Sir J. Ross, Sir Desai of Vantimiri, Mr. W. H. Spalding, Mr. E. Hoogwerf, Colonel and Mrs. Kerr and two children, Mrs. Cotton, Mr. F. W. Ling.

From Port Said: Mr. J. Head.

From Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Willett, Colonel and Mrs. Forster, Mr. Burnstein, Miss Evans, Miss M. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Besant and three children, Miss F. Burr, Mr. J. Roney, Mr. Horgan.

At MARSEILLES, per P. and O. s.s. *Bokhara*, Capt. Weighill, May 19.

From Calcutta: Mr. W. Davidson, Mr. W. Connan, Mr. A. Estell, Mrs. H. G. Hodgson, Mrs. M. Buskin and infant, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. Edwards and infant, Mrs. Beauclerk, Mr. Dalby, Mr. Boyle. For London: Miss Watson, Mr. G. Moyle, Capt. Banks, Mr. Forrest, Mr. Phoenix, Mrs. J. W. Smith and infant, Mrs. W. C. Morgan and infant, Mr. W. Bailey, Mr. W. H. Cogswell, Mrs. and Miss Cogswell, Mr. R. M. Ross.

From Madras: Mr. J. Browne, Mr. Stevenson, Mrs. and Miss Deane.  
 For London: Mrs. Farmer and two infants, Mr. J. Ryan, Mr. and Mrs. R. Shortland, Lieut.-Colonel Hole, Mrs. Stevenson and infant.

From Colombo: Mr. E. Wilmot, Mr. Hadden.

From Bombay: Mr. W. Bull.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Hydaspes*, Capt. G. Scrivener, left Bombay, May 7.

For London: Mrs. A. F. Beaufort and child, Mr. H. H. Bathe, Mrs. Watson and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Macfarlane, Miss Macfarlane, Miss F. Macfarlane, Mrs. Dunkerley and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Heenan, Mr. T. H. Campbell, Major and Mrs. Grigg and four children, Mr. Laidlow, Syad Mohammad Hadi, Mr. and Mrs. Beniston and two children, Miss D. White, Major-General and Mrs. Nicholl, Miss Nicholl, Miss Kuper, Major P. W. Jeffreys, Mrs. East and child, Mr. Pemberton, Lieut. C. D'Aguilar, Mr. and Mrs. Reid, Mrs. Toynbee, Mr. Nolger, Mr. Clavering, Mr. Blake, Mr. E. Y. Maviour, Mr. McEntergart, Mr. R. H. Dolby, Mr. Keneally, Mr. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. G. Patton.

For Brindisi: Mr. H. W. Jones, Dr. J. Burgess, Rev. A. Quinlan, Mr. E. Anderson, Mrs. Gambier, Mr. A. S. Bicknett, Mr. R. D. Bayley, Mr. H. E. Watson, Mrs. Loch, Capt. James, Miss Guthrie, Mr. Caleb H. Angus, Brig.-General W. A. Gib, Mr. Joseph Dawson, Surg.-Maj. Bainbridge, Mr. C. Yetharajooloo Naidoo, Mr. V. Venagopaul Chetty, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Winter, Mr. J. Dyer, Mr. G. J. O'Brien, Mr. J. Farrent, Mr. C. W. O'Brien, Mr. A. L. P. Tucker, C.S., Mr. Younghusband, Mr. W. E. Pedley, Mr. A. B. Fisher, Mr. A. G. Scratchley, Mr. C. Venkramanah Naidu, Mr. C. Soorga Punksah Rao Naidu, Rev. A. Britten, Mr. P. L. Richards.

For Venice: Colonel and Mrs. Galloway, Dr. Bartholomeusy, Major Baker, Mr. J. H. Garstin, C.S., Mr. A. Lund.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Bengal*, Capt. Andrews, from London, May 19.

For Bombay: Mr. G. K. Watts, Army Schoolmaster Arthur and wife, Mr. J. L. Fendall, Surgeon J. W. Hayman, Miss E. Corbett, Mahomed Ebrahim.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Anderson, Dr. R. C. Chandra, Mr. C. J. Davies,  
 Mr. R. H. Chubb, Mr. T. Stevenson, Mr. E. Lawrie.

For Malta: Miss Edward.

For Port Said: Mr. A. D. Kleinwort, Rev. and Mrs. Lawrence,  
 Lieut. Wingate.

For Madras: Mrs. Hewitt.

For Colombo: Mr. A. Mearns.

For Suez: Mr. F. Walker.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. *Gwalior*, Capt. P. Harris, sailing on May 14.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. Louis Penny, Mr. J. L. Macpherson, Mr. W. Duthoit.

For Venice: Mr. Charles Scholvin, Mr. W. H. Crowe.

For Brindisi: Mr. E. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson, Mr. W. P. Symonds, Mr. J. Smalley.

Per s.s. *Thames*, Capt. W. A. Seaton, sailing on May 21.

For Marseilles: Mr. J. G. Smith, Dr. Lyon.

For Venice: Mrs. Conran, Mr. and Mrs. John Nugent, Miss Nugent,  
 Mr. W. M. Macaulay, Mr. H. C. Dumbell, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Sassoon,  
 Mr. Isaac, Major Malcolm Stevens, Dr. Cook.

For Brindisi: Mrs. Kleinknecht, Miss Todd Nantor, Colonel and  
 Mrs. Mander, Colonel and Mrs. Jacob, Mr. F. G. Berkeley, Mrs. Quar-  
 rell, Mr. J. S. Davis, C.S.

For London: Mrs. Harlock Pritchard, Mrs. Fendall Charles, Mr. J.  
 Black, Mr. F. White, Mr. and Mrs. Single, Mr. Rahman, Mr. Moore,  
 Mr. and Mrs. Steven, Colonel and Mrs. Drummond and two children,  
 Mrs. Frank Febbs, Mr. J. F. Chew, Major J. L. Macpherson.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE command pay and adjutant's allowance of artillery commands will not be affected by any temporary reductions in the number of batteries in a division, district, or station for a period not exceeding six months; after the expiration of that period the allowances will be discontinued.

COLONEL C. M. BROWNE, R.E., on furlough, is appointed chief engineer and secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Burma, in the Public Works Department.

ON the recommendation of a Medical Board, Major-General Sir C. J. S. Gough, V.C., K.C.B., commanding the Allahabad Division, is permitted to proceed to England on furlough in anticipation of the furlough which will hereafter be granted him by Government of India.

THE staff salary of the 1st Assistant Adjutant-General, headquarters Bengal, and Assistant Adjutant-Generals, headquarters Madras and Bombay, has been altered from Rs. 600 per mensem to Rs. 500, with a special extra allowance of Rs. 100, payable to the officer actually performing the duties, whether permanently or officiating.

LIEUTENANT A. N. CARR, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, has been appointed Officiating Assistant Superintendent, Reserve Depot, Saharunpore.

MAJOR J. C. DUKE, West Riding Regiment, and Lieutenant G. J. Younghusband, Corps of Guides, have been detailed for employment in the Intelligence Branch, Quartermaster-General's Department.

THE following new order affecting Artillery commands has been issued. The command pay and Adjutant's allowance of Artillery Commands will not be affected by any temporary reductions in the number of batteries in a division, district, or station for a period not exceeding six months; after the expiration of that period, these allowances will be discontinued.

IT is very likely that Brigadier-General McQueen, C.B. and A.D.C., will return to the Punjab Frontier Force as Commandant *pro tem.*, vice Sir McGregor, proceeding on furlough. General McQueen, although he has only been in command for about six months, will be much missed, as he has won the good will of all ranks. Colonel T. H. Way, M.S.C., Commandant 3rd Infantry, will doubtless—being senior field officer—officiate for the six months. Rumour has it that Colonel Turton, late of this force, will be appointed to the command. The claims of the officers of this force should not be overlooked. General Abbot was the only officer of the contingent who succeeded to the command of the force. Colonel Havelock having proceeded on privilege leave for three months, Captain A. Adye is officiating Commandant. Surgeon Doyle has been transferred to the 5th Infantry, vice Surgeon James, on furlough. Lieutenant Maguire, Adjutant, 2nd Cavalry, now in Europe, has obtained an extension of six months' leave. Captain Turner, R.A., has proceeded on sixty days' leave. Lieutenant Earle is officiating Commandant, No. 3 Field Battery, at Aurangabad. Dr. McVittie, 3rd Cavalry, H.C., is appointed Residency Surgeon, vice Dr. Lawrie. Captain Maltby, 2nd Infantry, Hingoli, has been appointed officiating Commandant as a temporary measure during Major Kennedy's absence on furlough. A reduction in the Medical Warrant Officers from nine to five is anticipated shortly. This step will materially increase the duties of the commissioned officers, who are already below the complement.



## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## BOMBAY.—April 30.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 97½	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	101½	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	105½	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1871 ...	—	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1872 ...	—	to	—
Paris Municipal Loan ...	—	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	92	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	—	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	100	to	—
Coorla Spinning Bonds ...	—	to	—

## BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
Bank of Bombay ...	all	10 pr.ct.	720
Bank of Bengal ...	all	10 pr.ct.	835
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr.ct.	585
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank ...	all	6 pr.ct.	130
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	—	—	—
National Bank of India ...	£12½	17½ pr.ct.	58

## PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	1,400	16	310
Albert Ginning Co. ...	all	75 pr.ct.	459
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	all	18 pr.ct.	430
Apollo ...	1,100	175	1,060
Bellary ...	403	nil	260
Bombay Cotton ...	all	0	560
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	—	—	—
Colaba ...	125	0	200
Chollera Ginning ...	1,880	70	740
East India ...	all	16	1,62½
Port ...	1,000	130	1,320
French ...	8,500	150	2,450
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	—	—	—
Khangam ...	—	—	—
Mercantile ...	—	—	—
Mofussil Co. ...	250	0	240
Manmar M. ...	all	45	610
New Berar ...	—	—	—
New Indian ...	400	50	410
Prince of Wales ...	125	0	125
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	—	—	—
Fassoon ...	1,000	90	1,200
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	750	70	690
Sind ...	500	30	535
Winkart ...	500	25	500

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	20	700
Alfred Manufacturing ...	100	2	114
Alliance Spinning ...	500	17½ pr.ct.	345
Albert Edward Mills ...	1,000	90	1,375
Anglo-Indian ...	500	18½	410
Bellary S. & W. Co. (Bellary) ...	—	—	—
Bhownuggur Mills ...	1,000	30	770
Bombay United ...	100	20	3
Central India ...	500	35	170
Coorla Mills ...	1,000	20	795
D. Spinning ...	all	—	100
Dhun Mills ...	—	—	—
Dhurumsey ...	—	—	—
Empress Co. ...	all	25	82½
Farjee Petit ...	1,000	25	700
Golan Baba ...	400	20	690
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	—	256
Hindustan ...	1,000	40	175
Hingunghat Mill ...	—	—	—
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	30	895
Imperial Cotton ...	500	20	1,000
Indian Manufacturing ...	—	—	—
James Greaves ...	400	—	460
Jaffer Ali ...	500	40	450
Jewraz Baloo ...	1,000	30	590
Khandesh ...	1,000	30	1,025
Khatiao Mackungee ...	1,000	20	970
Leopold ...	100	5	925
Madras United ...	1,000	100	152
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	—	2,950
Manockjee Petit ...	all	—	1,220
Mazagon ...	250	9	185
Morarji Goculdass ...	1,000	50	1,493
Naigam ...	—	—	—
National ...	1,000	40	545
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20	930
Oriental ...	625	12	1,500
Parell ...	400	—	430
People of India ...	—	6½	100
Prince of Wales ...	500	30	190
Sassoon ...	1,000	40	580
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	35	1,395
Soonderdas ...	1,000	50	775
Southern India ...	500	20	430
Southern Mahratta ...	—	—	—
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	35	580
Western India ...	1,000	50	810

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	218-3-0	5 pr.ct.	360
Do. New £20 Shares ...	130-14-6	do.	350
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	90
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	20
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	196-15-5	do.	142
New £18 Shares ...	—	—	—

## MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	111
Bombay Ice Co. (A.) ...	600	3,200
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. (B.) ...	1,500	795
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	290
Karachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100	333
Karachee Landing and Shipping ...	300	36

Kemp & Co. ...	175	70
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	24
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	Prem.
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	1,650
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	75
Treacher and Co. ...	all	70
Thacker and Co. ...	all	4½

## LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	12½	120
Frere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	700	685

## CALCUTTA.—May 3.

P.C.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	
4 Promissory Notes ...	Rs. 97 10 to	—
4½ of 1870 (1885) ...	93 8 to	99 12
4½ of 1878-79 (1895) ...	100 0 to	101 2
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	100 0 to	101 2
4½ of 1879 (Coupon) ...	—	—

## CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1865 (1885) ...	Rs. Paid off	
6 of 1866 (1886) ...	100 0 to	—
6 of 1867 (1887) ...	101 8 to	—
6 of 1870 (1889) ...	102 8 to	—
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	103 0 to	—
6 of 1878 (1908) ...	99 0 to	99 4
5 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	99 0 to	99 4
4½ of 1882 (1902) ...	95 0 to	—

## BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

Agra ...	Paid.	Price.
Agra Savings ...	100	125 to
Allahabad ...	100	103 to 195
Alliance of Simla ...	100	140 to
Bank of Bengal ...	500	840 to
Do. of Upper India ...	100	130 to
Delhi and London ...	235	170 to
Himalaya ...	100	120 to
Mussoorie ...	100	100 to
National of India ...	£12½	114 to 115
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	105 to
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	325 to
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	85 to 90

## COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

Alipore Coal ...	Price.	
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 5	Nominal.
Asiatic Jute ...	100	Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10	14½ to
Barnagore Jute ...	£10	69 to 70
Bengal Coal ...	1,000	1,350 to
B. Bangurundd Copper (preface A. shares) ...	7s. 6d.	par.
Do. D-ferred B. Shares ...	£1	3½ to
Bengal Mills ...	£100	1,200 to
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100	80 to
Bonded Warehouse ...	445	270 to
Bowrah Cotton Mills ...	100	38 to
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	50 to
Burrakur Coal ...	100	150 to 155
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100	100 to 110
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	85	91 to 92
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar ...	100	167 to 108
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	60 to
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100	98 to
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100	25 to 26
Equitable Coal ...	250	150 to
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100	15 to
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	200	185 to 190
Gouropore ...	100	76 to
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100	91 to 92
Howrah Docking ...	500	110 to 115
Howrah Mills ...	100	64 to
India General Steam Navigation ...	100	94 to 95
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	60	90 to
Landing and Shipping ...	100	53 to 60
Murree Brewery ...	100	125 to
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100	100 to
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100	93 to 94
New Beerboona Coal ...	100	79 to 80
Ramkistopore Press ...	100	60 to 61
Raneegingto Coal Association ...	100	45 to
Riverside Press ...	90	63 to 64
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	245 to 250
Sasbore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	42 to
Strand Bank Press ...	100	65 to
Watson's Patent Press ...	100	82 to 83

## TEA COMPANIES.

Adulphore Terai (Darjiling) ...	Price.	
Amniche (Assam) ...	100	70 to
Amulucke ...	100	Liquidation.
Arcuttipore (Cachar) ...	100	35 to
Assam ...	£20	540 to
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100	80 to 81
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100	33 to 34
Do. contributory ...	80	23 to
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200	120 to
Do. contributory ...	100	60 to
Burkholia (Cachar) ...	100	40 to 45
Central Cachar ...	200	125 to
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	45 to
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100	55 to
Chota Nagpore ...	100	45 to 50
Colonial (Assam) ...	100	Liquidation.
Coochbeas (Cachar) ...	100	29 to
Darjeeling ...	100	127 to
Dehing (Assam) ...	90	24 to 25
Dehra Doon ...	100	50 to
Dessal and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	80 to
Dhunstri ...	100	95 to
Durrung (Assam) ...	100	35 to 36
Eastern Cachar ...	100	30 to 31
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100	40 to
Endogrum ...	10	100 to
Gielle (Darjiling) ...	100	71 to
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100	120 to
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100	7 to 8
Grob (Assam) ...	100	13 to

Holta (Kangra) ...	100	72 to	—
Hoolmaree (Assam) ...	100	95 to	—
Hoolungorie (Assam) ...	100	46 to	47
Indian Terai ...	500	109 to	—
Jellalpoore (Cachar) ...	—	—	to
Jheerl Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	—	to
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	25 to	26
Kangra Valley ...	100	—	par
Kornafuli (Chittagong) ...	100	40 to	—
Kunchunpoore (Cachar) ...	100	20 to	—
Kurseong and Darjiling ...	250	85 to	—
Do. contributory ...	200	75 to	—
Kurseong and Terai ...	—	—	to
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	193 to	—
Lakatoora (Syhet) ...	100	26 to	—
Longvieu (Darjiling) ...	100	69 to	63
Loobah ...	100	115 to	—
Lower Assam ...	£7½	23 to	—
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	60 to	—
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	19 to	—
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	—	to
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	15 to	—
Do. contributory ...	90	8 to	—
Moran (Assam) ...	—	—	to
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	60 to	—
Do. contributory ...	90	50 to	—
Mungledye (Assam) ...	—	—	to
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	—	to
Do. contributory ...	125	—	to
New Falloohi (Darjiling) ...	—	—	to
New Gholia Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.	—
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	30	120 to	—
Nutwanpoore (Cachar) ...	—	—	to
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	40 to	—
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	65 to	—
Puttareah (Syhet) ...	100	60 to	—
Rajabaree (Assam) ...	—	—	to
Sapakati ...	100	110 to	—
Second Mutual Cachar ...	53	10 disct.	—
Seemah ...	—	—	to
Singbulli and Murmah ...	100	84 to	—
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	60 to	61
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	81 to	—
Springside (Darjiling) ...	100	88 to	90
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	23 to	—
Tundarra (Darjiling) ...	100	61 to	62
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	110 to	112
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	105 to	—
Takvar (Darjiling) ...	200	150 to	—
Upper Assam ...	£10	15 to	25

## LONDON.—May 24.

## VERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. ...	88½ to 88½
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	101½ to 102
4 Do. October 10, 1888 ...	101½ to 102½
4 India Enforced Paper ...	6½ to 7½
4½ Do. do. 1895 ...	— to —
4½ Do. do. 1893 ...	73 to 74
4½ Ceylon, 1882 and 1893 ...	105 to 107
4 Do. 1886-8 ...	101 to 103
4½ Mauritius, 1881 ...	101 to 103
6 Do. 1895-96 ...	112 to 116
4 Do. ...	100 to 102
4½ Straits Settlements Government ...	103 to 105

## RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	Paid	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guar. 4 p.c. ...	100	106 to 108
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c. ...	100	118 to 120
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100	107 to 109
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	104 to 106
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100	115 to 117

## RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	7½	7½ to 7½
Bengal Central, Lm., Shs. ...	5	4½ to 5
B. B. & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	154 to 156
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	—	22½ to 23½
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953.	—	22½ to 23½
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less 4)	—	23½ to 24½
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua., 4 p.c.	—	123 to 125
Great I. Peuin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	147 to 149
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	128 to 129
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	121 to 123
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	115 to 117
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c.	100	126 to 128
Rohikud and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c.	4½	3½ to 4½
Scinde, Pun. & Delhl, gua. 5 p.c.	100	122 to 124
Do. do. 5 p.c. shares	5	— to —
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	126 to 128
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	— to —
South Mahratta Gua., Ld. ...	20	102½ to 103½
Do. do. ...	5	10 to 10½
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua.	5	20 to 20½
Do. Do. Do. ...	15	— to —
West of India Port., Ld. ...	20	10 to 20

# LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the Period for which the Leave was granted.

## MILITARY.

Abbott, Maj. A. K., S.C., 1 yr. 43 dys., fr. Dec. 1, '85, B.  
Abbott, Maj. G. M., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 1, '85, B.  
Abbott, Maj. H. A., S.C., 1 yr. 30 dys., fr. Oct. 3, '85, B.  
Abbott, Maj. H. B., S.C., 20 mos., from April 10, '85, Bo.  
Aitchison, Bde-Surg. J. E. T., M.D., C.I.E., B.  
Alban, Lieut. W. G., S.C., 18 mos., fr. June 24, '85, Bo.  
Anderson, Lieut. F. J., R.E., 6 mos., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B.  
Andrews, Lieut. N. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 8, '86, M.  
Archdall, Surg.-Maj. H. M. G., 1 yr. 270 dys., fr. June 30, '85, M.  
Archdall, Lt.-Col. S. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 20, '85, M.  
Badocock, Col. A. R., C.B., 1 yr., from Aug. 18, '85, B.  
Bailey, Col. W. S., S.C., 6 mos., fr. April 7, '86, M.  
Bairnsfather, Lieut. T. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B.  
Bairnsfather, Capt. P. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B.  
Balfour, Lieut. J. H., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B.  
Barnes, Col. O., S.C., 1 yr. 10 mos., fr. Dec. 12, '84, B.  
Barnett, Lieut.-Col. J. H. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 1, '85, M.  
Barnett, Col. H. C. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 11, '86, M.  
Batten, Lt. A. C., S.C., 18 mos., from Mar. 21, '85, B.  
Battye, Maj. L. R., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Feb. 2, '86, B.  
Bayley, Lt.-Col. C. A., S.C., 18 mos., fr. April 8, '85, B.  
Bell, Col. T., S.C., 1 yr. 172 dys., from June 3, '84, Bo.  
Bensley, Surg.-Maj. E. C., 1 yr., from July 15, '84, B.  
Beresford, Maj. G. W., S.C., 1 yr. 227 dys., fr. Nov. 9, '85, B.  
Birch, Surg.-Maj. E. A., M.D., 1 yr., fr. June 25, '85, B.  
Blanc, Surg.-Maj. H. J., M.D., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 1, '86, Bo.  
Blood, Surg. Jos., B.  
Blowers, Lt.-Col. C. E., S.C., 26 ms., from Sept. 9, '84, Bo.  
Boddam, Col. W. W., S.C., 1 yr. 182 dys., fr. Apr. 3, '85, B.  
Boileau, Capt. L. M., S.C., 18 mos., fr. May 22, '85, B.  
Boulderson, Lt. H. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 19, '85, M.  
Boulton, Col. C. F., S.C., 18 mos., from Oct. 19, '84, Bo.  
Boustead, Surg.-Maj. R., 18 mos., fr. April 30, '85, Bo.  
Bowie, Lt.-Col. M. M., S.C., 18 mos., fr. May 15, '85, M.  
Boyd, Surg.-Maj. H. M.D., fr. Dec. 12, '85, B.  
Bridges, Lt.-Col. H. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 20, '85, B.  
Brooke, Capt. A. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 28, '85, B.  
Brooke, Lieut. E. S., R.A., 6 mos., fr. Mar. 84, M.  
Broome, Brig.-Col. J. H., Inf., 342 dys., fr. Mar. 22, '86, B.  
Broome, Lieut. R. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B.  
Brown, Lt.-Col. W. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 2, '84, Bo.  
Brown, Col. C. M., R.E., 1 yr. 220 dys., fr. Feb. 27, '85, B.  
Brown, Brig.-Surg. J. M.D., 1 yr. 99 dys., fr. Nov. 20, '85, B.  
Brown, Maj. C. M., Inf., 15 mos., from May 2, '85, Bo.  
Brown, Col. S. J., S.C., 1 yr. 223 dys., fr. Jan. 20, '86, B.  
Buller, Col. H. M., Cav., 182 dys., fr. Sept. 25, '85, B.  
Bunbury, Lieut.-Col. W. R., S.C., 207 dys., fr. Mar. 20, '86, B.  
Bunny, Capt. A. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. April 14, '86, B.  
Burne, Major J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 15, '86, B.  
Burne, Lt. N. E., S.C., 15 mos., from April 10, '85, B.  
Burrows, Lt. W. G., Prob. S.C., 6 mos., fr. Oct. 17, '85, M.  
Butcher, Lieut. G. H., S.C., B.  
Byrne, Lt.-Col. T. R., S.C., 18 mos., fr. June 9, '85, M.  
Caldecott, Col. F. J., R.A., Bo.  
Campbell, Maj. W. M., R.A., Bo.  
Carmichael, Surg.-Maj. J. C. G., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 9, '86, B.  
Carr, Maj. F. B., Inf., 1 yr. 4 mos., fr. June 16, '85, B.  
Carter, Maj. T. R., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 5, '84, B.  
Carruthers, Lieut. G. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 8, '85, M.  
Cayley, Bde-Surg. H., 2 yrs. 6 mos., from April 6, '84, Bo.  
Chambers, Col. R. M., Inf., 15 mos., fr. Nov. 23, '85, Bo.  
Channer, Col. G. N., V.C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 9, '85, B.  
Chapman, Lieut. F. H., S.C., Bo.  
Chase, Lieut. W. St., V.C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 28, '85, Bo.  
Chesney, Maj.-Gen. T. C. S. L., R.E., 15 ms. fr. Sept. 9, '85, B.  
Christie, Capt. C. H. F., R.E., 1 yr. 6 dys., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B.  
Churchill, Maj. G. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 23, '85, B.  
Clarke, Col. W. C., S.C., 1 yr. 182 dys., fr. Mar. 8, '85, B.  
Clark-Kennedy, Maj. A., S.C., 1 yr. 304 dys., fr. Feb. 25, '85, M.  
Coates, Surg. Wm., B.  
Coles, Lt.-Col. C. H., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 1, '85, Bo.  
Coles, Capt. W. R., B., Bo.  
Colston, Lt.-Col. J. F., S.C., 1 yr. 276 dys., fr. Dec. 20, '85, B.  
Colston, Rde-Surg. C. K., 1 yr. 9 ms., fr. Dec. 5, '84, Bo.  
Colvin, Lieut. J. R., S.C., 233 dys., fr. May 24, '85, B.  
Coningham, Col. H., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 9, '85, M.  
Cooke, Major W. B., S.C., 1 yr., from Sept. 25, '85, M.  
Corbyn, Lieut.-Col. E. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B.  
Corfield, Lieut. C. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 26, '85, B.  
Cousmaker, Maj. M. F., S.C., 16 ms., fr. April 17, '85, Bo.  
Cox, Lieut. E. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. April 1, '84, B.  
Cox, Lieut. C. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 18, '85, Bo.  
Cullen, Surg.-Maj. P. M., D., 18 mos., fr. May 20, '85, B.  
Dale, Dopy, Surg.-Gen. A. J., M.B., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B.  
Davis, Surg.-Maj. G. McB., 1 yr. 65 dys., fr. Mar. 5, '86, B.  
Deane, Lieut. F. B., S.C., 321 dys., fr. Nov. 23, '85, M.  
De Pree, Col. G. C., S.C., 213 dys., fr. Mar. 7, '86, B.  
Dickinson, Col. W. M., S.C., M.  
Ditmas, Capt. F. R., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Feb. 11, '86, B.  
Downie, Surg.-Maj. K. M., 182 dys., fr. Mar. 1, '86, B.  
Dobble, Lt. H. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 10, '85, B.  
Eardley-Wilmot, Lieut. J., S.C., B.  
Egerton, Capt. F. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. April 23, '86, B.  
Elderton, Lieut. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 20, '86, B.  
Ellis, Captain C. R., 182 dys., fr. Aug. 14, '85, B.  
Erskine, Lt.-Col. G. E., Cav., 18 mos., fr. May 1, '85, Bo.  
Esmond-White, Sgt.-Maj. H. F., 1 yr. 182 dys., fr. Apr. 17, '85, M.  
Evans, Col. E., Inf., 1 yr. 3 dys., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B.  
Fagan, Lieut.-Col. J. L., S.C., 1 yr., from Sept. 8, '85, Bo.  
Farrar, Colonel R. C., 288 dys., fr. May 31, '85, M.  
Fasken, Capt. E. J. N., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B.  
Finlay, Capt. H. R., E., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 28, '85, B.  
Firth, Col. R. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 9, '85, B.  
Fisher, Maj. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 23, '86, B.  
Flores, Surg.-Maj. J. M., M.D., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 18, '85, B.  
Fooks, Surg. S., B.  
Fox, Maj. H. C., R.E., 1 yr. 121 dys., fr. Mar. 2, '86, B.  
Francis, Capt. G. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 19, '85, Bo.  
Fraser, Maj. J., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 23, '85, B.  
Gardiner, Lieut. H. L., R.A., Bo.  
Gaslee, Maj. A., S.C., B.  
Gellie, Lt.-Col. F., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 13, '85, B.  
Georges, Lt. T. W. J., S.C., 19 ms., fr. Apr. 10, '85, M.  
Gibbs, Capt. M. I., S.C., 252 dys., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B.  
Glascock, Lt.-Col. T. B., S.C., 1 yr. 250 dys., fr. Oct. 31, '85, B.  
Gompertz, Capt. B. M., S.C., 18 ms., fr. Apr. 10, '85, M.  
Gordon, Lieut. W. D., S.C., 2 yrs., from Jan. 6, '85, B.  
Gordon, Maj. J. E., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 13, '85, Bo.  
Gordon, Col. W., S.C., 218 dys., fr. Mar. 24, '86, B.  
Gott, Lieut. G. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 10, '86, Bo.

Gowan, Lieut.-Col. B. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 1, '86, B.  
Grant, Surg.-Maj. A. G., 6 mos., fr. Feb. 18, '86, B.  
Grant, Lieut. F. C., S.C., B.  
Grant, Lieut.-Col. F. W., S.C., B.  
Graves, Captain B. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 18, '85, B.  
Griffith, Col. C. M., S.C., 1 yr. 49 dys., fr. Feb. 1, '85, Bo.  
Griffith, Lt.-Col. J. G. E., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 12, '83, Bo.  
Griffiths, Col. C. J., S.C., 250 dys., fr. Mar. 20, '86, B.  
Griffiths, Surg. G. S., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 25, '86, B.  
Gubbin, Capt. C. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 5, '86, B.  
Haig, Surg. P. de H., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 1, '85, B.  
Hall, Maj. C. M., Inf., 1 yr. 275 dys., fr. Nov. 3, '85, B.  
Hallett, Maj. C. E., S.C., 18 mos., fr. June 1, '85, B.  
Hamilton, H., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 18, '85, B.  
Hammond, Maj. A. G. V. C., S.C., 1 yr. 4 dys., fr. Nov. 1, '85, B.  
Harcourt, Col. A. F. P., S.C., 1 yr. 7 dys., fr. Dec. 11, '85, B.  
Harris, Lt.-Col. C. J. B., S.C., M.  
Hastings, Lt.-Col. H. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 16, '85, M.  
Hawkins, Capt. F. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 1, '86, B.  
Hay, Maj. C. C., S.C., 326 dys., fr. Oct. 24, '85, Bo.  
Hay, Capt. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 24, '85, Bo.  
Hay, Lt.-Col. J., S.C., 1 yr. 90 dys., fr. Dec. 12, '85, B.  
Heath, Maj. J. M., C.M.G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 23, '85, Bo.  
Heavside, Maj. W. T., R.E., 347 dys., fr. Feb. 12, '86, B.  
Heming, Maj. D., Inf., 23 mos., from Jan. 15, '85, M.  
Hennell, Maj. R., Inf., 236 dys., fr. Nov. 21, '85, Bo.  
Heoketh, Lieut.-Col. R. W., S.C., 332 dys., fr. Nov. 21, '85, M.  
Heywood, Lieut.-Col. J. M., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 19, '86, B.  
Hill, Maj. Gen. R. S., C.B., Inf., 1 yr. 93 dys., fr. Mar. 5, '86, B.  
Hille, Col. G. S., R.E., 2 yrs., from March 20, '85, B.  
Higginson, Lt.-Col. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 11, '85, M.  
Hingston, Capt. C. W. J., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 21, '85, B.  
Hobday, Maj. J. P., S.C., 1 yr. 147 dys., fr. Apr. '86, B.  
Hodgeson, Lt.-Col. G. N., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 1, '86, B.  
Holmes, Surg.-Maj. A. P., M.D., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 30, '85, B.  
Home, Col. R., C.I.E., R.E., B.  
Hooper, Surg.-Maj. W. R., 1 yr. 9 ms., fr. Mar. 15, '85, B.  
Hope, Capt. T., S.C., 1 yr. 46 dys., from May 22, '85, Bo.  
Hopkinson, Lt.-Col. W., 243 dys., fr. Mar. 24, '86, B.  
Horne, Col. J. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 2, '85, B.  
Hornby, Maj. A. W. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 20, '85, M.  
Hoskins, Capt. C. R., R.E., 205 dys., fr. Feb. 19, '86, B.  
Howard, Maj. T. R., 18 ms. 15 dys., fr. April 1, '85, B.  
Hudson, Surg. H. C., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B.  
Hudson, Brig.-Gen. Sir J. K. C. B., S.C., 5 mos., B.  
Hughes, Maj. C. F., S.C., 284 dys., fr. Oct. 21, '85, Bo.  
Hunt, Col. F. T., S.C., 243 dys., fr. Oct. 21, '85, Bo.  
Hunt, Maj. H. V., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 24, '85, Bo.  
Hunt, Col. R. A., Inf., 6 mos., fr. Apr. 9, '86, Bo.  
Hunter, Bde-Surg. G. V., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 18, '85, B.  
Hutchinson, Lieut. A. J., R.E., S.C., 1 yr. 116 dys., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B.  
Ingalls, Col. R. H., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 23, '86, M.  
Irving-Noble, Lt. H. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 8, '86, M.  
Jackson, Maj. E. C. S., Inf., 1 yr. 245 dys., fr. Nov. 22, '85, B.  
Jackson, Surg.-Maj. W., 1 yr. 71 dys., fr. Feb. 12, '86, B.  
James, Lt.-Col. C. F., S.C., 2 yrs., from Jan. 2, '85, Bo.  
Jameson, Capt. A. W., S.C., B.  
Jameson, Capt. C. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 20, '85, B.  
Jameson, Capt. W. H., S.C., 18 mos., fr. April 10, '85, B.  
Jeffrey, Col. W., R.E., 2 yrs., from Jan. 10, '85, B.  
Jerome, Capt. H. J. W., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 6, '86, B.  
Jeunes, Surg. R., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 3, '86, M.  
Johnston, Surg.-Maj. J. W., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 10, '86, B.  
Johnstone, Col. J., Inf., B.  
Jones, Lt. F. L., S.C., M.  
Jones, Capt. G. T., R.E., 13 mos., Bo.  
Justice, Col. H. A., S.C., 1 yr., from Oct. 4, '85, M.  
Keary, Lieut. H. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 1, '85, M.  
Keene, Capt. A., R.A., 180 dys., from Sept. 13, '85, Bo.  
Kellie, Surg. G. J., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 23, '85, B.  
Kelly, Maj. H. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 17, '85, M.  
Kennedy, Maj.-Gen. T. G. C. B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Jan. 30, '86, B.  
Kensington, Capt. C. H. M., R.E., 1 yr., fr. July 17, '85, M.  
Kerr, Col. J. M., Cav., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 21, '86, M.  
Kettlewell, Col. T., S.C., 18 mos., fr. June 9, '85, Bo.  
Kirke, Maj. H. P., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Jan. 20, '86, B.  
Knyvet, Col. W. L. N., S.C., 1 yr. 198 dys., fr. Aug. 11, '85, B.  
Kunhardt, Capt. H. G., R.E., 1 yr. 273 dys., fr. Dec. 20, '85, B.  
Lamb, Maj. G., R.A., B.  
Lamb, Capt. H. C., S.C., 1 yr. 229 dys., fr. Apr. 3, '86, B.  
Lamb, Capt. J., S.C., 307 dys., fr. Feb. 2, '86, B.  
Laughton, Col. D. W., S.C., 1 yr. 153 dys., fr. Apr. 1, '85, M.  
Lean, Capt. W. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 3, '86, B.  
Le Brcton, Maj. W. L., S.C., 15 mos., fr. July 15, '85, Bo.  
Le Geyt, Col. P. H., S.C., 1 yr. 7 mos., fr. Apr. 3, '86, Bo.  
Le Messurier, Col. A., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 13, '85, Bo.  
Leslie, Lieut. A. E., S.C., fr. Mar. 12, '86, Bo.  
Lewes, Maj. J. M. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 5, '86, B.  
Lewis, Capt. E. J., S.C., 1 yr. 335 dys., fr. Feb. 3, '86, B.  
Lindley, Capt. W. D., R.E., 180 dys., fr. Mar. 26, '85, M.  
Little, Maj. J. A., S.C., 1 yr. 182 dys., fr. Apr. 17, '85, E.  
Little, Lieut. W. R., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B.  
Lloyd, Capt. R. O., R.E., B.  
Loch, Maj. W., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 1, '86, Bo.  
Macdonald, Capt. C. E. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 14, '84, B.  
Macdonell, Lt. R. D., S.C., 9 mos., fr. Oct. 2, '85, M.  
Macgregor, Maj. C. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 4, '86, B.  
Macgregor, Br.-Gen. Sir C. M., C.B., C.I.E., C.I.E., S.C., B.  
Mackenzie, Surg. A. W., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B.  
Mackenzie, Maj. J. S. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 14, '85, M.  
Macneill, Lt.-Col. F. G. R. D., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 23, '86, M.  
Maunsell, Col. J. R., R.E., 1 yr. 21 dys., fr. Nov. 14, '85, Bo.  
McCloghry, Surg. J., 1 yr. 9 mos., fr. April 8, '85, Bo.  
McConaghy, Surg.-Maj. W., 15 mos., fr. Apr. 1, '86, Bo.  
McCullagh, Maj. J. R., R.E., 1 yr., M.  
McDermott, Surg.-Maj. J. P., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 7, '86, M.  
McGowan, Col. A., S.C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 12, '85, M.  
McNoale, Maj. J. A., Inf., 1 yr. 81 dys., fr. Dec. 1, '85, B.  
Madden, Lt.-Col. J. M., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. April 10, '85, Bo.  
Magan, Lieut.-Col. T. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 26, '85, M.  
Magrath, Lt.-Col. H. M. S., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. April 1, '85, M.  
Magrath, Col. B. H. W., S.C., 1 yr. 50 dys., fr. Nov. 3, '85, M.  
Maguire, Lieut. C. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 28, '85, M.  
Mahon, Capt. C. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 30, '85, Bo.  
Marryat, Maj. E. L., R.E., 2 yrs., from June 10, '84, Bo.  
Mathew, Col. B. H., R.E., 2 yrs. 7 ms., fr. Aug. 28, '85, Bo.  
Maxwell, Capt. H. St. P., 1 yr. 123 dys., fr. Feb. 23, '86, B.  
Maxwell, Capt. R. C., R.E., 1 yr. 91 dys., fr. Feb. 27, '85, B.  
Mead, Col. H. R., R.E., 6 mos., fr. Mar. 24, '86, M.  
Meade, Lt. J. W. B., S.C., 123 dys., fr. Apr. '86, B.  
Mollins, Lieut. G. L., S.C., 1 yr., from Sept. 1, '85, Bo.  
Morrison, Lt.-Gen. C. J., C.S.I., R.E., 19 ms., fr. May 1, '85, Bo.  
Miller, Col. J., S.C., 182 dys., fr. April 2, '86, B.  
Minchin, Col. C. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from Aug. 19, '84, M.  
Mitchell, Capt. St. J. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B.  
Moberly, Col. C. M., S.C., 9 mos., fr. April 1, '86, M.  
Moloney, Surg. T., M.D., 18 mos., from July 14, '85, B.  
Montagu, Col. A. W., S.C., 1 yr. 383 dys., fr. Mar. 23, '84, B.  
Monteath, Surg.-Maj. J. J., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 30, '84, B.  
Montresor, Capt. W. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 24, '86, B.

Mookerji, Surg.-Maj. P. N., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 7, '86, M.  
Morris, Maj. G. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 5, '85, B.  
Morris, Lieut.-Col. R., S.C., 240 dys., fr. Feb. 6, '86, B.  
Mosley, Maj. J. E. P., S.C., 1 yr. 124 dys., fr. Jan. 20, '86, B.  
Mullins, Maj.-Gen. J., R.E., 1 yr. 263 dys., fr. Apr. 10, '85, M.  
Murray, Lt.-Col. H. Y., Cav., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 31, '84, P.  
Nanney, Surg.-Maj. L. C., 1 yr., from Aug. 12, '85, M.  
Nevill, Maj. J. H., S.C., 8 mos., M.  
O'Dowda, Col. J. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 23, '86, B.  
O'Mealy, Capt. W. A., D.O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 22, '86, B.  
Onslow, Maj. F. M., Cav., 2 yrs., from Aug. 23, '84, M.  
Oswald, Lieut. F., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B.  
Owen, Maj. C. A., Cav., 18 mos., from April 1, '85, Bo.  
Palmer, Col. W. H. G., S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 20, '83, M.  
Parsons, Col. J. E. B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 15, '85, B.  
Paul, Lieut. E. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B.  
Pearson, Maj. A. J., R.A., B.  
Penrose, Lieut. E. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 8, '86, Bo.  
Phillips, Col. A. M., S.C., 18 mos., from June 9, '85, Bo.  
Phillipps, Capt. R. V., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 1, '85, B.  
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Prior, Lieut. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 8, '86, B.  
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Szczepanski, Lt.-Col. H. A., 15 mos., fr. May 15, '85, B.  
Taylor, Lieut.-Col. A. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 2, '86, B.  
Temple, Maj. J. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 10, '86, B.  
Ternan, Capt. H. B., S.C., 18 mos., from June 21, '85, Bo.  
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Thomas, Maj. C. F., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 24, '86, B.  
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Wiggins, Maj. F. E., Inf., 1 yr. 4 mos., fr. June 9, '85, B.  
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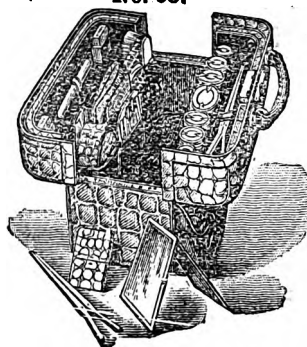
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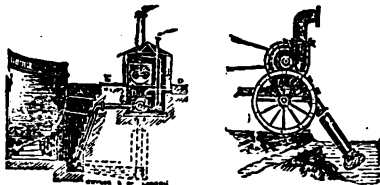
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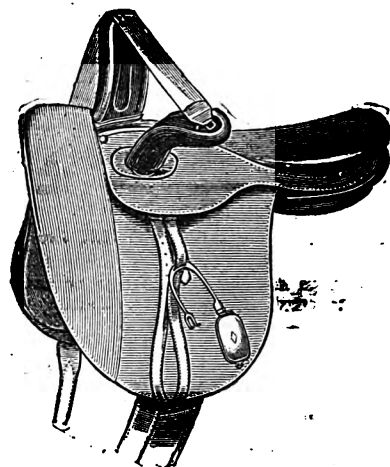
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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, MAY 31, 1886.

## General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE overland mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 14th May; from Calcutta, Allahabad and Madras to the 12th May.

THE telegraph line from Moulmein to Myaddy, being the British section of the Moulmein Bangkok telegraph, was completed on the 25th March. The work on the Siamese section from Raheng is being vigorously prosecuted by that Government, and will, it is expected, be completed before the rains.

THE Finance Committee are now busy examining into the military expenditure, each department being taken in turn.

THE Garstin Dacoity case has ended in the acquittal of the prisoners, including the Zemindar of Bodynainkanoor. Prisoner No. 12, the approver, was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment as either a self-convicted dacoit or a perjurer.

THE installation of the Maharajah of Cashmere took place amid great festivities on May 10th. Mr. Plowden, the acting Resident, represented the supreme authority.

H.H. THE BEGUM OF BHOPAL has appointed Colonel H. C. E. Ward, of the Central Province Commission, her chief minister, on the recommendation of Sir Lepel Griffin, and with the sanction of the Viceroy. She has abolished all transit duties hitherto levied on that portion of the Bhopal-Indore road which runs through her territories.

THE MAHARAJAH OF KUCH BEHAR has finally abandoned his idea of going to England this year. He will probably remain at Kuch Behar throughout the hot weather or go to Darjiling in August.

THE report by the Transport Committee, of which General East was president after the Delhi Camp, is now under consideration at Army Headquarters. The Commander in Chief will probably make various recommendations for transport improvement.

A STRICT inquiry is being instituted into the failure of the tents supplied to the Afghan Boundary Commission.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL P. A. CARNEGIE has arrived at Secunderabad to assume command of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL HARTMAN, lately commanding at Bhamo, is now in Simla.

THE Amir of Kabul has been ill, but is now reported to have recovered. He has appeared again in Durbar.

AT Herat considerable loss of life and property was caused by the snowstorm of the 29th March.

THE Minister has completed a scheme for the reduction of the Nizam's Irregular Troops, which will shortly be submitted to his Highness. It is said to be not unlikely, if the Minister's proposals are accepted, that reductions to the extent of seven or eight thousand men will be effected, involving a saving of some three or four lakhs in the military expenditure of the State.

ENTERIC fever is very prevalent among the European troops at several stations in the North-West Provinces, especially at Lucknow, where there are said to be over forty cases in hospital, including an officer.

THE British India trade by land with foreign countries in the ten months ending January 31st increased by Rs. 57,56,329 as compared with the corresponding period last year.

THE *Statesman* libel case was adjourned on Saturday last for a month, Mr. Robert Knight and Mr. Barlow, the defendant editor and printer respectively of that journal, being enlarged on heavy bail.

DURING the official year ending the 31st of March last, the net imports of gold into India amounted to Rs. 2,75,32,213, and the net imports of silver to Rs. 11,60,56,285. The total imports of gold came to Rs. 3,08,18,209, and of silver to Rs. 15,46,70,808. The amount of silver coined and examined was Rs. 10,27,06,162.

MR. HALLIDAY, of Patna, will shortly join the Bengal Board of Revenue.

MR. G. D. BURGESS, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, is confirmed in his officiating appointment as Commissioner of the Arrakan Division, in the place of Colonel E. B. Sladen, and Mr. E. S. Symes becomes Secretary.

DR. ANDREW DEANE, officiating Civil Surgeon of Benares, proceeds to Kashmir this season as medical officer.

REPRESENTATIONS have been made to the Nepal Durbar regarding the Goorkha recruits sent for our new battalions.

A THOUSAND of the new police and six hundred of the Frontier Military Police have reached Burma from Calcutta.

THE Commands in Upper Burma are now as follows:—General White in Chief Command; Brigadier-General Griffiths, Madras, Commanding the Bhamo district; Brigadier-General Anderson, Bombay, Commanding the Mandalay district; and Brigadier General Low, Bengal, Commanding the Yemethen district. Each Presidency Staff Corps is thus represented on the Brigade Staff.

## Notes of the Week.

A TELEGRAM from Simla, dated May 28th, gives us the latest official intimation from Mandalay that "the area of complete pacification in Burma is rapidly extending."

THE long telegram which the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* sends to that journal this morning consists chiefly of a summary of the views of the Presidency Chamber of Commerce on some matters within and on several outside of the functions of that useful body. The heinous practice of "marking a piece of goods with incorrect stamps of length" no doubt belongs to the former category, and it may interest some persons to know that although, in the opinion of the Calcutta Chamber, "this practice threatens to seriously damage the reputation of British commerce," yet the Manchester Chamber "does not see its way to check it."

BUT the Indian Chamber, through its President, gives its views on wider questions. "Mr. Crikshank passed over the Burmese war and the annexation with a few words of approval," but he called the attention of the Government to several matters of State importance, demanding to know, for instance, "why the report of the military commission had not been fully carried into effect." It might, perhaps, be thought impertinent to ask (but it may be that the question will be asked), what has the Chamber of Commerce to do with this matter?

UPON another matter—that of the annual migration of the Government headquarters to Simla—the interest taken by the Chamber can be easily understood. The presence of the Viceroy and all the Departments at Calcutta helps to make pleasure and profit for certain sections of the community—that composing the mercantile and trading sections being specially interested; but to talk of this

migration "helping to accentuate the foreign character of British rule and threatening to become a danger to the Empire," is to talk nonsense. If Simla, as an official station, was abolished to-morrow, it does not follow that Calcutta would be retained as the abiding home of all future Viceroys and heads of Departments.

THE new furlough rules are not being received with gratitude altogether by the younger officers whom they are supposed to benefit. In the voluminous correspondence which the publication has brought forth, several anomalies have been pointed out. It is asked, for instance, why, if officers have leave to their credit, they should not be allowed to take such leave out of India? These officers are but few, and it would not have caused any injury to the Service or to individuals to have allowed in such cases a year's leave out of India on the same terms as leave in India.

AGAIN it is complained that the "drones" of the army, if any such there be, who have taken an excess of leave will, under the new rules, be able to retire on larger pensions than under the 1868 rules. A correspondent gives an instance of this: "An officer of thirty-six years' service under the 1868 rules is allowed four years' leave, but this officer has had over seven years. The pension due to him under the old rules would have been £130, but under the new, as all leave counts for service, his pension will be £571." The moral evidently to be drawn is to get—"more leave."

A correspondent writes to a Bombay paper:—

An officer serving in India now gets less than seventy-five per cent. of his pay. It is surely time something was done to lessen this grievance. A young officer has pointed out to me that his pay per month in India exceeds that of his rank at home for the same period, by the vast sum of one shilling and threepence half-penny; and to add to this the insurance company have doubled the premium on his life policies. Now, if a young officer, with no wife or family, has just cause for so much complaint, I leave it to you to judge what I and married men lose, who have to transmit money home for their families.

This is a sad and true complaint, but what is to be done? The eyes of all in India are looking to Simla—where sits the Silver Committee—for help. But the Committee can only suggest Bi-metallism. The subaltern would prefer the simpler plan recommended by a military contemporary—allow remittances at 1s. 9d. But who is to pay the loss?

COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION.—The number of visitors to this Exhibition for the week ending Saturday was 160,170. Total since the opening 546,281.

THE INDIAN VOLUNTEERS.—It is interesting to learn the Native view of the action of the Government of India in the matter of Rifle Volunteers. Here is one opinion, which we need scarcely say comes from Bengal:—"Nameless Eurasians black and tawny, even Negroes, can become Volunteers, but a thousand and one difficulties crop up when the Natives demand the privilege of enrolment. The long and the short of the thing is Government cannot trust the Natives, lest when armed they should massacre the entire European population, from the Viceroy down to the smallest Englishman. But it does not look well this in so many words, therefore the Viceroy has expatiated on the loyalty of the Natives." We admit that the warlike spirit for which the Bengalis are so renowned is a cause of anxiety to the Government; the puny races of the Upper Provinces could not hold their own if the Bengalis rose in arms, and even the 60,000 Native soldiers now located in the Punjab, to say nothing of the 8,000 or 9,000 Goorkhas who are enrolled in the regular army, would not have a chance against the high-spirited Volunteers of Bow Bazaar and Collingah. It does not matter that a Bengali has never handled a rifle in his life. "Sir, our moral courage would enable us to overcome the terror caused by the flash and report of the gun," was a remark which cannot fail to convince even the most sceptical of the fitness for arms of the martial races which people Bengal—albeit they do not furnish a man to the regular Army—and one may therefore sympathise deeply with the disappointment to which the Government decision on the Volunteer Question has given rise. "Natives can fight best under Natives" is the opinion of another Bengal journalist, writing, doubtless, with a full knowledge of military subjects.

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)  
(Times Correspondents.)

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, MAY 30

At the annual meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday last, the President, the Hon. D. Cruickshank, delivered a most interesting and important address, in which he reviewed at considerable length several questions which have occupied the attention of the public during the past year. Treating first of railway extension, he strongly urged on the Government the pressing necessity for commencing the construction of the Bengal-Nagpore line, and expressed a hope that there was no truth in the rumour that the question of the gauge on that line was to be reopened. It was hardly conceivable, he said, that any one could be found in favour of a break of gauge on a trunk line running through a rich productive country, and connecting two such ports as Bombay and Calcutta. Then, after referring to some matters of local importance, such as the Hooghly Railway-bridge and the Calcutta docks, he returned to subjects of more general interest. One of these was a practice which threatens to seriously damage the reputation of British commerce—that, namely, of marking a piece of goods with incorrect stamps of length. Representations had, he remarked, been made to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, but unfortunately that body did not see its way to the checking of this reprehensible practice. Mr. Cruickshank passed over the Burmese War and of annexation with a few words of approval, and said that while recognising the valuable services rendered by Mr. Colquhoun and Mr. Hallett in their explorations in the Indo-Chinese peninsula, the Chamber was unable, on the information at present available, to decide on the merits of the various schemes for opening up trade with Western China.

The remainder of the speech was chiefly devoted to a consideration of the financial situation. The Chamber was, Mr. Cruickshank said, unable to agree with Sir A. Colvin's view that the remissions of taxation in 1882 had been justified by the results. On the contrary, they considered that those remissions had been premature and unnecessary; while the surpluses by which it was sought to justify them had been obtained by sacrificing the efficiency of the army and neglecting the defence of the frontier. The present Income-tax, which, he feared, might become permanent, was really the outcome of the policy of 1882. Accepting the necessity for direct taxation, there did not seem to be much objection to the form which it had taken; but the measure would certainly be unpopular, and great care should be taken to prevent oppression and extortion by the subordinates employed in the collection. The reduction of the salt duty had not realised the expectation that increased consumption would make up for the loss of revenue. Then there was the very serious question of exchange. Many authorities held that a fall in silver benefited producers, and stimulated exports. Mr. Cruickshank was, however, forced to the conclusion that it was a mistake to suppose the Indian wheat grower obtained higher prices by reason of a fall in the exchange. The increased exports was rather due to the extension of railways, to cheaper rates of carriage, and to lower freights. Nor did it appear that any rise in the price of linseed or indigo had followed the depreciation of silver; while the price of tea had shown a considerable decline. Fluctuations in the value of the rupee and of articles of export and import had occurred owing to varying seasons and other causes; but prices generally throughout the country had not been affected. There could be no question, he thought, regarding the desirability of adopting any measure likely to prevent a further fall in the value of silver in relation to gold; but much doubt existed whether bi-metallism afforded a satisfactory solution of the difficulty, and public opinion was not yet prepared to accept that remedy.

There was one other matter to which he would refer—namely, the task before the committee which was now sitting at Simla for the purpose of examining into the expenditure and reporting what economies were practicable. A general impression prevailed that many Government departments were overgrown, but it was impossible as a rule for "outsiders" to say what reductions could be made. Still they could indicate the subjects for inquiry by the committee. It would be interesting to know why the report of the military commission had not been more fully carried into effect. There was the system of procuring Government stores from England, and there seemed room for economy in the custom-house and dockyard departments. Then there was the old grievance regarding the location of the Government offices in the hills for eight months yearly. It was rumoured that the Finance Committee was considering whether it would not be more economical to keep the offices permanently at Simla, only the heads of departments with small staffs visiting the plains for a month or two in the winter. Put in this way there could be hardly a doubt regarding the decision of the Committee, composed chiefly of Government officers, deeply imbued with official traditions and surrounded with the influences which existed at Simla, where all would favour residence in the hills regardless of any



interests but their own. The political aspects of the question, and the effects on the administration and the country of a withdrawal of the Government to a remote corner of the Empire, surrounded with interests and influences altogether official, might not be matters falling within the province of the Committee to consider. But the public would expect it to ascertain and make known what civilians had hitherto in vain attempted to discover—the actual expense of the annual migration. It was said that the large sums expended on public buildings at Simla would be put forward as a reason for making it the permanent capital; but then what was to be done with the extensive offices at Calcutta? The public would not allow the headquarters of Government to be permanently fixed in the hills without a strong protest. No one would object to the Viceroys, who were generally past middle age and were unused to a warm climate, spending the hot weather on the hills; but there was no reason why they should carry all the Government offices with them at a heavy expense to the country. It was an outrage on common-sense to allege that men acclimatised by several years of residence could only perform the work of certain offices in the hills, while their contemporaries in the services were able to remain in the plains all the year round. He trusted that the public would let its voice be heard and not allow the perpetuation of a system which he described as a scandal to the Administration and an imposition on the taxpayer, helping to accentuate the foreign character of British rule and threatening to become a danger to the Empire. The President concluded by reading a long extract from a minute of the late Sir Henry Durand on the importance of retaining Calcutta as the Indian capital.

On the same day on which this address was delivered one of the subjects treated by Mr. Cruickshank—namely, bimetallism—occupied the attention of a meeting held in Simla, under the auspices of the lately-formed Silver Association. The occasion was a lecture delivered by Mr. Molesworth, who strongly advocated bimetallism, remarking that it was neither a new nor an untried system, but that it had stood the test of experience in difficult circumstances. Sir A. Colvin, in proposing a vote of thanks, said that the attitude taken by English economists had been the source of all their troubles, and to endeavour to change that attitude was the main duty of the Indian Government. The late Mr. Bagehot had said, in 1877, that the fall in silver would be only temporary. Sir A. Colvin believed that if Mr. Bagehot were now alive, with the experience of the past ten years behind him, he would be a staunch bimetallist. It was necessary to continually enforce upon the English mind the extent of Indian experience on the subject in the hope of inducing the English people, instead of passing by on the other side, to stop and aid India in her distress; and it should be made perfectly clear that Indian commerce was prejudiced by the depreciation in silver.

The lamented death of General Hughes, after barely four months' tenure of office as Military Member of Council, has reopened the question of the succession to that important post. Public opinion in India points unmistakably to General Chesney as being, beyond doubt, the best of all possible candidates. It was a matter of much surprise and not a little disappointment that his claims were overlooked on the occasion of the last vacancy. At a time like the present, when the Government is endeavouring to combine the utmost economy in the military administration with the *maximum* of efficiency, it is in the highest degree important that the Indian War Department should be under a thoroughly competent head. It is doubtful if any officer has a greater mastery of all the details of the Indian military system or a more complete grasp of military finance than General Chesney; and it is earnestly to be hoped that Lord Kimberley will not lose the present opportunity of securing his services. Meanwhile, the Viceroy has appointed Colonel Newmarch to act temporarily as Military Member.

A cyclone of some severity passed over Madras on Sunday last. Some native ships were caught in the harbour, driven from their moorings, and wrecked on the breakwater. The loss of life was small. It would seem to be time to consider—as is suggested by an Indian newspaper—whether it is advisable to spend any more money on Madras Harbour, seeing that to be caught by a cyclone within it means almost certain destruction, and that the first step taken when bad weather is threatening is to direct all ships to put out to sea.

The Maharajah of Manipore died on the 20th inst., and some troubles have followed, owing to a pretender having set up a claim to the throne. He was, however, defeated by the rightful heir, after some fighting. Two hundred of the frontier police and a party of the 4th Native Infantry have been sent to help the new Maharajah. It will be remembered that the late Maharajah, co-operating with Colonel Johnstone, the British Resident, rendered valuable assistance last winter in saving some *employés* of the Bombay and Burma Company in the Chindwin valley.

#### AFGHANISTAN.

CALCUTTA, MAY 30.

The constantly recurring rumour of the death of the Ameer was revived last week, and traced, as on many previous occasions, to the Peshawur bazaar. Abdurrahman Khan is known to be

suffering from gout; but there is happily no reason to believe that he is dead.

#### THE MISSION TO TIBET.

CALCUTTA, MAY 30.

Rumours continue current regarding the alleged difficulties in the way of the mission to Tibet; but it is stated, on the other hand, that the Chinese Ampa, or Resident, at Lhassa, has sent a deputation to meet Mr. Macaulay at the frontier, and that the three principal Lamas have arrived there for the same purpose. It is believed that the mission will set out this week.

#### BURMA.

PAGAN, MAY 30.

Letters, dated the 25th inst., received from Bhamo report the progress of Colonel Fitzgerald's column. This force, about 700 strong, with four guns and a Hazara mountain battery, and consisting of detachments of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, the Bengal Sappers, the 26th Punjab Infantry, and a Hazara battery, left Bhamo on the 19th, and marched to the Mansis station, at the foot of the Kachyen mountains. After completing all the necessary arrangements, the column started from Mansis on the morning of the 22nd, and commenced the ascent of the mountains. On the evening of that day General Griffith, in command at Bhamo, received an apology from the Kachyen Tsanbwa, whom the expedition is sent to punish, for the outrages which he had committed. As Tsanbwa did not come in himself, the troops continued their march, and on the morning of the 24th reached Karrar, ten miles from Mansis, and at the same distance from Kabanon, the Tsanbwa's town, which was the objective point of the expedition. The enemy's troops were turned out of several strong positions. The scouting and general behaviour of the 26th Punjab Infantry and the Bengal Sappers in this very difficult country are reported to have been excellent. The weather was very bad, with continued heavy rain, the monsoon having set in. Colonel Fitzgerald reports the troops to be in good spirits. The rebels were constantly firing into the camp. On the morning of the 25th the troops advanced on Kabanon. The force sent is a strong one for the work to be done, but General White considered it best to make such a show of strength as would overawe the neighbouring tribes, and if possible settle once for all the question of our military supremacy over the Kachyens.

Mandalay is tranquil.

The insurgents on the 27th inst. burnt Taleik, a town on the Myitme river, to the south of Mandalay. It had been decided to occupy Taleik on the 28th as a military post, and the insurgents appear to have received information of the intended movement.

Owing to the fact of the monsoon having set in all active military operations, except along the rivers, will be suspended for some months to come.

We have received from the India Office the following:—From Viceroy, 26th May:—"Lieutenant Joseph Fitz Gerard MacCarthy, 1st Durham Light Infantry, attached to 26th Bengal Infantry, died of wounds on 12th of May, received in skirmish with Kachins on 8th of May. No. 536, Private George Leatherby, 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry, severely wounded at Piazee, Upper Burma, on the 16th of May."

The Secretary of State for India has ordered that the Savings Bank balances at credit of Warrant Officers of the Indian Army, deposited by them prior to the 1st April, 1884, while they were non-commissioned officers, may, subject to the prescribed limit of Rs. 3,000, be remitted to England at the exchange of 2s. 0½d. the rupee. Such remittances may be made at any time during their services in India in the manner prescribed in clause 89, India Army Circulars, 1884.

NAGA HILLS.—There has been a marked development of internal trade in the Naga Hills, always a healthful sign, and considerable improvement has been effected in opening up communications. A new feature in the commerce of the Naga Hills was established during last year, namely, a trade in lime from the Nambor forest. A cart-road has been made connecting this place with the Dinapur and Golaghat road. Lime obtained from this source will, it is hoped, be able to compete with what is imported from Sylhet circuitously via Goalundo. Introduction of a settled Government into the Naga Hills has been followed by an appreciable and gradually widening development of trade, a cessation of intervillage wars, an extension of cultivation, agricultural stimulation, and, as a legitimate result, marked improvement in the condition of poor classes. In a simple form, and to a limited extent, a taste for the luxuries of civilisation has also been engendered, and Angami Nagas now not unfrequently invest some of their superfluous specie in umbrellas, tobacco, and sugar. Heavy demand for labour has caused a large sum of money to pass into possession of Nagas and others in the district, and this has been invested in cattle and in opening out new land, all tending to increase general prosperity.

## ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

## THE INDIAN EXHIBITION.

(Pioneer.)

There seems good reason to anticipate that the industrial and so-called ethnological department of the Exhibition may really achieve a substantial result in the direction of bringing the untravelled British public into something resembling the attitude of mind about India attained by other persons of better opportunities, who may have had the advantage of actually visiting this country. High art enthusiasts may not care much, as a feature of an Indian exhibition, for the regiment of life-size painted figures representing the various races of people inhabiting India, their costumes and provincial characteristics, and the soldiers of all sorts constituting the Native army of India, to be distributed about the vestibule of the Exhibition and in the different sections of the industrial department. But these figures will teach the British public, not, perhaps, as we were almost saying, more about India than all the rest of the Exhibition put together, but at all events they will give a life and meaning to the rest of the Exhibition which could not have been infused into it in any other way. The industrial products with which the national life of the people whose typical aspects are thus illustrated is associated will be lying all round, and the stupendous geography with which they are concerned will grow intelligible to the visitor as he roams about. One can hardly imagine an Englishman, of any mental capacity worth speaking of, spending a day in the Oriental courts of South Kensington from this date onwards till the autumn closes without coming away inspired, so to speak, with a *consciousness* of India—not merely as a name in books and newspapers, but as a vast theatre of human life and activity, the grand interests of which ought, for Englishmen who realise their relations with it, to dwarf the petty wrangling of Parliamentary politics—instead of waiting, as they have to do now, in the background till leading statesmen stand aside for a few moments' rest from the never-ending war of rival selfishness that constitutional democracy provokes.

In one way, indeed, the Exhibition can hardly invest visitors with an adequate consciousness of India. It can do little or nothing towards making them understand the intellectual and moral civilisation of India with its grandeur in some directions and its terrible limitations in others. A South Kensington display may deal very effectually with art and industry, but thought and culture are intangible elements of a nation's life, and do not lend themselves to illustration. We have not yet been told, indeed, whether the ethnological section will introduce to Londoners the outward form and appearance of the Anglicised Hindu graduate of the Calcutta or any other University. Probably the preparation of the figures has been carried on with some eye to the picturesque, in which case coats and trousers, even of the Oriental cut, will have been avoided by the ethnological artists. But in any case, were there even Bengali Babus in wood and plaster grouped amongst the effigies of the Indian populace, that help would not go far towards interpreting modern-educated India to the spectator. Still more entirely impossible would it be for any appeal made to the eye by an exhibition, to give the faintest hint to the spectator's mind, of the ancient intellectual civilisation associated with this country, which lies far in the background behind all the phenomena of modern Indian progress. Up to this time this is appreciated only by the small band of Sanscrit scholars, and scarcely at all by practical men engaged in the current work of the world, whether in this country or in Europe. The ancient literature of India is in process of translation, but its interpretation has hardly begun. Meanwhile, in various directions fine metaphysical conceptions are beginning to emerge from the apparent crudities of Indian symbology, and—for example, in the recent controversy concerning Mr. Gladstone's views of Genesis—learned disputants are now ready to refer to the conceptions of Hindu philosophy as underlying some of the primary achievements of Greek thought. The modern currents of Native thought may not have worthily represented the traditions of the past, and corrupt institutions foisted on the fundamental doctrines of Brahminical philosophy in relatively recent centuries—widow burnings, infant marriages, and caste whimsicalities of many foolish and pernicious kinds—may have led European observers to take a prejudiced view of Hindu morals and mental culture. But still in the background lies a reserve of ancient Indian civilisation, which must not be ignored by any one who would understand India correctly. It might even be contended that it ought not to be ignored by those who would govern India beneficially. But, at all events, it is, as we say, beyond the scope of artistic and industrial exhibitions and unsusceptible of being catalogued even in the all-embracing "index collection" of Dr. Watts' department. The India that will be introduced to Londoners to-day will be the India of the bazaars and fields, of the jungle and the river, of the factories and plantations, and of modernised city shops; and South Kensington will not help its visitors to understand the political problems set afloat in this country by the European teaching of its modern colleges, nor the

claims on the respect of scholars and thinkers which India may derive from the records of the past. Some of her great writers in the past have taken in the evolution of the human mind. It should, therefore, be the task of people who write on current affairs in England during the next few months, and whose pens will certainly be employed, by reason of the impulse given by the Indian Exhibition to all such topics, on the discussion of Indian questions, to fill up the inevitable deficiencies of a material display like that just inaugurated, and to keep the public mind alive to those interests connected with India which cannot be illustrated by draperies from Kashmir or fretted brass from Benares.

## LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN BENGAL.

(Englishman.)

It has long been apparent to every one who has watched the progress of the local self-government scheme in Bengal that the people for whose benefit the measure was framed have ceased to take any interest in it. When the Act itself was passed in indifferent silence we were told to wait for the rules; the Act merely laid down general principles, to be developed by the rules framed by the Lieutenant-Governor under the powers expressly reserved to him; and it was when these rules came to be published that real interest would be aroused. We have waited. Most of the proposed rules have been published in invitation of criticism, and many have been finally approved, after criticisms had been received and considered. But all this time our contemporaries of the Anglo-Native and Vernacular Press have maintained an almost unbroken silence; and District and Local Boards and their powers have not found a place in the farrago of subjects discussed at the recent rayats' meetings. One is almost inclined to believe that the fiat has gone forth from the leaders of Bengali public opinion that the local self-government of Sir Rivers Thompson is to be *Anathema Maranatha* to all true lovers of their country, and that the only fitting reception for such a burlesque of the benefits designed for them by the all-wise and all good Lord Ripon would be contemptuous silence. But we cannot believe that those who claim to represent the masses of Bengal are so entirely destitute of real patriotism as this would imply; and the causes of the unmistakable want of interest in the Boards to be shortly elected are not so far to seek. The vague platitudes of the doctrinaire Radical who was lately our Viceroy, high-sounding generalities with a minimum of practical meaning, inflamed the fervid imaginations of our Native friends, and led them to expect more than it could be possible to give to any people in whom the sense of citizenship has yet to be created.

## A RYOT ON POLITICAL DEMONSTRATIONS.

Indobinash Mitthree, who says he is a ryot, gives the *Indian Daily News* a subjective account of one of the great Bengal demonstrations—the Tarkessur ryots' meeting:—

On Sunday week this part of the Hooghly District was thronged all day with visitors from Calcutta and our near villages to see the new kind of *mela* organised by our Calcutta brethren, to which we, the people of Baba's place, had until lately been strangers. On this day the number of visitors was estimated at more than 10,000. The female visitors preferred *Sibchothoordos's mela* than this, because none of the *pandas* gave any homage to the Baba (Tarkessur). They thought first that some religious controversies should be taken, but when they heard only the noise of *choukidar-choukidari*, *Atma Sarraan* (Self-Government), *Sil-Sava* (Civil Service) they were greatly disappointed, and with disgust most of them left the place, and the remainder, who were lovers of music, remained till the last to hear the melodious tunes of Noni Gopal's concert. On the next day great agitation took amongst ourselves. "Why the *mela* suddenly took place in such an unauspicious day?" was with everyone's lips. No one of us (except ourselves, the educated chaps) could give a correct answer. Some ryots thought that Baba Tarkessur, who is very fond of music, might have given a dream to Baboo Noni Gopal to come up to him with his concert. Others said that he, Baba, would have given similar dream to Baboo Soorendro in order to hear his melodious speeches. Be it what it may, Sir, but one thing was among us which pained us much, and that is "who bore all these expenses of the *tamasha*?" Among one of us said if "Baba Tarkessur really gave such dreams, then our *Mohanta Moharaj* might have borne the expenses." When such doubts were solved amongst them, ryots, one question again arose, what was the real cause of holding such an expensive *mela*? When the question became intricate to them, they came to me (knowing that I am an educated chap), I wore black ribbon, when Soorendro Baboo went to jail and walked in the neighbourhood with Bengalee in my hand), and asked, "Ramdhoni, what was the object of the *mela*? Mondole was asked, but he could not give us clear answer." I laughed at the question and replied:—"You fool, what do you know of such *mela*, can a *chasa* taste brandy? This was a political gathering. We are being governed by English more than 125 years ago, still they do not trust us; they do not hear what Indian society advice, and Baboo Soorendro proposes. To remove these defects, this *mela* was held. But now

I must advise you to toil hard on your field, so that you may become a member of such a *melā* by subscribing in it." Hearing this from me, he said, "Ramdhoni, what good it would be for me if I become subscriber—should we be relieved from our zemindars?" "No, no, you fool," I said, "you will simply enable our worthy professional agitators to seek good for your country by travelling constantly from rail to rail in first and second classes at the risk of their health. Unless you all subscribe to such a purpose, how can our professional patriots do good for the country?"

#### OPIMUM.

(Times of India.)

The Anti-Opium Society, like the Anti-Tobacco Society, the Anti-Vaccination Society, and other little phalanxes of bores and busybodies, who have a negative mission in life, are so intensely in earnest that they decline to hear anything against their particular hobby. They try to make up in faith for their numerical insignificance. It is nothing to them that the opium duty is at the present moment indispensable to any Indian Finance Minister, that the growth and manufacture of opium give employment to nearly a million and a-half of people here, or that the abolition of the opium industry is not in the bounds of practical statesmanship. Still, as these enthusiasts continue to issue fallacious statements regarding opium, it is necessary, from time to time, to contradict them. They argue that the use of opium is destroying the Chinese nation, which will degenerate, not like "ancient Rome majestic in decay," but will succumb to the influence of this pernicious drug, whereas the enormous increase and overflow of the Chinese race is one of the most notable facts of the day. They swarm into every new settlement in the western world, as well as in the East. The Anti-Opium Society seem to have abandoned the argument that cereal famines are due to the large amount of land devoted to opium cultivation in India, but in their last publication they repeat the old story that "a cruel wrong has been persistently inflicted upon China during about a hundred years from the consequence of which that Empire suffers grievously to-day and will suffer for generations to come." So far, however, as the Chinese have been studied in English settlements and in America they are, though habitual opium-smokers, a singularly steady, healthy, and thriving set of men.

It is opium that enables the *kossids* attached to Native Courts to convey letters in an incredibly short space of time. To the camel breeders of Western Rajpootana it is not only their solace but their principal support. During the Rajpootana famine of 1868, when all the crops were eaten by locusts, the population streamed out into Malwa to find food in the opium districts. The *umul pawnee* stirrup cup is always drunk in Rajpootana before mounting a horse or a camel for a journey, and in China the merchant clears his brain with a whiff of opium before beginning a difficult bargain. The philanthropists should stop the English revenue from alcohol before they attack the Indian revenue from opium, and they should remember that it is absurd to call for the protection of the Chinese so long as every opium house in India is licensed by the police. Opium may or may not be "one of the greatest blessings to humanity which the bountiful earth produces," but were the Indian trade abolished to-morrow the Chinese would use as much opium as ever, only they would grow it themselves. At present Indian opium is heavily taxed in China simply to force the sale of the home-grown drug, and all the complaints that come from Chinese sources have their origin in the same motive.

#### A PLEA FOR THE INDIAN SUB.

It is better perhaps to be of humbler rank in India than that of a junior subaltern in these days of the depreciated rupee. The exchange has fallen to almost 1s. 5½d., and at that unhappy rate the meanest paid commissioned officer who has given hostages to fortune must remit to meet any educational and domestic expenses at home. The non-commissioned ranks are more fortunate. The Secretary of State for India has ordered that the Savings Bank balances at credit of warrant officers of the Indian Army, deposited by them prior to the 1st April, 1884, may, subject to the prescribed limit of 3,000 rupees, be remitted to England at the exchange of 2s. 0½d. the rupee. This is one of the last remaining relics of the generosity of old "John Kumparú Báhádúr," who, if we recollect rightly, extended the privilege to his Governors-General, allowing in their case the remittances to be at the exchange of 2s. 6d. But that privilege in the highest has long ceased to exist, and a Viceroy to-day suffers from the fall in silver equally with the subaltern. There is, however, some difference in their respective salaries, and if the Secretary of State for India could only see his way to allow the poor subaltern to remit home at an exchange even of 1s. 9d. the rupee, it would be "a boon and a blessing" to many. Of course there would be amiable doctrinaires in England who would indignantly ask if such privilege were granted, whether the loss was to fall upon the "impoverished ryot of India" who, according to the knowledge possessed by the majority of home philanthropists who make a study of Indian questions, is the real taxpayer and supporter of the British Empire in the East. But if the Secretary of State would

only make the experiment, he would find that the much-thought-of ryot would think nothing at all about the matter. He would remain in as blissful ignorance of the effect of the measure upon the finances of India as he is now of the efforts of the philanthropists upon his behalf. The British taxpayer, whose hereditary privilege it is to groan but bear burdens, would hardly feel that such a concession was the last straw which weighed him to the ground. He, too, might not understand how it would affect him. But the subaltern bread-winner, bearing the toils and burdens of many a weary day of sunshine and sorrow in the trying plains of India, would understand how it would effect him. Political economists and financial experts may speak and write that the depreciation of the rupee is an illusory matter, to be explained by differences of value between exports and imports, which show that India as a producing country is no loser. All that the poor subaltern knows is that the rupee does not produce what it used to do. The cost of food, of wages, of necessities of life, has risen, and when money has to be sent to England for the *mem-sahib* or the *baba-logue*, the vanishing power of silver is exemplified in a most unmistakable manner. If allowed to remit home a limited amount for family purposes at such a rate as we suggest, the loss would be little to the country, and the boon would be a great one to the subalterns.—*Broad Arrow*.

#### THE MAHARAJAH DHULEEP SINGH.

(Pioneer.)

Maharajah Dhuleep Singh will, no doubt, think the *Pioneer*, on his way home doff his *puggaree* and resume the costume of civilisation where he cast it off—half-way between the ports of Aden and Sucoz. "Good morning" will again replace "Salaam" in his matutinal salutations; and with one or two such trifling exceptions the world's course will wag as heretofore. The Maharajah will have learned a salutary lesson that an indulgent British Government is not necessarily a weak one; and will also find, adding the losses by the sale of his property at Elveden to the expenses of travel and an Asiatic outfit, that a trip to Aden and back can be a very costly holiday. His finances were confused before; they will be an arithmetical Chinese puzzle when he gets back.

(Statesman.)

There is only one wise way of dealing with Dhuleep Singh, and that is to close his mouth for ever, by giving him the private property that he claims. A wise Foreign Secretary would counsel the Government to have the account made up, and after ascertaining what was really due to him—pay it and have done with him. But we can never make the bureaucratic civilian see this. Eaten up with a sense of his own importance, it would be a fatal loss of *prestige*, he thinks, to deal justly with the Prince. It is safer and better covertly to threaten him with penalties of all kinds if he does not submit to the authorities who condescend to trouble themselves about him and his affairs. And so Dhuleep Singh will be a thorn in our side for years to come, and his agitation will probably end in disaster to himself and a great public scandal.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

The British Government doubtless acted with wisdom in arresting Dhuleep Singh's progress at Aden, but it is unlikely that His Highness will be kept there for long. If it be necessary to detain him somewhere, a pleasanter place than Aden must be chosen. It was a mistake, indeed, to let him get so far, unless the Government intended to send him to Ceylon to keep company with Arabi Pasha. But we have still to learn in what light Dhuleep Singh is regarded, or on what charge he is detained; if his enforced residence at Aden, as the guest of the Political Agent there, amounts to detention. Possibly he will be allowed to return to England with a curtailed allowance; and if the persons who are really responsible for his voyage out can be made to suffer, this would be the most satisfactory conclusion. Dhuleep Singh has never been credited with any ability of his own; and the single enterprise of his life was no doubt planned by men who hoped to make money out of it.

#### THORNTON'S GAZETTEER.

Some thirty years ago, moved by a happy inspiration, Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., the well-known Indian publishers, instructed the editor of their *Indian Mail* to cut out all the redundant matter in Thornton's "History of the British Empire in India," so as to reduce the contents of the six octavo volumes constituting the original, or Library, edition into one portly volume, adapted for the purposes of students preparing for public examinations. It was an easy task, because the historian of the old East India Company had deemed it incumbent upon him to enter into lengthened explanations and justifications of their policy and of the conduct of their public servants whenever either could be impugned by ill-natured critics. These well-meant apologies often degenerated into mere special pleading, and, in any case, interfered with the progress of the narrative, and diverted the attention of the reader from the unbiased consideration of important events. The story, was left untouched in the abridgment, and, actually, for twelve shillings a purchaser of the con-

denser edition possesses the same means of storing his mind with historical information as the owner of the more stately and expensive library edition in six volumes, which still costs £2 8s.

In a similar spirit the same firm have lately entrusted to Sir Roper Lethbridge and Mr. Arthur N. Wollaston, the accomplished translator of the *Anwar-i-Suhaili*, the task of gathering into one good-sized volume the essential contents of the four demy octavo volumes which, for many years, served as the standard authority upon Indian topography. It was an admirable compilation, but had become somewhat antiquated, while it was seriously threatened by the publication of that stupendous work, the *Imperial Gazetteer of India*. To compete with such a gigantic enterprise, carried on under the direct patronage of the Government, and in full command of official resources of all kinds, was clearly impossible. Fortunately for Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., it does not suit every man's purse to visit Corinth or, what comes to the same thing, to become the proud owner of that colossal work, a very suitable present for a prisoner sentenced to confinement for the remainder of his days. *Thornton's Gazetteer*, as now offered to the public, may be procured for one guinea instead of the £2 16s. demanded for the library edition, so that it comes within the range of very humble means. A vast number of places have been added which were not dreamt of in the days of Mr. Edward Thornton, and sufficient is told about each for the purposes of ordinary reference. A good deal of the old matter has, of course, been excised, or materially abridged, but without detriment to the true value of the work. The figures of area and population have been taken from the census reports of 1881, the latest information obtainable at the India Office. On other points the editors handsomely acknowledge their obligations to Dr. W. W. Hunter and his able collaborators, too many of whom have been passed over with stint praise by their "mighty chief," who would fain exclaim with Coriolanus, "Alone, I did it, boy!" The spelling has been unavoidably adapted to the new official system, ridiculous and unscientific as it is acknowledged to be by genuine Indian scholars. The old names, however, are added within brackets in all cases to which an historic interest or a familiar association is attached. A formidable list of railway stations is given at the end by way of supplement, and serves to remind us how far we have drifted from the good old times when Mr. Thornton toiled in peace and comfort in the ugly building in Leadenhall-street, over the portico of which stood Britannia with her right hand resting on the rim of her shield and grasping a spear in her left hand—a mistake originally discovered by lovers of good cheer issuing from the Ship and Turtle Tavern over the way, still famous for its turtle soup, and old wines.—*Madras Mail*.

#### BENGAL.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NAWAB BAHADUR OF MOORSHEDEABAD has made a donation of Rs. 5,000 to the Zoological Gardens of Calcutta.

MISS PRIYATAMA DUTT, a Bengalee Christian, has just passed the B.A. Examination of the Calcutta University. The young lady was recently married to Mr. Lall Behari Bose, M.A., Assistant Professor in the Canning College, Lucknow.

THE approaching retirement of Sir Rivers Thompson, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, has set some of our native contemporaries speculating as to who will be his successor. The *Indian Echo*, in a frothy article headed "The Coming Griffin," believes it will be the Governor-General's Agent in Central India, and takes the opportunity of rating him in unmeasured terms. The paper says that Mr. Bernard, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, might receive a right national welcome from the people of Bengal.

#### MADRAS.

THE Madras Government has recommended the bestowal of the Grand Cross of the Star of India upon the Prince of Arcot.

TWENTY Burmese life-convicts arrived at Madras by the steamer *Asia* from Rangoon. The men were landed and conveyed to the local Penitentiary.

#### BOMBAY.

FEVER, small-pox, and cattle-disease prevail in nine districts of the Bombay Presidency.

GENERAL GILLESPIE, C.B., who was lately deputed by the Commander-in-Chief at Bombay to inspect the 5th Bombay Light Infantry at Mhow previous to their embarkation for Burma, made some remarks with regard to the manner in which the men were shod, and which the experience at the late Camp of Exercise at Delhi should have taught those in authority to attempt to remedy. The General declared, says the *Englishman*, that, supposing the men were "sent in that state to join his command in the field, he would leave them at the base, because they could never march over rough country with such gingerbread boots as they then had, and that it would have been much better if the regiment had spent less money on the fine *puggarees* which he had just seen, and had made a larger investment in shoe leather."

#### NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

THE Lahore paper says that several Medical Officers in the Punjab have been refused leave to England, so many doctors being on service in Burma.

MR. G. HUGHES, C.S., will, on the expiry of his leave, be posted to the Jhang District as Officiating Deputy Commissioner, vice Mr. L. W. Dane, who will officiate as Registrar of the Chief Court, during Mr. T. Gordon Walker's absence.

SURGEON-MAJOR A. STEPHEN, Statistical Officer to the Government of India in the Sanitary and Medical Department, will, according to the *Civil and Military Gazette*, officiate as Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab, vice Deputy Surgeon-General Bellew, C.S.I.

#### THE BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

(Indian Service.)

INDIA OFFICE, May 29.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

##### TO BE KNIGHTS COMMANDERS.

Theodore Cracraft Hope, Esq., C.S.I., C.I.E., Bombay Civil Service, Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India.

Charles Edward Bernard, Esq., C.S.I., Bengal Civil Service, Chief Commissioner of Burma.

Nawab Khwaja Abdul Ghani Meeah, of Dacca, C.S.I.

William Chicheley Plowden, Esq., Bengal Civil Service (retired), late Census Commissioner for India.

##### TO BE COMPANIONS.

William George Pedder, Esq., Bombay Civil Service (retired), Secretary in the Revenue, Statistics, and Commerce Department of the India Office.

Alexander Mackenzie, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department.

Charles Bradley Pritchard, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari, and Reporter-General of External Commerce, Bombay.

##### TO BE COMPANIONS OF THE ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

Surgeon-General Michael Cudmore Furnell, M.D., Indian Medical Department, Madras, Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.

Luchman Das Seth, of Muttra.

Edward Spence Symes, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

Rao Bahadur Ranchonlal Chotalal, of Ahmedabad.

Deputy Surgeon-General Alexander Morrison Dallas, Indian Medical Department, Bengal, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab.

Frederick Charles Kennedy, Esq., Manager of the Irrawaddy Flotilla, Burma.

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the said Most Honourable Order, viz. :—

General Sir Charles Reid, K.C.B., Bengal Staff Corps.

General Sir George Malcolm, K.C.B., Bombay Staff Corps.

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Honourable Order, viz. :—

General William Olpherts, C.B., V.C., Royal (Bengal) Artillery.

Major-General John Watson, C.B., V.C., Bombay Staff Corps.

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Honourable Order, viz. :—

Lieut.-Colonel and Colonel Robert Montessor Rogers, V.C., half-pay, Brigadier-General, Bengal.

Colonel Adam George Forbes Hogg, Bombay Staff Corps.

Colonel Alfred Robert Davidson Mackenzie, Bengal Cavalry.

Lieut.-Colonel Wardlaw Cortlandt Anderson, Bengal Staff Corps.

Brigade-Surgeon George Farrell, Bengal Medical Establishment.

Lieut.-Colonel Sir Robert Lambert Playfair, K.C.B., entered the Royal Madras Army in 1846, and, after various steps, retired as lieutenant-colonel, 1867. He served as assistant executive engineer at Aden in 1852, and two years later was appointed Assistant Political Resident there, which post he held until 1862, when he was appointed Political Agent at Zanzibar; Consul-General in Algeria, 1867; and in 1885 was appointed Consul-General for Algiers and Tunis, to reside at Algiers, a position he still holds.

General William Olpherts, C.B., V.C., Royal (Bengal) Artillery, was born March 8, 1822, entered June 11, 1839, served in the Burmese war, 1841, Suagor and Nerbuida insurrection, 1842; Gwalior Campaign, 1843-4, bronze star; raised and commanded the Bedecund Legion in the Scinde Campaign, 1845-5; N.W. Frontier Campaign, 1882, medal and clasp; Indian Mutiny, 1857-8; action at Benares, Bithoor (horse shot), Mungarwar, and Alumbagh; wounded at first relief of Lucknow, medals with two clasps and V.C.

Major-General John Watson, C.B., V.C., Bombay Staff Corps,



was born September 4, 1829, entered the Indian Army February 3, 1848, served with Punjab Campaign 1848-9, medal and two clasps; Buzdar Expedition, 1857, medal; Indian Mutiny, 1857-8; present at Siege of Delhi, second relief of Lucknow, wounded on three occasions, medal with three clasps and V.C.; North-West Frontier of India Campaign, 1863; Afghan War, 1879-80; mentioned in despatch and received thanks of both Houses of Parliament, medal.

#### THE "INDIAN SILVER ASSOCIATION."

The following is the prospectus issued by the Simla Branch of the new Association:—

President: The Hon. Mr. Justice Cunningham; Executive Committee: G. W. Allen, Esq., C.I.E.; D. M. Barbour, Esq., Lieut.-Colonel Filgate, R.E.; Colonel W. S. Trevor, V.C., R.E.; Guilford L. Molesworth, Esq., J. Walker, Esq., J. Westland, Esq. Secretary: J. F. Finlay, Esq.

Bi-metallism, or the double standard of France, maintained, until its abandonment in 1874, a fixed relative value between gold and silver during the present century.

A departure from this standard has, by altering the standard of value previously existing, injured credit, depressed trade, caused widespread economic disturbance, and stimulated those socialistic reactions which threaten Europe with revolution.

The remedy is simple—it lies in a return to the double standard; but international agreement is necessary to effect this return.

America, France, and other European nations, having suffered acutely, are eager to join England in an International Monetary Union, which would at once restore a fixed relative value between silver and gold; but England, whose statesmen and economists are only now beginning to study the subject, holds back, and is the sole obstacle to the application of the remedy.

Public opinion has been prejudiced by several popular fallacies; these fallacies are principally,—

1st.—That bi-metallism is so abstruse a subject that it is useless for ordinary individuals to attempt to master its principles.

2nd.—That bi-metallism is opposed to the laws of political economy; and therefore cannot be maintained.

3rd.—That the fall in exchange is due to over-production of silver, and is therefore without remedy.

4th.—That England owes her prosperity to her gold standard, for which there exists a species of unreasoning fetish worship.

It is the object of the "Indian Silver Association" to promote an intelligent discussion of these questions; to dispel popular fallacies; to enlighten public opinion; and to bring it to bear upon the application of the only true remedy.

The formation of an "Indian Silver Association" will strengthen the hands of those who are dealing with the question in Europe and America.

The *Indian Planter's Gazette* pays a graceful tribute in Memoriam of Mr. C. A. Shillingford, one of the last of the old indigo-planters:—

"For forty-five years an indigo-planter in this district, he ranked among the few—alas! now how few—of the old band of planters who settled—in the literal sense of that word—in Purneah. He assisted at putting up the first steam-engine employed in indigo manufacture in 1842, and joined the newly-raised Local Volunteer Corps that got together during the troubles of '57. He was appointed an Honorary Magistrate and Justice of the Peace in 1864, a post which he continued to fill with every satisfaction to Government, until the last. An ardent *shikari*, he loved to gather the youngsters at his factory and initiate them into the mysteries of sport, and many an anecdote could he relate of the good old days when game was plentiful. His memory will be cherished by all who knew him, and by those most who knew him best. Heavy is the grief that has fallen on those who lived in friendship with him, his kind disposition and his genial qualities were so blended in him that great as is the public loss in his death, it is little compared to the blank that death must leave in his large and sorrowing family.

"Another blithe voice missing from our mirth,  
One more bright soul to our gay meetings lost,  
One springing seed of life the less on earth,  
Nipt by what seems to us untimely frost.

"Still our small band grows smaller, still there show  
Fewer old faces, another vacant space  
With shadows filled, our table seems to grow  
A place of memories vanishing in space.

"It seems but yesterday that he was here,  
The busiest in the business of the hour;  
With ready judgment, kind words, vision clear,  
Men gladly bowed to his superior power.

"The clasp of his kind hand still seems to cling  
To mine, his kind voice still rings in mine ear,  
Even while this poor memorial wreath I fling  
With friendship's hand on his untimely bier."

## NOTICES OF BOOKS.

### THE NATIONAL REVIEW.\*

At a moment when the attention of every one, who possesses the least enlightenment or patriotic feeling, must be engrossed by the preparations deliberately made for the disruption of the British Empire by the man who, as the head of the Queen's Government, lies under a special obligation to preserve the integrity of that glorious heritage, the "Political prospect" deservedly claims the closest attention. And it is satisfactory to find in the present number of the "National" that it is envisaged from the "Liberal" as well as from the Conservative side. Your truest Liberal is a Conservative, your truest Conservative a Liberal. The best gardener prunes least, though he prunes where it is absolutely necessary; it is the bungler who makes excisions which are needless, and which are harmful to the healthy growth of the plant, because they are needless.

Mr. Doyle strikes us as being a Liberal of the true kind; he would "cut tack" without sawing off the bough; or, to drop metaphor, he would put right what may be amiss, without making, at haphazard, radical changes.

"If any man," he says, "thinks that a great Empire can afford to begin the payment of blackmail, that it can reward crime in one country, and continue to repress it in others, that it can betray its loyal allies and yet retain the confidence of other nations . . . if anyone believes that it is honourable, or even safe, to win a moment's ease by bequeathing civil war to posterity," such an one is past praying for. Nor do his views materially differ from those of his Conservative co-contributor, Mr. Courthope. The latter quotes, very appositely, the Iron Duke's sentiments, too many of which experience has verified, on the subject of the first Reform Bill. "My opinion is that those who wish to preserve the society called the British Empire ought to omit no opportunity of awakening the public to the danger of the measures now under discussion." And he also cites a phrase which may fairly be taken as prophetic of the fate of the Irish landlords under a Parnellite legislature. "We shall be destroyed, one after the other, by due course of law."

Nothing but sheer want of common sense could have brought things to their present pass. *Hoc Ithacus vellet*: and everyone is blindly to obey his behests. A "Revival of common sense," such as Mr. Austin's article, the last in the present number, gives us reason to believe to be in progress, is indeed devoutly to be wished for. Never was the fulfilment of the prayer which is prefixed to the article, "O, ye Gods, give me, not fulness of knowledge, but fulness of understanding," more needed in high quarters. An American story tells us that, on the occasion of the funeral of a distinguished "citizen," the minister begged Heaven that the deceased's son and heir might be but half as good a man as his father. "The request," it was added, "seemed so reasonable that it might have been supposed that God would have granted it: but He didn't." And we fear we shall equally be without an answer to our prayer for common sense in high quarters. But attics may remain unoccupied, while lower apartments are well tenanted; and though the highest talents may be prostituted,

As, in this bad world below

Noblest things find vilest using,

let us hope to find love of country, political honesty, and common sense, prevailing in less exalted regions. We agree with Mr. Austin that "nonsense has been in the ascendant in England certainly the last quarter of a century." During all that period it might have been truly said, Chatter is King; wisdom is not, prudence is not, Chatter is. It is, however, a long lane which has no turning, and we seem at length to be approaching one.

We had occasion, some time since, to refer to the proposed route to China and Japan, if not to India, *vid* the Canadian Pacific Railway. The matter is one of much greater importance than at first sight seems to be the case; and we are glad to see it noticed at length by Mr. Shelford in a carefully written paper.

Lord Fortescue contributes a thoughtful Essay on what is called "Free Education": the destruction, that is (it amounts to that) of all religious education; for, if gratuitous non-religious teaching could be obtained at the cost of the State, it is highly improbable that the majority of poor children would ever enter a school where payment would, of necessity, be exacted. The writer (entirely, as it seems to us), disposes of the allegation that the poor have an inherent right to gratuitous education by the following neat quotation from Lord Derby:—"I cannot admit any right on the part of the individual to have his children taught at the public expense. The wearing of clothes is compulsory, but the State does not undertake to provide clothes."

Mr. Willert's notice of Théodore Agrippa D'Aubigné—a French historian of the highest merit, yet whose History has been omitted from the last Edition of his collected works—will interest those—and not those alone—who are familiar with the times of Henry IV. of France. Mr. Willert seems to justify Henry's "conversion" to the Romish creed, and speaks of weighty reasons.

\* "The National Review." June, 1886. London: W. H. Allen and Co.

It has always seemed to us that the weightiest reason was Henry's own, "there was no cannon like the canon of the Mass," and it was on this, rather than on any other, that he undoubtedly acted.

This is an excellent number of the Review, and one on which want of space alone forbids our commenting more in detail.

#### HAZELL'S ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA.\*

"Hazell's Annual Cyclopædia for 1886" maintains the high standard of excellence which has characterised former editions. It would be difficult to conceive a more compact, intelligent, and intelligible *vade mecum* on almost every branch of information, and, what is no less important, it is accurate. The price, too, is such that it is within the reach of all who, to quote the motto of the work, wish to say "avaunt perplexity."

#### EL MAGHREB.†

This work takes the general reader into a new land. Man-kind in general knows Europe, Asia, and America; but, with the exception of its southern portion, not Africa. That curious mixture of Gallicism and Orientalism, yclept Algeria, is, indeed, a sort of fashionable sanatorium, hereafter to be superseded by some other, as doctors, who sometimes insist on a tonic, and, a few days afterwards, on an antiphlogistic, regimen, may take it into their heads to direct. But, though Morocco is in Africa—we may say in the Orient—yet it is not of the Orient, Oriental. In no country with which we are acquainted will the traveller find, within five days' steam of England, a state of existence so wholly foreign to his own. It can hardly be better described than in the language of an American, who observed that his sensations on landing in Tangier made him feel as though he had been "taken up by the scruff of the neck, and set down in the Old Testament."

In favour of the inhabitants of the country much cannot be said. They are barbarous, dirty, and quarrelsome. As Leo wrote some three centuries since: "Abounding exceedingly with choler, they speak alwaies with an angrie and loud voice: neither shall you walk in any of their streetes in the day time, but you shall see two or three of them by the eares." No Musulmans are more bigoted, not even those of Bokhara or Samarcand; and, as to what the French call "revendication" of conquests made many centuries ago, no Chinese could be more punctilious. It is not a little interesting, for instance, to read of one of our author's hosts, that he was "a direct descendant of Boabdil" el Chico. "His uncle still keeps the keys of the gate in the Alhambra, by which that monarch sallied forth to meet Ferdinand at the final conquest and surrender of Granada, and which the latter granted him at his special request. It is said," adds Mr. Stutfield, "that several other Moors in Tetuan still retain the keys of their ancestors' houses, and the title-deeds to their estates in Granada—that earthly paradise to which, every Friday, they devoutly pray they may one day be restored."

The name Moor was, to our ancestors, and to our Continental neighbours, synonymous with Black. "Blackamoor" (black as a Moor), contracted into Blackmore, is to this day no uncommon name, one borne, indeed, by one of the first of our modern novelists, nor will any traveller have forgotten Struwelpeter, with his "Kohlpechhabenschwartz Mohr," to mimic whom is the delight of the unsophisticated village youth of the Teuton Fatherland. Yet it would seem that the dark skin is by no means universal. Though the word Mauri signified, in later Greek, "blacks," yet "many of the modern Berbers are particularly fair. . . Now and again one sees regular 'Sandies' among the Moors, with hair as carrot and complexion as ruddy as the veriest Highlander: the Moors call these Zaar, or fair men, and give them a bad character for lying and deceit." Our author, disputing, on this point, the opinions of many travellers, attributes this to the admixture of Vandal blood, a theory which has at least the merit of being plausible, and which is supported by the undoubted fact, that "the fair-haired Berber tribes are confined to the districts near those which the Vandals occupied."

The languages spoken by the various tribes are described (p. 117) as being merely dialects of the same tongue. It is probably Semitic: it certainly contains many Arabic words, and the Arabic character is used in writing it; but we are told that "an Arab is totally at sea with either" of the dialects most commonly spoken.

The religion of the Berber race, as distinguished from the bigoted Moors, seems to be a curious jumble of beliefs—if the word may be used—borrowed from various sources. Their Muhammedanism "is, as a rule, little more than a veneer, and their faith is still tinged with Christian ideas and traditional beliefs derived from ancient pagan religions, which the new

creed never entirely rooted out." Some use Sunday, not Friday, as the day of prayer, others call the months by Christian names, the name of Mary (who in these cases seems to occupy the place of Lucina) "is invoked by women in certain circumstances, and they often give pagan names to their children, which the Arabs never do." It is curious, too, to find the same custom—that succession goes through the female line—prevailing here, as in Travancore and Cochin.

The Jews, who are very numerous, are still, everywhere except at Casablanca and Tangier, locked up at night in their own quarter, or "mellah," though, thanks to British intervention, invoked by the late excellent Sir Moses Montefiore, they are better treated than of yore. Some have so far yielded to a wish to better themselves as to become quasi-Musulmans; but their Muhammedanism, too, is veneer in character. One, being asked if he was Christian, Jew, or Musulman, replied, "Sometimes one, sometimes the other; a leetle of both, 'alf and 'alf."

As regards the country itself, which "God made a garden, and man a wilderness," its climate is described as temperate and pleasant, while no language would be exaggerated in expressing the capabilities which, were it under a fairly decent Government, it would develop. Every one knows that, under the later Roman Emperors, Northern Africa had to a great degree superseded Sicily as the granary of Rome. (Not to say, that, besides producing the "panem," which allayed the hunger of the Roman citizens, it also furnished, in the shape of lions, leopards, and other creatures *feræ naturæ*, the "circenses" in which their somewhat bloodthirsty nature delighted.) It is, too, matter of history how often—as is well brought out in Kingsley's admirable "Hypatia"—the fate of an Emperor, even of a dynasty, at Rome, hung on the arrival, or non-arrival, of the grain-ships from Mauretania and Alexandria, in time to replenish the Imperial granaries, to which every Roman looked as the source whence he had an innate right to derive his daily bread. The country could now supply half Europe with grain: "vegetables might be grown here" (the author is speaking but of one province, El Gharb) "in sufficient abundance to supply Covent garden. . . The soil is of immense depth. . . Only one crop is produced a year, but with good irrigation works it might well bear two. A traveller of wide experience in the country, Colonel Scott, speaks of it as the richest land in the world."

Space forbids our following Mr. Stutfield (who seems to have unearthed an antiquarian El Dorado in Mequinez) in his very interesting peregrinations. No student of Islam could wish for a better opportunity than is afforded by a visit to Morocco to behold "the genuine article unadulterated."

Our traveller is justly severe on the system of "Protection," by which the Representatives of great powers "act as attorneys, as it were, for persons sending in their little bills against the Moors" (p. 208), and which, in direct breach of the provisions of the Convention regulating such matters, is carried to such an extent that "the operation of the system is practically unlimited, and that the Sultan complained—but in vain—that he could not carry on the Government, while numbers of his subjects can, under the ægis of 'protection' by a foreign State, set the laws at naught. It is an abuse the more scandalous because protections are all but openly sold." The enforcement, too, of the demand for gratuitous supplies, known as *Mona* (p. 229), is another objectionable practice on the part of foreign Envoys. It is gratifying to be assured that our Legation, under Sir John Hay, stood pre-eminently high as being free from reproach both as to "protection" and "Mona."

Mr. Stutfield has selected for the scene of his explorations an exceedingly interesting and undeservedly neglected country, and has narrated his adventures in a pleasant way, alike free from egotism and from would-be "smart" writing. The book is that of a well-read gentleman, and well deserves the wide circulation which it will doubtless obtain.

#### THE DISCONTENT OF IRELAND.†

The object of this book is succinctly stated, in the first few words. "To examine the question of Ireland's discontent, and to endeavour, by the light of history and other reliable authorities, to frame a judgment as to the remedies to be applied."

In pursuance of his object, Mr. Conder very wisely begins by insisting on the idiosyncrasies of the Celtic character. The Celt is "not as other men are." The lamentable series of events which have prevented his land from being, as it ought to be and might be, one of the bright spots on the earth's surface, is, in fact, in great part due to his own peculiarities. No one would, at the present time, defend, still less would anyone dream of repeating, the too often barbarous treatment which the Irish population have suffered at the hands of its Saxon conquerors. But rough times need rough measures; the con-

\* "Hazell's Annual Cyclopædia. 1886." Edited by E. D. Price. London: Hazell, Watson and Viney.

† "El Maghreb, 1,200 Miles' Ride Through Morocco." By Hugh E. M. Stutfield. London: Sampson Low, Marston and Co. 1886.

\* P. 213-17 and elsewhere repeatedly.

† "The Discontent of Ireland, its Origin and cause." By Alfred Conder, London: W. H. Allen and Co. 1886.

duct pursued towards the native Irish population will—taken century by century—bear very favourable comparison (a point on which Mr. Conder might well have insisted) with that pursued towards any other conquered race in Europe; and, lastly, it must not be forgotten that a rigid, not unduly stern, but, above all things equable, rule, has been shown by all experience to be the one thing needful for the prosperity of the Celtic race.

This latter fact Mr. Conder has well brought out in a *resumé* of Irish history, which occupies his first chapter: and, indeed, throughout the book; the Celtic character being well depicted at pp. 212-3. To live, from sheer idleness, in a state of filth analogous to that of the swine; to do nothing for yourself; but to expect everything to be done for you; to regard this as a natural state of things, to resent its discontinuance,\* without showing a sign of gratitude for aid received; such is the character of the people with whom we have to deal if we approach the Celtic race.

Many things have in Ireland contributed to intensify, and to bring into an evil prominence, the worst part of the ever insatiable, ever revengful, character of the Celt, to whom revenge is not less dear, than is vendetta to the Corsican or Sicilian. Among the chief of these things is undoubtedly the difference of religion between the conquerors and the conquered; a point on which the priests—often but little better educated than their flock—are never tired of dwelling; nor has the abolition of the Church of Ireland in any way modified their rancour. Another is the fact that, as no less an authority than Mr. Trench informs us (p. 99), our arrangements, however well devised for the permanent welfare of the people, are odious to them. "The English method . . . does not fall in with the genius and habits of the people."

Yet between 1849 and 1869 a surprising progress had been effected by a steady encouragement, on the part of the landlords, of the better-disposed among their tenantry—aided, it must be avowed, by a lavish expenditure of money on permanent improvements—in ameliorating the condition of the agricultural classes, in increasing the size of the holdings (p. 108), and in improving the quality of the husbandry.

The most casual reader of the daily journals knows how, through the operation of the Nationalist Land League, all nascent prosperity has been destroyed; and how landlords have, by the persistent preaching of withholding of rent, been reduced to a position such that, so far from spending in the country the money which, whether resident or absentee, they spent with no niggard hand, many cannot avoid receiving parish relief. We have, however, nowhere seen this set forth more conclusively than in our author's concluding chapters, which well merit attentive perusal.

The calamities which, in spite of every effort on the part of this country, seem to cling parasitically to the Celtic portion of Ireland, find a striking contrast in the unbroken prosperity of the (naturally not more highly favoured) Province of Ulster, mainly inhabited by a population of Teutonic descent. It is by such contrasts or comparisons, carried out on Bentham's well-known "bifurcate-exhaustive" principle, that we best reach an ultimate result. Ulster, as compared with the other provinces, shows (see, among other passages, pp. 80-1) an all but incomparable prosperity. What is the cause? It is not the soil, which is not sufficiently different to account for the phenomenon. It is not—at least by no means only—the small tenures, as Mr. Conder's very interesting comparison (pp. 117-21) between Ireland and Belgium, in both which countries—the latter having a very poor soil—small holdings largely obtain. There remain religion—no insignificant factor—and population, to which latter Emile de Laveleye chiefly attributes the evil. If the above result has been fairly arrived at, it is the recrudescence of the worst qualities of the Celt with which we have to deal. We have above seen that equanimity, combined with firmness, once more, firmness, yet again, firmness, is the rule by which, according to all historical experience, this worthy should be treated: and we think that no one who reads this valuable book, which deserves to be attentively perused by all, will differ from us in opinion.

#### A LIFE'S TROUBLE.†

This little book is a pleasantly written narrative of the life of Ethel Ord, a young lady who, returning from school, finds herself somewhat *incomprisé* at home, and, being blessed—or cursed—

\* "No year in its history has more clearly exemplified the peculiar characteristics of the Celtic population than the year 1848. The famine had passed away; and thousands of acres awaited only the hand of the husbandman; but the labourer was wanting." In March, 1848, thus wrote Captain Kennedy, Inspector of the Kilrush Union:—"All who received relief last year, 45,000 out of 82,000, expect its continuance. The great difficulty and danger here is in relieving a people who are not disposed to help themselves."

† Lord Lansdowne spent in seventeen years £54,000, Lord Digby £33,000, Lord Bath £50,000; (to name but three landlords) pp. 94, 7.

‡ "A Life's Trouble: a Story of the Nineteenth Century." By Melville Gray, Author of "Light after Darkness," "Eva's Temptation," &c London: W. H. Allen and Co. 1886.

with a warm temper, resents her sister's want of sympathy. She is induced by the parish Parson, a hard, exacting, and unsympathetic man, to become a District Visitor, an occupation which suits her well enough. Jupiter is said originally to have made people in pairs, and then, when one day angry, to have severed them; whence it comes, says the tradition, that people pass their lives in looking for the other half needful to complete the couple, and so often go astray in their search.

Ethel, however, soon met her other half; whether she was united to him or not we have no intention to disclose. They were engaged: the Parson swore that young Leslie was an Atheist, and that Ethel must give up him, or the district-visiting. The various species of "trouble" undergone by the poor girl, and the way in which each insensibly acts as a corrective of some fault in Ethel's, on the whole, amiable, character, are artistically worked out by no 'prentice hand; and even a sober reviewer is inclined to fall in love with Ethel ere the book is half read.

The tale is, as we have said, pleasantly and even skilfully told. We have forgotten whether young ladies ever read a book a second time: if they do, they will doubtless select the volume before us for the experiment.

BOOKS RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.—"The Russian Storm-Cloud," by Stepniak (Swan Sonnenschein and Co.); "Alpine Climate Series—Maloja, Upper Engadine," by A. Tucker Wise (J. and A. Churchill); "Through the Kalahari Desert," by G. A. Farini (Sampson Low, Marston, Searle and Rivington); "Memorials of the Life and Letters of Major-General Sir Herbert B. Edwards, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.," by his Wife (London: Kegan Paul and Co.); "Bihar Peasant Life," by George A. Grierson Trübner and Co.

#### MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. W. ROBERTSON, 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment, has been granted twelve months' leave to England on medical certificate.

COLONEL A. H. E. CAMPBELL, Madras Cavalry, has been permitted to retire from the service, from the 1st May, 1886, on a pension of £783-5 per annum.

MR. F. G. SHAW, Indian Veterinary Department, has been appointed Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, Madras Army, vice Appleton, transferred to Bengal.

MAJOR R. J. MCGHEE, Wing Commander 27th Madras Infantry, has been appointed to officiate as second in command, vice Swift, appointed officiating Commandant.

LIEUTENANT THE HON. H. D. NAPIER, King's Own Borderers, has been appointed to the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, as a probationer for the Staff Corps.

COLONEL F. C. ST. JOHN, second in command 30th Madras Infantry, has been appointed Commandant, vice Colonel Carnegie, appointed permanently to the Brigade Staff.

LIEUTENANT D. H. MACPHERSON, 2nd Battalion the Seaforth Highlanders (Duke of Albany's), has been appointed aide-de-camp to the Commander-in-Chief, Madras.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. S. FITZPATRICK, Wing Commander 30th Madras Infantry, has been appointed second in command, vice St. John, and Lieutenant-Colonel H. E. D. Bayley has been appointed Wing Commander, vice Fitzpatrick.

THE School of Musketry for Bombay will be formed at Deolali on the 15th July. The instructors should reach Deolali by the 7th July. The 2nd Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment, Colaba, will find the markers and fatigue men.

MR. W. M. TIDY resigns the Bengal Civil Service.

MR. W. E. WARD is appointed Judicial Commissioner, British Burma, vice Mr. Jardine, but continues to officiate as Chief Commissioner of Assam until further orders.

THE services of Lieut. Retallick, 45th Sikhs, are placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government for employment as officiating Cantonment Magistrate.

MR. MALLETT, Superintendent of the Geological Survey, is granted seven months' furlough.

DR. BUSTEED having resigned the appointment of Assay Master in the Calcutta Mint with the intention of retiring from the service, his services are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

MAJOR-GENERAL GIB is appointed to command the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, vice General Prendergast.

CAPTAIN ADYE, 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, officiates as adjutant of the Behar Light Horse.

MAJOR MANDERSON officiates as inspector-general of Military Works during Colonel Sanford's absence; Major Arnott acting for Major Manderston.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JACKSON, Military Works Department, is granted furlough for 182 days; Deputy Surgeon-General Bellow for six months; and General Chamier, R.A., for 91 days.

THE following promotions are made:—Majors Beavan, Toker, Kirke, and Babington to be lieutenant-colonels.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, MAY 31, 1886.

### THE OPIUM QUESTION.

It was not likely that the debate raised by Sir Joseph Pease's motion in the House of Commons to abolish the Indian opium revenue would pass unnoticed by the Press, English and Native, in that country. But our contemporaries have felt that in giving attention to the subject again they are only bringing out old arguments which have not only stood the tests of hostile criticism, but have long ago convinced all reasonable people who were open to conviction. They know that to produce these arguments again is simply to thrice slay the slain, but, so far as Sir Joseph and his followers are concerned, they are also aware that all arguments are useless. These gentlemen have made up their minds to a certain conclusion, and it may be allowed to them, if it is a virtue, that they have the courage of their foolish opinions and stick to them. King Solomon has laid down two methods of dealing with foolish persons, either to answer them according to their folly or not to answer them at all. To reason with the anti-opium agitators has proved to be of no avail. Facts and figures have been quoted to them to explain the true position of the Government of India with regard to the revenue derived from the drug, but they have only been ignored or answered by hysterical shriekings against the awful wickedness of Christian rulers demoralising heathen millions. The people of England have been told over and over again by these agitators that the use of opium is rapidly destroying the Chinese, and that "a cruel wrong has been persistently inflicted upon China during about a hundred years, from the consequence of which that Empire suffers grievously to-day, and will suffer for generations to come." This asserted evil is being wrought, say the agitators, by the wickedness of the Indian Government in forcing opium upon an unwilling people. The facts that China produced and used opium long before the trade with India commenced, and that at the present time the production there is more than double of the entire import from India, go for nothing in the sentimental argument. So do other facts, such as that opium is taxed in India heavily, just as spirits are taxed in England heavily, and that if the fiscal impost was removed the importation of opium (only of an inferior quality) would be greater than ever. It has been in vain that such men as Sir Richard Temple, and others practically acquainted with all the ins-and-outs of the question, have assured the Anti-Opium Society that to abandon the tax would be to injure the treasury, leaving no check upon the consumption of the drug but rather giving encouragement thereto. Nor has the fact that the Opium Department of India gives remunerative employment to about a million and a-half of Native cultivators any weight with the "over-righteous" friends of China. Sir Joseph Pease, however, has not yet suggested a way to meet the deficiency of seven millions of revenue, which the abandonment of the Government monopoly would cause in the finances of India. If he and those who side with him will carry their arguments to their legitimate conclusion—that conclusion must be in favour of a total collapse of our administrative system in India for the benefit of a sentimental hobby. All arguments against the opium monopoly must be met by this simple fact, even if all the others which go to support the Government policy were abandoned.

But there is a writer in India who, with large experience



and knowledge of his subject, has come forward with other arguments which, it is to be feared, will greatly shock the feelings of the Anti-Opium Society and its converts. Dr. J. W. Moore has sent a letter to the *Times of India* which the demands upon our space will not allow us to produce at length, but which it would be well for Sir Joseph Pease to read, study, and inwardly digest. The Doctor not only defends the Government monopoly, but defends the consumption of opium itself—in moderation:—

No one denies that excess in the use of opium is deleterious, and so is excess of whisky, or of champagne, or of roast goose, or of boiled turkey, or, in fact, of anything which may be received in any manner into the human system. Too much milk given to a baby makes it sick, and too much turtle soup, swallowed by an alderman, makes him bilious or something worse. But as with turtle soup, or milk, or turkey, or goose, or champagne, or whisky, so with opium, they are all very good things in moderation.

In moderation it brightens the intellect and soothes and composes the system. An opium-smoker never debases himself by quarrelling with his friend; he does not become in turns jovial, sentimental, maudlin, quarrelsome and then dead drunk; he does not go out and break lamps, or jump on his wife like the votary of alcohol; he does not appear next morning before the magistrate, and his debasement is infinitely less.

But Dr. Moore claims for it many less negative virtues than these. It gives "endurance, increases the capability of sustaining life and strength where great physical efforts are required, it relieves all manner of pains, and has a prophylactic over malarious influences," and in summing up all its praises the Doctor tenders this opinion to the Anti-Opium Society:—

I am quite sure there are many other things which should be stopped before the growth and use of opium is interfered with, and would advise the "Anti-Opium Society to turn their attention to such things when they might effect some benefit, and not what they are now effecting, actual harm. They would deprive numbers of people in India of their livelihood; they would take away a source of enjoyment and a protection from disease from the poor; they would interfere with the will of the Chinese nation, which declares it shall have opium, and reduce the Chinese to the use of inferior and more deleterious home-grown opium instead of the superior produce of India; and they would make the British taxpayer pay the cost of the loss of Indian revenue consequent on decrease of opium sales. And all this because there are some who abuse one of the greatest blessings to humanity which the bountiful earth produces.

But we are afraid that Sir Joseph and his brethren of the Anti-Opium League will consider that the above is only another instance of the shocking depravity of Anglo-Indian human nature in dealing with this question.

### COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION.

We are enabled, through the courtesy of Mr. Griggs, of the *Journal of Indian Art*, to give, to-day, a plan of the Indian Section of the Exhibition, which may assist our readers in following such notices as we intend to give of the various exhibits of Indian arts and industries in the several Courts to which we think special attention might be drawn.

The arrangements of the Conference Committee, of which the Duke of Manchester is chairman, are now fairly complete, and the following meetings are announced for dates previous to Whitsuntide. In some cases it will be seen that the Conferences are under the care of independent Societies and Associations, in others the arrangements have been made direct by the Conference Committee. The meetings are open to all visitors to the Exhibition:—

Monday, May 31.—P. L. Simmonds, Paper on "Our Colonial Wool Supplies," at 4 p.m.

Tuesday, June 1.—Conference of the Anthropological Institute, at 4 p.m., on "Native Races in British Possessions in Africa." F. W. Pennefather, Lecture on "A Tour Through New Zealand," (with limelight illustrations), at 8.30 p.m.

Wednesday, June 2.—S. B. L. Druce, Paper on "Importation of Grain and Bread Stuffs from the Colonies and India," at 4 p.m.

Thursday, June 3.—Arnold White, Paper on "South Africa as a Field for the Emigration of the Industrial Classes," at 4 p.m.

Friday, June 4.—Conference of the Royal Colonial Institute. Paper by J. D. Wood on "The System of Land Transfer adopted by the Colonies," at 3 p.m.

Saturday, June 5.—Conference of the Geologists' Association.

Paper by Professor Valentine Ball, F.R.S., on "The Mineral Resources of India," at 3 p.m.

Monday, June 7.—Conference of the Anthropological Institute. "Native Races in British Possessions in America and the West Indies," at 4 p.m.

Tuesday, June 8.—Conference of the National Association for Promoting State-Directed Colonisation, at 2 p.m. Alexander Begg, Lecture on "The Canadian North-West," at 8.30 p.m.

Wednesday, June 9.—L. J. Shand, Paper on "British-Grown Teas," at 4 p.m.

Thursday, June 10.—Vincent Robinson, Paper on "Indian Carpets," at 4 p.m. F. W. Pennefather, Lecture on "The Industries of New Zealand," at 8.30 p.m.

Friday, June 11.—Conference of the Royal Colonial Institute. Paper by F. Young, on "Emigration to the Colonies," at 3 p.m.

The Papers will be followed by discussion. There will be no discussion after the Lectures. Further information as to the arrangements can be obtained by applying to the offices of the Reception Committee in the Exhibition.

Few exhibits at Kensington afford greater attraction than those in the Educational Department (Indian Court—not far from Messrs. Ward's jungle scene). They consist of models of Native Schools, selection of school books, and specimens of writing, drawing, &c., by pupils in Government Schools. In most cases the school is held in the verandah where the children are seated on the floor, not divided into classes as with us, but each native child learning by himself, shouting out his task at the top of his voice, thereby making a confused din. Their first lessons in writing are made in the sand, after which they advance a stage to the use of the palm leaf; the third course being small black handboard "copybooks," on which they inscribe with white ink. Another attractive exhibit, illustrative of Christian enterprise, is that of school books and other general literature for women and children shown by the *Christian Vernacular Education Society for India*, of which the Society have circulated no fewer than *twelve million* copies of 1,157 different works printed in eighteen languages. Their popularity and usefulness is shown by their being adopted by over thirty Missionary Societies, last year's sales reaching about £5,000. The need of educational and popular literature is now greater than ever, India's children being almost limitless and constantly increasing; it is pleasing to learn the Government are zealously striving to bring them all under instruction. Lord Northbrook, a few days ago, in presiding at the anniversary meeting of the *Christian Vernacular Education Society*, expressed his approval of the Society's efforts to provide the people of India with healthy literature. The report of the General Council on Education in India last year stated that "the native literature India possessed was defiled with impurity. Even in its sacred books, containing passages of rare beauty and excellence, there was much that was immoral and impure, whilst most of the profane literature was too vile for description." Those visiting the Exhibition may thus witness what is being done through this Society to raise the moral, social, and spiritual condition of our Indian brotherhood. We are glad to hear that next year the Society purpose publishing a "Jubilee Life of the Queen" in all the principal Indian languages. The work, which will contain a well-executed coloured portrait of Her Majesty, will doubtless help to bind the Eastern and Western peoples in greater sympathy towards each other. If any of our readers are desirous of taking an active interest in the Society's labours they may correspond with the Honorary Secretary. The Society's Offices are 7, Adam-street, Adelphi, London.

CAPTAIN G. H. POWELL, 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers having been granted six months' leave on medical certificate, Major W. Heaton and Captains Logan and Roche will carry on the Paymaster's duties, Captain Logan performing them on the responsibility of the Committee.

The Commander-in-Chief has ordered the transfer from the 1st Battalions of at least twenty old soldiers, picked men, of good character and thoroughly reliable, to each company of the 2nd Battalions of Goorkhas now being raised—to form a nucleus of order and discipline in each company.

CUTTING THE WRONG DEPARTMENT.—It appears that the Government of India is of opinion that the Medical Department offers a field to which the financial shears may be applied, and communications have accordingly been made to the different local Governments with that object. The Government of India admits that the increased number of British troops may necessitate some increase in the *personnel* of the department, but hopes that the system of station hospitals may reduce this increase to a minimum. The establishment of these hospitals, and the conservancy establishments especially, are to be thoroughly scrutinised with the view to ascertain whether any reductions can be made, or, at all events, whether it may not be possible to prevent any increase in such establishments owing to the increase in the number of British troops. Medical officers throughout the department are to economise expenditure in every possible way likely to result in reduction in establishments or supplies. It is also pointed out that considerable savings may be effected by the prevention of waste of all kinds and not unnecessarily accumulating stores, supplies, equipments, or instruments, which may become obsolete or superfluous. The different Surgeon-Generals have been called upon to submit their opinions as to the economies practicable without loss of efficiency through the Controller of Military Accounts to the different local Government:.



## Official Gazette.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head-Quarters, Simla, May 1.)

#### MILITARY.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

- COLE, Lieut. E. H., Derbyshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal S.C., to be officiating squadron officer 7th Bengal Cavalry, on probation, dated April 17.
- BROWNE, Lieut. G., Border Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal S.C., to be officiating squadron officer 17th Bengal Cavalry, on probation, dated April 16.
- ONSLOW, Lieut. R. C., squadron officer, to be adjutant 10th Bengal Lancers, vice Blyth, vacated on promotion to captain, dated April 13.
- HAWKINS, Surgeon F. D. C., 4th Bengal Infantry, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon-Major W. E. B. Moynon, M.D., granted leave.
- SMITH, Surgeon J. C. C., 3rd Goorkhas, to the official medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon-Major J. C. G. Carmichael, proceeded on furlough.
- THORNTON, Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel H. J., Royal (late Madras) Artillery, unemployed, is permitted to proceed to England.
- The officers named below passed the examination laid down in section 5, paragraph 65, of the regulations for the Volunteer Forces in India on March 23:—
- SYKES, Major T. G., Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps.
- ROBB, Lieut. J., 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps.
- O'SHAUGHNESSY, Lieut. W., Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps.
- KNIGHT, Lieut. W. J., Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps.
- YOUNGHUSBAND—ROBERTSON—Lieut. G. J. Younghusband, Corps of Guides, and Lieut. E. E. Robertson, 1st Regiment Central India Horse, are detailed for temporary employment in the Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster-General's Department, and directed to join at Simla.

The undermentioned officers have passed the qualifying examination in army signalling, and have received certificates as instructors respectively:—

- BATES, Lieut. C. L., 1st Dragoon Guards (King's).
- COTTON, Lieut. C. L., 3rd Dragoon Guards (King's).
- BAKER, Lieut. R. F. C., 2nd Battalion Norfolk Regiment.
- MC CONAGHEY, Lieut. A., 2nd Devonshire Regiment.
- WILLIAMS, Major O., 1st Suffolk Regiment.
- GRUYTHUR, Lieut. C. M. De, 1st Suffolk Regiment.
- DOWNING, Lieut. H. L., 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment.
- JAMES, Lieut. B. R., 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment.
- KAYS, Lieut. H. F., 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry.
- BINGLEY, Lieut. A. H., 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment.
- The officers named below have been declared by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, to have passed the higher standard in Hindustani, agreeably to section 24, Bengal Army Regulations:—
- JOHNSTON, Lieut. T. K. E., Royal Horse Artillery.
- SHAKESPEAR, Lieut. W. F., 4th Dragoon Guards, probationer, Staff Corps.
- ROBERTSON, Lieut. G. A., Royal Warwickshire Regiment, probationer, Staff Corps.
- MENZIES, Lieut. S., 2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment.
- OGILVIE, Lieut. A. L. S., Worcestershire Regiment, probationer, Staff Corps.
- DOUGLAS, Lieut. J. A., Dorsetshire Regiment, probationer, Staff Corps.
- HUDSON, Lieut. A., Northamptonshire Regiment, probationer Staff Corps.
- ROBERTS, Lieut. H. L., Royal Munster Fusiliers, probationer, Staff Corps.

#### FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

- VIVIAN, Captain J. H., 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles, on private affairs.
- MORRIS, Lieut.-Colonel A., 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, for six months, on medical certificate.
- HUGHES, Colonel C. J., 27th Punjab Infantry (Staff Corps) to Kasauli, on medical certificate for six months, from date of availing himself of it.

#### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, May 5.)

- CAREY, Rev. W., in charge of the Baptist Mission at Howrah, is appointed to be marriage registrar of that district, vice the Rev. C. Jordon.
- MACRAE, Surgeon R., civil surgeon, Julpigoree, has been granted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough, for six months, on sick certificate.

COXE, Mr. H. R. H., assistant magistrate and collector, Dacca, is vested temporarily with the powers of a magistrate of the 1st class.

CLEGHORN, Mr. J. P., executive engineer, 3rd grade, sub pro tem., Akra division, is granted furlough, for two years, partly in India and partly in Europe.

HOGARTH, Mr. D. F., executive engineer, 1st grade, Tirhoot State Railway, is granted two months and five days' privilege leave.

STEPHEN, Mr. K. H., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, is transferred from the Arrah to the Eastern Sone division.

#### PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, April 29.)

MORRIS, Captain C. H., assistant commissioner, from the Montgomery to the Kohat district, which he joined on April 3, is appointed to the charge of the outpost of Thal.

DEANE, Captain H. A., assistant commissioner, Mardan, is appointed to hold charge of the Attock subdivision of the Rawalpindi district from April 11, vice Nasir-ud-din, officiating extra assistant commissioner.

The following officiating appointments are made with the sanction of the Government of India:—

RADFORD, Captain O. C., wing officer, to officiate as second in command, during the absence of Major A. McC. Bruce on sick leave, or until further orders.

DANIELL, Captain A., wing officer, to officiate as wing commander, vice Major A. Gaselee, on leave.

DUDGEON, Lieut. P. J., 3rd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave to Europe for twelve months, from May 1, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

The following orders are confirmed:—

THOMPSON, Major W. O., wing commander 2nd Sikh Infantry, to be officiating station officer in addition to his other duties, vice Captain C. Faeken, 2nd Sikh Infantry, proceeding on general leave, there being no qualified officer available for the duties of staff officer alone.

YATE, Lieut. F. H., squadron officer, to officiate as 4th squadron commander, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Captain A. P. Williamson on leave.

WILLIAMSON, Captain A. P., squadron officer, to officiate as 4th squadron commander, in addition to his other duties as squadron officer.

BROWN, Lieut. J. A., 4th Sikh Infantry, is granted leave to Kashmir from June 15 to Oct. 15, the first sixty days to be on full pay.

#### NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, May 8.)

SYKES, Surgeon J., whose services have been permanently placed at the disposal of this Government, has been appointed to be a civil surgeon of the second class, with grade-station Ghazipur, and to remain in the officiating charge of the Agra Central Prison, until further orders.

MARETT, Lieut.-Colonel J. R., subordinate judge, 1st grade, on return from furlough, has been appointed to officiate as district judge, 3rd grade, Oudh, and to be posted to Sitapur, until further orders.

LAMB, Lieut. G., Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians), has been appointed to hold charge of the duties of the cantonment magistrate of Fyzabad, during the absence on deputation of Captain A. W. D. Campbell.

QUINLAN, Rev. A. W. R., whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government, to be chaplain of Moradabad.

O'DOWDA, Inspector R., 2nd grade, of the Muttra district police, has been appointed to hold charge of the office of district superintendent of police, Muttra, with effect from April 28.

FOSTER, Inspector R., 1st grade, of the Jaunpur district police, has been appointed to hold charge of the office of district superintendent of police, Pilibhit, with effect from April 28.

LATHAM, Rev. W., C.M.S., Lucknow, has been appointed to officiate as civil chaplain of Lucknow, during the absence on privilege leave of the Rev. J. J. B. Cockin.

With effect from the date on which Lieut.-Colonel W. C. Thomas, Volunteer Army, assumed charge as officiating junior deputy inspector-general of police:—

TWEED, Lieut.-Colonel M., district superintendent of police, 2nd grade, has been promoted to officiate as district superintendent of police, 1st grade.

SMITH, Mr. S., district superintendent of police, 3rd grade, has been promoted to officiate as district superintendent of police, 2nd grade.

THOMAS, Mr. L. H. L., district superintendent of police, 4th grade, has been promoted to officiate as district superintendent of police, 3rd grade.

PARSONS, Mr. E. R., district superintendent of police, 5th grade, has been promoted to officiate as district superintendent of police, 4th grade.

CLARKE, Mr. H. S. S., district superintendent of police, new 5th grade, has been promoted to officiate as district superintendent of police, old 5th grade.

#### FURLOUGHS.

LARPENT, Major Sir George A. de H., Bart., A.D.C. to his Honour the Lieut.-Governor and Chief Commissioner, has been granted privilege leave for ninety days, from May 14.

QUINLAN, Rev. A. W. E., chaplain of Moradabad, has been granted privilege leave for three months, from May 5.

COCKIN, Rev. J. J. B., civil chaplain, Lucknow, has been granted privilege leave for three months, from May 1.

## CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, May 8.)

JACOB, Lieut.-Colonel H. B., inspector of schools, 3rd grade, in charge of the Southern Circle, is granted three months' privilege leave.  
 ELIOTT, Mr. J., inspector of schools, 4th grade, is appointed to officiate in the 3rd grade, vice Lieut.-Colonel Jacob, but will continue in charge of the Eastern Circle.  
 PLAYFAIR, Mr. H. A., officiating district superintendent of police, made over charge of his duties at Seoni to Mr. J. Ruth, headquarters inspectors, on the 4th current.  
 LUGARD—RICKETTS—Colonels H. I. Lugard and M. P. Ricketts, respectively made over and received charge of the office of commissioner, Nagpur division, on the 3rd current.  
 STUART, Mr. H. R., district superintendent of police, is posted to the Chanda district, and assumed charge of his duties on the 6th current.

## BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, April 24.)

FRASER, Mr. J. S. D., assumed charge of his duties as officiating assistant commissioner on March 9.  
 HEWETSON, Mr. J., C.S., assistant commissioner, is transferred from Shwegyin to the charge of the Prome sub-division, Prome district.  
 SHAW, Mr. A. T. A., C.S., assistant commissioner, is transferred, as a temporary measure, from Akyab to Sandoway.  
 LITCHFIELD—The municipal committee of Sandoway have elected Colonel R. F. Litchfield to be their president, vice Major C. A. Cresswell, transferred.  
 GATES—RICE—Mr. F. C. Gates, C.S., and Mr. W. G. L. Rice, C.S., assistant commissioners, respectively made over and received charge of the court and office of the assistant commissioner, Rangoon town district, on April 14.  
 STROVER—IRWIN—Lieut.-Colonel G. A. Stover, deputy commissioner, and Mr. A. M. B. Irwin, C.S., assistant commissioner, respectively made over and received charge of the court and offices of the deputy commissioner, Pegu district, on April 17.  
 IRWIN—GATES—Mr. A. M. B. Irwin, C.S., and Mr. F. C. Gates, C.S., assistant commissioners respectively, made over and received charge of the court and offices of the assistant commissioner, Paungde, on April 15.  
 TODD-NAYLOR, Mr. H. P., C.S., assistant commissioner, received charge of the office and court of the assistant commissioner, Thayetmyo, from Colonel G. E. Fryer, assistant commissioner, 1st grade, on April 6.  
 PRENDERGAST—DOBSON—Colonel C. O'L. L. Prendergast made over, and Mr. F. H. Dobson received, executive charge of the Moulmein Central Jail on the 14th inst.  
 McDERMOTT, Mr. B. K. S., superintendent of police, assumed charge of his duties at Sagaing, Upper Burma, on March 7.

(May 1.)

GREEN, Lieut. G. E. T., assistant commissioner, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 2nd class in the Tharrawaddy district.  
 STREET, Colonel C. W., M.S.C., made over charge of the office of the commissioner and sessions judge, Pegu division, to Lieut.-Colonel G. A. Stover, M.S.C., on April 20.  
 NISBET, Mr. F. C., Myook, 3rd grade, is transferred from the Thongwa district to the headquarters of the Tharrawaddy district.  
 MATHEWS—The Chief Commissioner appoints Mr. H. M. Mathews, M.I.C.E., officiating chief engineer, British Burma, to be a member of the educational syndicate, British Burma.  
 HEWETSON, Mr. J., C.S., assistant commissioner, is transferred to Upper Burma.  
 BRIDGES, Mr. J. E., C.S., made over charge of the current duties of the office of secretary to the chief commissioner in the Department of Land Revenue and Agriculture to Mr. C. G. Bayne, C.S., acting junior secretary, on April 26.  
 McLEOD, Mr. C. F., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Henzada to the Rangoon division.  
 WYATT, Mr. J. C., assistant engineer, 1st grade, was transferred from the Amherst to the Rangoon division, which he joined on April 20.  
 GATES, Mr. F. C., C.S., made over, and Mr. W. G. L. Rice, C.S., assumed, charge of the court and office of the assistant magistrate, Rangoon Town district, on April 14.  
 CRESSWELL, Major C. A., deputy commissioner, made over, and Maung Tha Bwin, Myook, received, charge of the Sandoway district, on March 16.  
 McLEOD, Mr. R., availed himself of the leave granted him on March 6.  
 LITCHFIELD, Colonel R. F., took over charge of the court and office of the deputy commissioner, Sandoway, from Myook Maung Tha Bwin, on March 23.

It is rumoured that Lieutenant-Colonel Pritchard, Controller of Military Accounts, is about to proceed on furlough, and that Lieutenant Colonel H. C. Cowper, Commissariat Examiner, will officiate as Controller of Military Accounts, Bombay.

It is understood that General McQueen will leave Hyderabad about the 16th instant to take up the command of the Punjab Frontier Force, and that Colonel Ross, accompanied by Mr. Cornish wish leave about the same time on a short visit to Simla.

## MADRAS.

## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

## CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, May 5.)

GLENNY, Mr. W. H., to be collector and magistrate of the district, North Arcot, vice Mr. H. J. Stokes, but to continue to act as director of Revenue, Settlement and Agriculture.  
 JOHNSON, Mr. E. C., to be collector and magistrate of the district Kurnool, vice Mr. Glenny.  
 STOKES, Mr. G., to be sub-collector and joint magistrate, South Arcot, vice Mr. Johnson, and to act as collector and magistrate of the district, Cuddapah, during the absence of Mr. Le Fann on leave.  
 POWER, Mr. G. F. T., to be head assistant to the collector and magistrate of the district, Godavari, vice Mr. G. Stokes, but to continue to act as principal assistant to the collector, magistrate, and agent to the Governor in Vizagapatam.  
 MACCARTIE, Mr. C. F., to act as collector of Sea Customs and of the Madras district and protector of emigrants, Madras, during the employment of the Hon. Mr. Barlow on other duty.  
 HAMMICK, Mr. M., to act as secretary to the Board of Revenue during the employment of Mr. MacCartie on other duty.  
 WYNNE, Mr. S. H., to act as collector and magistrate of the district, Tinnevely, during the absence of Mr. Lee Warner on leave.  
 UNDERWOOD, Mr. W. G., to act as collector and magistrate of the district, Kurnool, during the absence of Mr. Johnson on leave.  
 BOON, Surgeon P. H. W., civil surgeon, Chicacole, to act as civil surgeon, Coconada, during the absence of Surgeon-Major L. Beech on furlough.  
 FLETCHER, Mr. J. H., to act as port officer, Vizagapatam, during the absence of Mr. W. A. Jarvis on leave, from the date he may assume charge of the office. This appointment will cancel that of Mr. Lyster notified.  
 SULLIVAN, Mr. W. J. A., to act as lay trustee of the church at Nellore during the absence of Mr. J. Grose, C.S.  
 DAVIDSON, Mr. J. P., executive engineer, to be a lay trustee of the church at Vellore in the place of Colonel W. S. McLeod, resigned.  
 BABER, Mr. E. M., first assistant superintendent, Madras Survey, to act as deputy superintendent, 2nd grade, Madras Survey, vice Lieut.-Colonel C. C. Sargeant, on special duty.  
 THORNHILL, Mr. W. H., second assistant superintendent, Madras Survey, to act as first assistant superintendent, Madras Survey, vice Mr. Baber, acting deputy superintendent.  
 The above two appointments will take effect from April 4.  
 JONES, Mr. A. M., deputy collector, Trichinopoly, to act as deputy collector in charge of the Treasury, Tanjore.

## MILITARY.

LOWRY, Lieut. H. W., probationer, Staff Corps, wing officer 13th Madras Infantry, to be sub-assistant commissary-general, 2nd class (sub pro tem).  
 SHAW, Lieut.-Colonel E., Staff Corps, to be deputy judge advocate, vice Colonel G. Briggs, retired, dated January 31.  
 CLEMENTSON, Colonel C. D., Staff Corps, is permitted to reside out of India.  
 SHAW, Colonel D., who was admitted to the colonel's allowance, belongs to the Staff Corps, not Infantry, as therein stated.  
 The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—  
 MCGHEE, Major R. J., to be lieutenant-colonel, dated May 1.  
 GEORGES, Lieut. T. W. J. M., to be captain, dated April 30.  
 The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India has permitted the undermentioned officer to retire from the service, subject to H.M.'s approval, from the date specified:—  
 REAN, Deputy-General W. H., M.D., dated March 26.  
 The services of the undermentioned officer are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India:—  
 BURTON, Lieutenant H. G., probationer, Staff Corps, 16th Madras Infantry.  
 DYMOT—The services of Surgeon D. F. Dymot, M.B., are replaced at the disposal of the Public Department.

## FURLOUGHS.

GIB, Major-General W. A., C.B., Staff Corps, commanding Hyderabad Subsidiary Force (m.c.), for six months.  
 BAGSHAW, Lieut.-Colonel S. L., general list (m.c.), for one year, 204 days.  
 MACNELL, Lieut.-Colonel J. G. R. D., general list, deputy assistant quartermaster-general, Western district (m.c.), for one year from date of landing in Europe (Feb. 26), the first twenty-six days.  
 KING, Lieut. H. T., Staff Corps, wing officer 33rd Madras Infantry (p.a.), for one year.  
 MACKINTOSH, Lieut. W. C. H., Staff Corps, sub-assistant commissary-general, 1st class, is granted leave to Australia (m.c.) for 182 days, from March 24.

(Head-Quarters, Ootacamund, May 7.)

BURROWS, Captain E. A., P Battery 1st Brigade, is appointed, as a temporary measure, to officiate as adjutant Royal Artillery, Eastern district, from the date he assumes the duties, vice Lieut. Forde relieved.

BURTON, Lieut. H. G., wing officer, sub pro tem., 16th Regiment Madras Infantry (on probation), at present attached to the 28th Regiment Madras Infantry, is, under instructions from Government, directed to join the 6th Punjab Infantry.

The undermentioned candidate is reported to have passed in Hindustani according to the test specified opposite his name:—  
IND, Captain H. W., Royal Horse Artillery.

PALMER—WRIGHT—ROE—Lieuts. G. Palmer, H. B. H. Wright and C. H. Roe, Royal Engineers, on arrival from England for duty with the corps, to be company officers Queen's Own Sappers and Miners.

SHAW, Lieut.-Colonel E., second in command 22nd Regiment Madras Infantry, to be second in command 2nd Regiment Madras Infantry, and to continue seconded for service on the Staff.

SWINEY, Colonel J., from the 32nd Regiment Madras Infantry, to be commandant 14th Regiment Madras Infantry, vice Tyrrell, transferred.

THOMAS, Lieut.-Colonel E. H., second in command 2nd Regiment Madras Infantry, to be second in command 22nd Regiment Madras Infantry.

TYRRELL, Colonel F. H., from the 14th Regiment Madras Infantry, to be commandant 32nd Regiment Madras Infantry, vice Swiney, transferred.

WINTER, Major H. B., 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers, to be commandant Poonamallee Depot, vice Lieut.-Colonel Cox, who, on relief, is directed to rejoin the 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry, where his services are required.

¶ The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following transfer and postings:—

GORDON, Brigadier-General (local Major-General) B. L., C.B., from the Western to the Belgaum District, but to continue in the command of the Burma Division.

CARNEGIE, Brigadier-General P. A., to the permanent command of the Western District, dated April 23.

FAYLE, Surgeon R. J., doing duty station hospital, Secunderabad, to do duty station hospital, Wellington.

BURKE, Surgeon J. R., on arrival from England, to do duty, Burma Field Force, Mandalay.

SYMONDS, 1st Class Veterinary Surgeon T. J., to do duty with the 12th Lancers, S-1 1st and M-2 R.A.

LAWSON, Veterinary Surgeon E. J., to do duty with the 1st Madras Lancers and M-B R.H.A.

The following orders are confirmed:—

BROADFOOT—By the officer commanding Royal Artillery, British Burma Division, notifying that Major A. Broadfoot, M Battery, 2nd Brigade, assumed command of the Royal Artillery, Rangoon (two batteries), from April 11.

HANWELL—By the officer commanding Royal Artillery, British Burma Division, appointing Lieut. J. Hanwell, Royal Artillery acting adjutant, Royal Artillery, Rangoon, from April 11.

#### FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

GERRARD, Captain H. D., S.C., wing officer 10th Regiment Madras Infantry, for 182 days, from April 5.

ATKINSON, Lieut. G. C., wing officer and quartermaster 31st Regiment Light Infantry, for sixty days, from Feb. 14.

ACTON, Lieut. H. L. B., squadron officer 1st Madras Lancers, for sixty days, from May 5.

## BOMBAY.

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### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, May 6.)

H.E. the Governor-in-Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

PRESTON, Surgeon-Major A. F., M.B., has been appointed to perform the medical duties of the Lawrence School and Civil Establishment, Mount Abu, from April 3.

STREET, Surgeon A. W. F., to act as deputy sanitary commissioner, Sind registration district, during the absence of Surgeon J. Parker, M.D., M.Ch., L.M.

DRIMMOCK, Surgeon, H. P., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., to act as civil surgeon, Sukkur, during the absence of Surgeon-Major M. L. Bartholomeusz, M.B., C.M.

JONES, Mr. T. E. S., is appointed to act as superintendent, Government Central Press, during the absence of Mr. J. Kingsmill.

RODRIGUES, Assistant Surgeon C. M., is appointed to act as civil surgeon, Godhra, vice surgeon J. W. T. Anderson, transferred to Thana.

BULL, Surgeon G. H., M.D., has been appointed to the medical charge of the Roman Catholic Orphanage School, Poona, from April 28.

WILLIS, Surgeon C. F., M.B., medical officer 9th Regiment Native Infantry, performed the duties of civil surgeon, Aden, from April 8 to April 16.

CARTER—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Brigade-Surgeon H. V. Carter, M.D., to act as first physician, Jamsedji Jijibhai Hospital, during the absence of Deputy Surgeon-General H. Cook, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.G.S., F.M.S.

DUNN, Mr. G. O. W., on being relieved by Mr. W. H. LeQuesne, to act as executive engineer, Nasik.

SPILSBURY, Captain E. C., R.E., to be executive engineer, 3rd grade, sub pro tem., vice Mr. S. Rebsch, who reverts to executive engineer, 4th grade, permanent rank, from April 14, the date on which he proceeded on furlough.

MOORE, Honorary Lieut. G. F., assistant engineer, 1st grade (extra), acted as executive engineer, Belgaum and Kolhapur, from April 4 to 27.

(Adjutant General's Office, Head-Quarters, Poona, May 7.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

HARTIGAN, Lieut. G. R., S.C., squadron officer 6th Bombay Cavalry (attached to the 16th Bombay Infantry), to be squadron officer 1st Bombay Lancers. Lieut. Hartigan will remain attached to the 16th Bombay Infantry.

MCBIRDWOOD, Lieut. G. C., officiating wing officer 12th Bombay Infantry, to officiate as squadron officer on probation. This cancels the appointment of Lieut. Birdwood to the 6th Bombay Cavalry.

ATKINSON, Lieut. G. D., Staff Corps, squadron officer and officiating 4th squadron commander 1st Lancers, to be squadron officer 6th Bombay Cavalry (Jacob-ka-Resala).

WILKINS, Lieut. E. G. R., 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer 13th Regiment Bombay Infantry, on probation, dated April 29.

QUICKE, Surgeon W. H., Indian Medical Service, is appointed to the officiating medical charge of 5th Bombay Infantry.

The undermentioned officers of the Medical Staff are placed on general duty in the Circles stated against their names:—

ARMSTRONG, Surgeon J., Sind.

DRURY, Surgeon M. C., Mhow.

The undermentioned officers will attend the course of garrison instruction commencing at Poona on June 1:—

THOMPSON, Lieut. C. W., 7th Dragoon Guards.

SKIPTON, Captain C. S., Royal Artillery.

STEELE, Captain L. L., East Yorkshire Regiment.

WILLCOCK, Lieut. S., Gloucestershire Regiment.

BONUS, Lieut. W. J., Dorsetshire Regiment.

DAY, Lieut. C. R., Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

DANIEL, Lieut. C. J., North Lancashire Regiment.

PEARSE, Lieut. E., Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

MONTEITH, Captain A. M., 1st Bombay Lancers.

BUTLER, Captain J. B. R., 3rd Light Cavalry.

WAPSHARE, Captain A., 26th Bengal Infantry.

REILLY, Major R. E. D., 23rd Bombay Infantry.

The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on May 4:—

GRAY, Surgeon-Major W., B.M., Indian Medical Service, Senior Surgeon J.J. Hospital, and Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgeon, G.M.C.

The following order is confirmed:—Oxfordshire Light Infantry (1st Battalion) Regimental Order, dated April 13, appointing the following committee of paymastership on Paymaster J. T. O'Brien proceeding on leave:—President: Captain F. H. Plowden. Members: Captain R. Eccles and Lieut. F. G. Cardew. Lieut. Cardew will perform the duties of paymaster on the responsibility of the committee.

(May 13.)

STEEL—The services of Veterinary Surgeon J. H. Steel are placed at the disposal of Government in the Civil Department.

BARRY—The services of Surgeon-Major A. Barry, M.D., Indian Medical Service, are placed at the disposal of Government in the Civil Department.

MCDUGALL—Subject to H.M.'s approval, Brigade-Surgeon H. R. L. M.D., Indian Medical Service, is permitted to retire from the service, from May 10, on a pension of £500 per annum, payable in England.

WILKINS, Lieut. E. G. R., 2nd Battalion (D.C.O.) Middlesex Regiment, is appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, from April 29.

GRIFFITHS, Lieut.-Colonel J. G. E., Bombay Staff Corps, to be colonel in the army, dated March 9.

MACKENZIE, Lieut. A., Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Volunteer Corps, is permitted to resign his commission.

MELLISS, Lieut. H. S., 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, is appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, from April 25.

ANDERSON, Colonel H. S., Bombay Staff Corps, to have the temporary rank of brigadier-general (2nd class), whilst commanding a brigade of the Field Force in Upper Burma.

WALLER, Lieut. J. D. H., R.A., Ordnance Department, assistant superintendent of factories, to be commissary of ordnance, 4th class, from March 29, vice Lieut. A. L. M. Turner, seconded.

MAYHEW, Major T., R.A., officiating assistant superintendent of factories, is confirmed in that appointment, from March 29, vice Lieut. J. D. H. Waller.

#### FURLOUGHS.

COOK, Deputy Surgeon-General H., M.D., Indian Medical Department, first physician, Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, is allowed leave to Europe for six months, on medical certificate.

STEVENS, Major M. W., General List, Infantry, second in command 3rd Bombay Cavalry, is allowed furlough to Europe for ninety-two days, on private affairs.

NUTT, Lieut.-Colonel H. L., Staff Corps, second assistant political agent, Kathiawar (acting first assistant political agent in Jhalavad), is allowed furlough to Europe for nine months on private affairs, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

WATTS, Colonel J. G., Staff Corps, commandant 19th Regiment Bombay Infantry, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year and eight days' on private affairs.



ALLEN, Sub-Conductor G. B., Ordnance Department, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for four months on medical certificate.  
 LLOYD, Captain W. N., R.A. (B Battery 2nd Brigade), from May 1 to Sept. 1, to Murree, on private affairs.  
 KING, Lieut. H. R., Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, to England, from May 1 to Oct. 31, on private affairs.

## INDIA OFFICE.

MAY 27.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut.-Col. W. J. W. Muir, S.C., Col. A. Stewart, S.C., Lieut. T. H. Smith, S.C., Col. J. R. B. Atkinson, Inf., Maj.-Gen. Sir C. J. S. Gough, K.C.B., V.C., Cav., Col. P. W. Powlett, S.C., Col. A. Copland, C.B.

*Madras Estab.*—Col. J. M. Kerr, Cav., Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. N. D. Prendergast, K.C.B., V.C., R.E., Lieut.-Col. M. A. Rowlandson, S.C., Col. J. Swiney, S.C., Lieut.-Col. R. J. B. Simpson, S.C., Lieut.-Col. F. Hole, S.C., Lieut. H. T. King, S.C.

*Bombay Estab.*—Maj. W. Loch, S.C., Capt. G. C. K. P. Roupell, D.A.A.G., Maj. F. T. Ebdon, S.C., Surg. C. Monks, Surg. E. W. Young, Lieut. R. Baillie, S.C., Surg.-Maj. G. A. Maconchie, Maj. D. W. K. Barr, S.C.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—J. A. Grant (Cov.), W. R. Burkitt (Cov.), W. S. Anstruther, H. T. Ferguson, J. Sladen (Cov.), W. McDonall, J. J. Mullally, C. F. Hall (Cov.), G. Martyn, W. Counan, S. Smith, J. C. Ledger, Capt. F. W. Egerton, B.S.C., W. B. Harrington, W. J. Le Marchand, H. F. Storey, J. Quinn (Cov.), J. Heinig, A. S. Fleming (Cov.).

### EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. N. A. K. Burne, three months' s.c.; Surg.-Maj. E. A. Birch, M.D., six months.

*Madras Estab.*—Col. F. Weldon, one years' s.c.; Lieut. R. D. MacDonnell, four months' s.c.; Capt. C. H. M. Kensington, R.E., seventy-five days.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—E. A. Denny, three months' s.c.; G. A. G. Shawe, three months and fifteen days' furlough; G. S. Leonard, three months' s.c.

*Madras Estab.*—C. Powell, six months' s.c.; A. S. Russell, three months' s.c.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Col. R. C. R. Clifford, S.C., Col. E. Stedman, S.C.

*Bombay Estab.*—Maj. M. F. Coussmaker, S.C.

*Indian Marine.*—2nd Grade Officer C. J. Wight.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—E. C. Bird, W. C. Benett (Cov.), A. W. Croft, C.I.E.

*Bombay Estab.*—A. D. Younghusband (Cov.).

## OBITUARY.

WE regret to announce the death, which occurred on Friday last at Ootacamund, from typhoid fever, of Lieutenant Francis Culling Eardley Childers, son of the Right Hon. H. C. E. Childers. The deceased officer was born in the year 1858, and entered the army from Woolwich with the commission of lieutenant in the Royal Artillery on January 31st, 1878. He served in the Egyptian campaign of 1882 as Aide-de-Camp to Sir Herbert Macpherson, commanding the Indian contingent. He was mentioned in despatches, and obtained for his services the medal, the 5th class of the Medjidie, and the Egyptian star. At the time of his death he was still serving as Aide-de-Camp to Sir H. Macpherson, Commander-in-Chief in Madras.

MR. CHRISTOPHER TEMPLE, late Judge of the Supreme Court at Ceylon, died a few days ago at his residence in Gloucester-terrace, Hyde Park. The eldest son of the late Mr. Christopher Temple, Q.C., of Hall-place Surrey, a Master of the Bench and Chancellor of Durham, he was born in 1810, and was educated at Magdalene College, Cambridge, where he took his Bachelor's degree in 1834, and proceeded M.A. in due course. Mr. Temple became a student at Lincoln's-inn in 1831, and was called to the Bar in Michaelmas Term, 1836. He practised for some years as a deputy-advocate in Ceylon. In 1856 he was appointed a puisne judge there, and retired from the Bench in 1873. Mr. Temple married in 1840 Lucy, eldest daughter of the late Mr. George Boulton Mainwaring.

MAJOR-GENERAL JAMES MITCHEL MACDONALD, late of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment, died on the 22nd inst., at his residence in Shepherd's Bush-road, West Kensington Park. The deceased officer entered the Army in 1830, obtained a lieutenancy in 1836,

and was promoted to a captaincy in 1845. He commanded a detachment, consisting of a company of the 37th Regiment and half a company of the Ceylon Rifles, in Korneigalle during the rebellion in the Kandian Provinces, Ceylon, in 1848. His subsequent promotions in the Army were as follows:—Major in 1856, lieutenant-colonel in 1859, colonel in 1866, and major-general in 1869.

AN announcement from Simla records the death of General Thomas Elliott Hughes, of the Royal Artillery. He entered the Army as a second lieutenant in the Royal Artillery in 1849, became a first lieutenant in 1854, captain in 1858, and in 1863 commanded a mountain train battery throughout the operations of the expedition against the tribes on the north-west frontier of India, and was present at the storming of Laloo, and capture of Umbeylah, for which service he received the brevet rank of major, and the medal with clasp. He was promoted to a lieutenant-colonelcy in 1875, became a colonel in 1880, and major-general in 1885. He was for some time assistant adjutant-general at headquarters. In 1884 he was appointed Director-General of Ordnance in India, and at the time of his death was a military member of the Vice-regal Council.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### INDIAN.

#### BIRTHS.

BARRETT—April 29, at Byculia Bridge, the wife of John J. Barrett, M.I.M.E., of a son.

BELL—May 8, at the European General Hospital, the wife of W. H. Bell, Engineer, Bombay Municipality, of a son.

CHAMBERS—May 6, at Allahabad, the wife of S. Chambers, Supervisor, P.W.D., of a daughter.

ELTON—May 5, at Holsworthy, Devon, the wife of C. T. Elton, C.E., G.I.P. Railway, of a son.

HADDEN—April 19, at Coconada, the wife of Assistant-Surgeon W. J. Hadden, of a son.

HICKIE—May 6, at Simla, the wife of W. C. Hickie, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, P.W.D., of a son.

KINLOCH—May 5, at Darjeeling, the wife of Colonel Kinloch, King's Royal Rifles, of a son.

LAIRD—May 3, at Calcutta, the wife of W. W. Laird, C.P.S., of a daughter.

PARGITER—May 4, at Agra, the wife of Rev. G. E. A. Pargiter, C.M.S., St. John's College, of a daughter.

STEVENSON—April 26, at 200, Cornwall-road, Notting Hill, the wife of Captain F. Stevenson, 10th Bombay Infantry, of a daughter.

STONE—April 25, at Murree, the wife of E. H. Stone, Executive Engineer, State Railways, of a son.

THOMPSON—April 28, at Naini Tal, the wife of T. M. L. Thompson, P.W.D., Bengal, of a son.

YOUNG—May 2, at Naini Tal, the wife of W. E. Young, Esq., Opium Department, of a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

FRASER—KENNY—May 1, at Calcutta, G. H. J. C. Fraser, to Miss E. M. Kenny, grandniece of Judge Ricketts, of Allahabad.

JAMES—MACKENZIE—May 1, at Barrackpur, C. S. James, Government Telegraph Department, son of Major-General James, Bombay Staff Corps, to Bessie, daughter of N. W. MacKenzie, Esq., Bank of Bengal, Calcutta.

MIDDLETON—DAVIDSON—May 6, at Dharwar, James R. Middleton, Civil Service, to Alice, fourth daughter of Colonel Davidson, C.B., Edinburgh.

#### DEATHS.

BAILEY—May 6, at Poonamallee, Sub-Conductor J. F. T. Bailey, Quartermaster General's Department, aged 34.

CAVE—April 30, at Purneah, H. Cave, aged 55.

CORBETT—May 8, at Shahkote, Dr. W. H. Corbett, Deputy Surgeon-General, Medical Staff, aged 53.

FREER—May 3, at Prodatur, Madras, infant son of Mr. W. J. J. Freer, Civil Apothecary, aged 2 months.

GILMORE—April 29, at Seebpore, Howrah, C. Gilmore, aged 45.

HOLMES—May 8, at Madras, Emily, wife of A. Holmes, Government Telegraph Department, aged 32.

JEFFERY—April 29, at Calcutta, J. E. B. Jeffery, Bengal Civil Service, aged 40.

KIRKWOOD—May 7, at Madras, Surgeon-Major T. M. Kirkwood, Medical Staff, aged 45.

MAHON—April 21, at "The Rock," South Brent, Devonshire, Captain C. E. Mahon, 12th Bombay Infantry, eldest son of the late Lieut.-Colonel Mahon, R.A., aged 29.

MENTETH—May 1, at Kasauli, G. Wheeler, infant son of Major J. F. S. Menteth, Queen's Bays, aged 12 days.

NEDOU—May 1, at Lahore, C. Frederick, son of Mr. and Mrs. Nedou, aged 9 months.

PENN—May 1, at Jullunder, Zoe, daughter of the late J. H. Penn, Esq.

PICKANCE—May 1, at Coimbatore, Margaret, infant daughter of Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Pickance.

SMALLER—April 26, at the Madras General Hospital, R. Smaller, the Madras Agent of the Nilgiri Tonga Company, aged 56.

SHERD—April 20, at Lucknow, W. Arthur, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Sherd, aged 6 months.

SMITH—May 6, at Kotagiri, Nilgiris, Madras Presidency, Sidney Romaine Govett, child of Rev. Clement Smith, M.A., Chaplain of Aurangabad, Deccan, aged one year.  
WATT—May 8, at Bangalore, Louise G., wife of Captain R. K. Watt, and daughter of the late Major-General J. Wahab, C.B., Commanding Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

### HOME. BIRTHS.

CREAGH—May 12, at Plymouth, the wife of Colonel A. Fitzgerald Creagh, commanding 2nd Battalion South Staffordshire Regiment, of a daughter.  
FRANCIS—May 24, at 22, Queen's-gardens, W., the wife of Captain Francis, late Royal Irish Regiment, of a son.  
HARRINGTON—At Southsea, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel F. W. Harrington, West Yorkshire Regiment, of a son.  
HUSON—May 25, the wife of Arthur Huson, of Bombay, of a son, stillborn.  
SEYMOUR—May 22, at Huntshaw Rectory, Bideford, the residence of her brother, the wife of Captain Frank H. Seymour, P. and O. Co.'s Service, of a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

ELWES—SILLAR—May 27, at St. Mary's Church, Finchley, Ernest Veness Elwes, Captain Royal Artillery, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Robert George Sillar, of Bexley, Kent.  
HUNT—GOULD—May 22, at the Catholic Chapel, Warwick-street, George Warwick Hunt, late Captain 4th Hussars, to Frances Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Charles Gould, of Sussex-square, Brighton.  
PARRY—MARKHAM—May 27, at St. Gabriel's, S.W., Lieut.-Colonel Reginald C. Parry, late 102nd Fusiliers, to Lucy Henrietta, daughter of the late William Markham, Esq., of Becca, Yorkshire.  
PIGOTT—PIGOTT—May 25, at St. Andrew's, Bemerton, Major Berkeley Pigott, 21st Hussars, only son of Sir Charles Pigott, Bart., to Fanny Ada, only daughter of the Rev. Wellesley Pole Pigott, and granddaughter of the late Sir George Pigott, Bart.  
TROLLOPE—RICH—May 27, at St. Matthias', Richmond, Edward Charles Trollope, Captain late Royal Artillery, to Eva, daughter of the late Captain F. D. Rich, R.N.

### DEATHS.

CHALDECOTT—May 27, at The Holmwood, Dorking, Lieut.-Colonel M. Algernon Chaldecott, Royal Artillery, aged 49.  
COX—May 23, at Clifton, Surgeon-General Charles Lindsay Cox, Retired List, H.M.'s Bengal Army.  
DICEY—May 22, at 20, Trossachs-road, Champion-hill, Captain Williams Thomas Young Dacey, the beloved husband of Annie Dacey, of Calcutta, of the H.E.I.C.S., aged 69.  
MACDONALD—May 22, at 110, Shepherd's-bush-road, West Kensington Park, Major-General James Mitchel Macdonald, late Ceylon Rifle Regiment.  
MARSHALL—May 21, at The Hewan, Bearsden, Dumbartonshire, Jessie, widow of General Hubert Marshall, Madras Army.  
MICHEL—May 23, at Dewlish, Dorset, Field-Marshal the Right Hon. Sir John Michel, G.C.B., aged 81.  
MILLER—May 20, at Armagh, William Moore Miller, eldest son of the late Colonel Miller, Royal Artillery, C.B. and K.H.  
MONTPENNY—May 22, at Shorncliffe Camp, J. R. B. Montpenny, of Pitmilly, Fife, Colonel of Buffs, 4th Battalion.  
ROBERTSON—May 25, at St. Thomas's Home, Lieut.-Colonel Francis William Robertson, 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment, aged 38.  
SPURGIN—May 23, at Box Grove, Stoke, near Guildford, after a long and painful illness, Emma, the beloved wife of Lieut.-General John Blick Spurgin, C.B., C.S.I., aged 60.  
THOMSON—May 26, at Broomford Manor, Henry Noel, late Lieut. Royal Navy, eldest son of Colonel White-Thomson, aged 28.  
YOUNG—May 23, at 29, Sutherland-avenue, Amelia (Lily), wife of William Young, B.C.S., Judicial Commissioner of Oudh.

CAPTAIN J. E. MEIN, 5th Punjab Infantry, has been appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, and posted to the Meerut Circle.

The *Madras Mail* concludes a review of Major Sedgwick's book as follows:—Major Sedgwick's remedy for an insecure position in India is an heroic one. When we conquered the Punjab we sold the Musalman Province of Cashmere to its Sikh Governor as the price of his treachery to the cause of his own ruler and nation. Major Sedgwick wants us to undo the transaction by buying back Cashmere, and giving the Maharajah its equivalent in territory in the Punjab. Any sacrifice would, he thinks, repay us, could we get the vale of Cashmere into our own hands. We should locate there an army corps and make it a bulwark and advanced post on our North-Eastern Frontier—for its occupation in force would threaten the flank of any invader attempting to cross the Indus. Among other precautions Major Sedgwick would mass British troops in a few central positions, instead of having them scattered as at present throughout the country, an idea which has often before been broached. He suggests, however, no satisfactory method for discovering and dealing with the disguised Russian agents and spies, whom, he believes, are even now sedulously at work in Native States, and among the ranks of the Native troops.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVALS.

HOME.—May 25, Bokhara (s), Calcutta; Clan Macarthur (s), Calcutta; Armenia (s), Calcutta.—26, Anger Head (s), Madras; Vega (s), Calcutta; Mirzapore (s), Calcutta; Kangra (s), Bombay; Nuddea (s), Calcutta.  
BOMBAY.—May 24, Rohilla (s), London.—28, Ancona (s), Colombo.  
CALCUTTA.—May 26, Chyebassa (s), London.—29, Nepaul (s), London.  
MADRAS.—May 26, Comorant (s), London; Nepaul (s), London.

### DEPARTURES.

HOME.—May 24, Star of Bengal, Calcutta; Janet Cowen, Calcutta.—26, Peshawur (s), Bombay; Roumania (s), Bombay.—27, City of Cambridge (s), Calcutta; Britannia (s), Calcutta.  
BOMBAY.—May 26, Merton Hall (s), Liverpool.  
CALCUTTA.—May 27, Almora (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Siam*, from London, June 3; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, June 10; from Brindisi, June 14.

For Bombay: Mr. A. C. Walsh, Mr. McDermott, Mr. T. Kendall, Mr. C. Kendall, Mrs. E. Rose, Mr. A. Walker, Bandmaster F. G. Cunningham, Bandmaster and Mrs. Wallace. *From Venice*: Mr. and Mrs. Mervyn Smith, Surgeon-Major Silthorp. *From Brindisi*: Mr. H. Kench, Mr. C. E. Brasier, Mr. H. Russell, Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. W. S. Meyer, Surgeon-General Bruce, Mr. S. H. Hutchinson, Colonel Havelock, Mr. Quinan, Mr. S. E. Voight, Mr. Peppe, Mr. E. Dance, Mr. J. Harris, Mr. J. H. Lane.

S.s. *Chusan*, from London, June 3; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, June 10; from Brindisi, June 14.

For Madras: Miss Da Lutkenmüller, Miss Louise Korber, Mr. James Hayhurst.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Wade and children, Mr. and Mrs. W. Settle and infant.

For Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Campbell Ker.

For Colombo: Private Winterbottom.

S.s. *Mirzapore*, from London, June 10; s.s. *Nizam*, from Venice, June 17; from Brindisi, June 21.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Graves, Mr. J. W. Hartley. *From Venice*: Mr. H. E. Stokes, Mr. J. W. Davies, Colonel R. Crookshank. *From Brindisi*: Capt. E. Nicholls, Mr. H. F. Wilkieson, Mr. Trevor, Mr. A. Wilson, Dr. Lowie, Mr. Bestie, Mr. Conduit, Mr. J. Stevenson.

S.s. *Paramatta*, from London, June 17; s.s. *Gwalior*, from Venice, June 24; from Brindisi, June 28.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi*: Major Davidson, Mr. J. W. Faulkner, Rev. F. C. Gittens.

For Calcutta: Two Misses Slade.

S.s. *Bokhara*, from London, June 24; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, July 1; from Brindisi, July 5.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi*: Mr. E. Gay, Lieut. Cooper, Deputy Surgeon-General Slaughter.

S.s. *Hydaspes*, from London, July 1; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, July 8; from Brindisi, July 12.

For Bombay: Major J. A. Strachan. *From Brindisi*: Mr. D. M. Smeaton, Mr. P. Snow, Mr. Ross Johnson, Major Tyndall, Mr. E. Handcock, Capt. A. C. Talbot, Mr. and Mrs. Lorne A. Campbell, Colonel C. B. Ewan Smith, Mr. A. Stanton, Miss King.

S.s. *Brindisi*, from London, July 8; s.s. *Nizam*, from Venice, July 15; from Brindisi, July 19.

For Bombay: Mr. J. H. Campbell. *From Brindisi*: Rev. A. Quintain, Mr. J. Sladen.

S.s. *Kaisar-i-Hind*, from London, July 15; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, July 22; from Brindisi, July 26.

For Madras: Mrs. Foord and daughter, Mr. L. S. Moss.

For Bombay: Mr. C. Lumley.

S.s. *Ravenna*, from London, Aug. 5; s.s. *Gwalior*, from Venice, Aug. 12; from Brindisi, Aug. 16.

For Bombay: *From Venice*: Dr. E. M. de Souza, Mr. and Mrs. Swinton.

S.s. *Siam*, from London, Aug. 26; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Sept. 2; from Brindisi, Sept. 6.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Richie and two infants.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Nuddea*, to sail June 9.

For Madras: Mr. Charles Kough, Miss Minnie Smith.  
For Calcutta: Mr. Thomas T. Nicoll, Mrs. W. Scott.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Goorkha*, to sail June 23.

For Calcutta: Mrs. O'Kelly.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Chyebassa*, to sail Aug. 4.  
For Calcutta: Mr. Ellis, Mr. E. C. Bird.

#### PASSENGERS per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. *Clan Sinclair*, for Liverpool, left Malta, May 21.  
From Bombay: General C. E. Oldershaw, Mrs. Oldershaw, Masters Keelan, Mrs. Woodside.

Per s.s. *Clan Murray*, left Port Said for Dunkirk, May 22.  
From Bombay: Mr. H. Shannon, Mr. Bright, four children and one native servant, Mr. Bodger.

Per s.s. *Clan Cameron*, left Liverpool, May 23.  
For Bombay: Mr. A. C. Woodhouse, Mr. L. Borrodale.

Per s.s. *Clan Drummond*, left Liverpool, May 23.  
For Suez: Rev. David and Mrs. Cooke.  
For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Capper, Miss Macintosh, Mr. W. B. Clarke, Mr. G. H. Symonds, Mr. J. K. Symonds, Mr. W. W. Rosa.  
For Calcutta: Mr. R. H. Wynn Jones, Mrs. H. G. Stuart, Miss Stuart, Miss Mary Stuart and four children.

At LONDON, per s.s. *Clan Macarthur*, May 24.  
From Calcutta: Mrs. Downs and child, Mrs. Lewis and four children, Mr. Williamson, Mrs. Sabon and child, Mr. Collingwood, Mrs. Collingwood and three children, Mr. Logan, Miss Milman, Mrs. Beresford and six children, Mr. Fraser.  
From Madras: Rev. and Mrs. Howland and family, Mr. St. John Hewitt, Mrs. Hewitt and two children, Mrs. S. B. Capron, Mrs. Cox and child, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Ronaldson and two children, Mr. Andrae, Mrs. Andrae, Colonel and Mrs. Orr.  
From Colombo: Mrs. W. C. Master and two children, Master Jolliffe, Mrs. J. Cantlay and three children, Miss Hampton, Mr. Williams, Mr. J. B. Bell, four children and ayah, Mr. J. P. Morton.  
From Suez: Mr. Salara and thirty-two second-class passengers.

Per s.s. *Clan Mackenzie*, for London, at Suez, May 25.  
From Calcutta: Mr. White, Mr. Forbes, Mrs. Forbes, two children and infant, Mr. Brown.

Per s.s. *Clan Grant*, to sail from Liverpool, June 5.  
For Colombo: Mr. Richard Mant, Mr. C. B. Brown, Mrs. A. Suter and child, Mrs. N. M. Suter.  
For Madras: Miss C. A. Elsworth, Miss E. M. Elsworth.  
For Calcutta: Mr. James B. Ogilvie, Mrs. McLinton, Miss Mary McLinton, Miss Elizabeth McLinton and three children, Mr. McLinton.

Per s.s. *Clan Macarthur*, to sail from Liverpool, July 3.  
For Colombo: Mr. H. M. Husey.

Per s.s. *Tenasserim*, due at Liverpool, June 4.  
From Rangoon: Mr. S. G. Hedderwick, Mrs. Winter and child, Miss Bella Hopkins, Mrs. Young, child and ayah, Mrs. Beresford and two children, Mr. Matthew Pollock, Mr. Charles Thomson, Mr. Jeremiah Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. Maiden and two children, Mr. and Mrs. F. Dunk and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell and child, Mrs. Barbour and child, Miss Lee, Mr. John Collis, Mr. Edward Thomson.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. *Rosetta*, Capt. G. Brady, May 10.  
From London: Mrs. Walker, Misses H. and J. Stratton, Surgeon-Major Keelan, Mr. A. Porthouse, Mrs. Cheer, Lieut.-Colonel C. Wilson, Mr. Serrell, Miss Slegemann, Lieut. C. F. Verney, Lieut. W. L. Paget, Lieut. J. P. Templer, Lieut.-Colonel C. Marchant, Lieut. P. O. Sandilands, Mr. and Mrs. W. Haig, child and infant, Miss Hoare, Lieut. G. E. Gore, Mrs. E. Gervaine and child, Mrs. Spicer and infant, Lieut.-Colonel Burgess.

From Brindisi: Captain Elwes, Mr. Persse, Major Babington, Mr. H. Stewart.  
From Venice: Mr. G. Hughes.  
From Suez: Colonel Beaumont.

At PLYMOUTH, per P. and O. s.s. *Mirzapore*, Capt. Harvey, May 25.  
From Bombay: Colonel Simpson, Mrs. Matchin and four children, Lieut. W. A. Gay, Major R. J. Doynne, Mrs. Ffennel, Lieut. Templer, Mr. D. J. Smith, Mrs. Hyde, Mrs. Wager Hyde and child, Mrs. Wyatt and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. P. Tarry, Mr. R. Ewing, Mr. and Mrs. Newell, Mr. A. Coplestone, Rev. J. C. Price, Capt. Basons.

From Suez: Mr. F. Ferguson, Miss Roberts, Mr. Colman, Mr. J. R. Roberts, Mr. Harmer.  
From Port Said: Mr. F. Carlisle, Mr. S. Carlisle, Mr. Searell.  
From Marseilles: Mrs. Powell, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Woodhouse, Mr. Escomb, Mr. Osborne.

At LONDON, per Star Line s.s. *Vega*, May 25.  
From Calcutta: Mrs. S. J. Andrews, child, nurse and ayah, Miss Best, Mrs. H. Beverley, Mrs. Bovill and child, Mrs. Butler, Mrs. Campbell, five children and European nurse, Mr. C. P. Casperz, Mrs. H. Cockerell and child, Mr. J. W. Dawkins, Mrs. W. W. Daly and three children, Major A. W. Elliott, Mr. C. Faulder, Mrs. Faulder, three children and European nurse, Mr. C. Forbes, Mr. H. Gillon, two children and ayah, Mr. J. E. Hand, Mr. M. V. Higgins, Mrs. Hills, child and nurse, Mr. G. C. Hodgson, Mrs. Hodgson, Mr. Basil Holmes, Major C. E. Iderton, Mrs. Keddie and child, Mr. R. R. Landale, Mrs. J. W. Mathews, four children and ayah, Miss Mawson, Miss Obbard, Miss

Reily, Mr. Richard Rowe, Mrs. Rowe and child, Miss Selby, Mr. H. B. Spooner, Lieut.-Colonel Williamson.  
From Colombo: Mr. Gore, Mr. Power, Mrs. Power, Misses Power.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Gualior*, Capt. F. Speck, left Bombay, May 14.  
For London: Mr. and Mrs. Louis Penny, Mr. W. Duthoit, Mr. and Mrs. G. Bayley, Mrs. Spence and child, Mr. Waddell, Sister Emily, Mr. J. Rambert, Mr. F. Elton.  
For Brindisi: Mr. E. Grant, Mr. G. Blandford, Mr. W. P. Symonds, Mr. J. Smalley, Mr. J. K. Spelce, Major Mossey, Mr. Garstin, C.S., Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Ardaseer Dhunjeebhoy, Mr. Cook, Mr. Munchin, Mr. Currie, Mr. O. V. Yates, Mr. J. Horne, Capt. Carpenter, R.N., Mr. H. Bell.  
For Venice: Mr. Charles Scholvin, Mr. W. H. Crowe, Mr. G. B. Notari, Mr. F. W. Bentley, Mr. J. A. Davies.  
For Aden: Mr. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Walker and four children, Capt. Hext.

Per P. and O. *Peshawur*, Capt. Moule, from London, May 26.  
For Bombay: Mr. R. B. Thomson, Mrs. Thomson, Mrs. Goodman, Mr. G. Molloy, Mr. F. F. Pickard, Mr. J. J. Lusted, Miss Leigh, Mr. Hind, Mr. Hamelly.  
For Malta: Capt. Harvey, Miss Edward, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Hawkes, Mr. Bennett.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Navarino*, from London, May 27.  
For Calcutta: Mrs. and Miss Crook, Mr. J. Gleaves, Mr. J. Kyland, Mrs. Shepherd, Mr. R. Coulter.  
For Madras: Miss Lily Le Pastourel, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Ward, Mr. J. Creighton, Mrs. Campbell.  
For Colombo: Mr. E. Theobald, Mr. Stewart, Mr. S. B. Barrett.

#### The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. *Thames*, Capt. W. A. Seaton, sailing on May 21.  
For London: Mrs. Harlock Pritchard, Mrs. Fendall Charles, Mr. J. Black, Mr. F. White, Mr. and Mrs. Single, Mr. Rahman, Mr. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Steven, Colonel and Mrs. Drummond and two children, Mrs. Frank Tebbs, Mr. J. F. Chew, Major J. L. Macpherson, Deputy Surgeon-General H. W. Bellows, Mr. D. A. Sopher, Mr. and Mrs. Clark and child, Dr. and Mrs. Hill and child.  
For Brindisi: Mrs. Kleinknecht, Miss Todd Nantor, Colonel and Mrs. Mander, Colonel and Mrs. Jacob, Mr. F. G. Berkeley, Mrs. Quarrell, Mr. J. S. Davis, C.S., Mr. J. H. Rawlins, Lieut.-Colonel P. F. Galloway, Colonel R. B. Campbell, Mr. Jefferson, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Rivett-Carnac, Surgeon A. Adams, Surgeon Farran, Mr. Spevis, Mr. G. H. B. Hollen, Mr. Bell.  
For Marseilles: Mr. J. G. Smith, Dr. Lyon.  
For Venice: Mrs. Conran, Mr. and Mrs. John Nugent, Miss Nugent, Mr. W. M. Macaulay, Mr. H. C. Dumbell, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Sassoon, Mr. Isaac, Major Malcolm Stevens, Dr. Cook, Mr. H. W. Gill.

Per s.s. *Malwa*, sailing on May 25.  
For London: Mr. A. E. Ashley, Colonel Wilson, Colonel J. Watts.  
For Brindisi: Mr. A. M. Hooper, Mr. H. R. Morgan, Mr. Charles.  
For Marseilles: Mr. W. E. Purser.

Per s.s. *Ancona*, sailing on June 1.  
From London: Mrs. Lindsay Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. Daniell Campbell, Mr. F. Murray.

FURLOUGH to Europe has been granted to the following officers:—Surgeon J. E. Ferguson, I.M.D., 14th Bombay Infantry, one year; Surgeon S. W. Young, I.M.D., Staff Surgeon, Poona, six months; and Colonel T. E. Strong, S.C., Commandant 14th Bombay Infantry, six months.

CAPTAIN E. E. MONEY, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, officiates as Assistant Quartermaster-General, vice Major G. F. Young, on leave; and Lieutenant E. W. F. Martin, 1st Goorkhas, officiates as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General vice Captain Money.

MAJOR A. R. MACPHERSON, Cantonment Magistrate, Umballa officiates in the Judge Advocate-General's Department during the absence, on furlough, of Colonel R. F. C. A. Tytler. Lieutenant J. M. A. Rettalick, 45th Sikhs, acts for Major Macpherson at Umballa.

INDIA COUNCIL REMITTANCES.—Tenders were invited for 15 lacs of bills upon India and telegraphic transfers on Wednesday last, but no allotment was made. A few applications were reported to have been sent in at 1s. 5½d. per rupee, but they were not accepted. The Eastern exchanges showed no marked improvement, being, in fact, lower than they were on the previous Wednesday, and after the experience of the previous week it was not expected that the India Council would draw. Since the announcement of the non-allotment the Indian exchanges have slightly rallied, but telegraphic transfers are still no better than 1s. 5-16d. per rupee. This week 15 lacs will again be offered for tender. From April 1st to May 18th inclusive the Council had granted remittances for Rs. 1,32,76,000, realising £987,105. To the corresponding date last year Rs. 1,40,83,200, realising £1,114,193, had been disposed of.—*Statist.*

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## BOMBAY.—May 4.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 99½	—
Four-and-a-half per Cent. ...	101½	to
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	105½	to
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1871 ...	—	to
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1872 ...	—	to
Paris Municipal Loan ...	—	to
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	92	to
Four-and-a-half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	—	to
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	100	to
Coorla Spinning Bonds ...	—	to

## BANKS.

PAID-UP.	LAST DIV'D.	CASH RATES.
INDIAN BANKS.		
Bank of Bombay ...	all	10 pr. ct. ... 720
Bank of Bengal ...	all	10 pr. ct. ... 835
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr. ct. ... 685
EXCHANGE BANKS.		
Agra Bank ...	all	6 pr. ct. ... 130
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	—	—
National Bank of India ...	£12½	17½ pr. ct. ... 58

## PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	1,400	16	310
Albert Ginning Co. ...	all	75 pr. ct. ...	459
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	all	18 pr. ct. ...	430
Apollo ...	1,100	17½	1,680
Bellary ...	407	nil	280
Bombay Cotton ...	all	0	560
Breath's Cotton Press Co., Limited ...	—	—	—
Colaba ...	125	0	200
Dhollera Ginning ...	1,880	70	740
East India ...	all	16	162½
Fort ...	1,000	130	1,320
French ...	8,500	150	2,450
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	—	—	—
Khangam ...	—	—	—
Mercantile ...	—	—	—
Mofussil Co. ...	250	0	240
Manmar M. ...	all	45	610
New Berar ...	—	—	—
New Indian ...	400	50	410
Prince of Wales ...	125	0	125
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	—	—	—
Sassoon ...	1,000	90	1,200
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	750	70	600
Sind ...	500	30	535
Volkart ...	500	25	500

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	20	700
Alfred Manufacturing ...	100	2	114
Alliance Spinning ...	500	17½ p. ct.	845
Albert Edward Mills ...	1,000	90	1,375
Anglo-Indian ...	500	18½	440
Bellary S. & W. Co. ...	—	—	—
Ld. (Bellary) ...	—	—	—
Shownagur Mills ...	1,000	30	770
Bombay United ...	100	20	3
Central India ...	500	35	170
Coorla Mills ...	1,000	20	795
D. Spinning ...	all	—	100
Dhun Mills ...	—	—	—
Dhurumsey ...	—	—	—
Empress Co. ...	all	25	82½
Franchise Petit ...	1,000	25	700
Golan Baba ...	400	20	690
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	—	256
Hindustan ...	1,000	40	175
Hingunghat Mill ...	—	—	—
Ahmedabad Spinning ...	1,000	30	895
Imperial Cotton ...	500	20	1,000
Indian Manufacturing ...	—	—	—
James Greaves ...	400	—	480
Jaffer Ali ...	500	40	450
Jewraz Baloo ...	1,000	30	590
Khandelah ...	1,000	30	1,025
Khatao Mackungsee ...	1,000	20	970
Leopold ...	100	5	925
Madras United ...	1,000	100	152
Mahalluxmee ...	1,000	—	2,950
Manockjee Petit ...	all	—	1,220
Mazagon ...	250	9	185
Moraji Goudlass ...	1,000	50	1,490
Nalgam ...	—	—	—
National ...	1,000	40	545
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20	930
Oriental ...	825	12	1,500
Parrell ...	400	—	430
People of India ...	—	—	100
Prince of Wales ...	500	30	100
Sassoon ...	1,000	40	580
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	35	1,395
Soonderdas ...	1,000	50	775
Southern India ...	500	20	430
Southern Mahratta ...	—	—	—
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	35	580
Western India ...	1,000	50	810

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	218-3-0	5 pr. ct.	360
Do. New £20 Shares ...	130-14-6	do.	350
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	90
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	20
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	196-15-5	do.	142
New £18 Shares ...	—	—	—

## MISCELLANEOUS.

			Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	...	...	1,000	111
Bombay Ice Co. (A.) ...	...	...	600	3,200
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. (B.) ...	...	...	1,500	795
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	...	...	10	290
Karachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	...	...	100	333
Karachee Landing and Shipping...	...	...	300	35

Kemp & Co. ...	175	70
Mechanics' Bldg. Co. ...	50	24
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	—
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	1,650
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	75
Treacher and Co. ...	all	70
Thacker and Co. ...	all	4½

## LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	12½	120
Frere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	700	685

## CALCUTTA.—May 10.

P.C.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
4 Promissory Notes ...	Rs. 97 10 to
4½ of 1870 (1885) ...	91 8 to 99 12
4½ of 1878-79 (1895) ...	100 0 to 101 2
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	100 0 to 101 2
4½ of 1879 (Coupon) ...	— to —

## CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1865 (1895) ...	Rs. Paid off	—
6 of 1866 (1886) ...	100 0 to	—
6 of 1867 (1887) ...	101 8 to	—
6 of 1870 (1889) ...	102 8 to	—
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	103 0 to	—
5 of 1878 (1908) ...	99 0 to	99 4
5 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	99 0 to	99 4
4½ of 1892 (1902) ...	95 0 to	—

## BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	PAID.	PRICE.
Agra ...	£10	125 to
Agra Savings ...	100	125 to
Allahabad ...	100	193 to 195
Alliance of Simla ...	100	140 to
Bank of Bengal ...	500	810 to
Do. of Upper India ...	100	130 to
Delhi and London ...	£25	170 to
Himalaya ...	100	120 to
Mussoorie ...	100	100 to
National of India ...	£12½	113 to 115
Rohilkund Kumon ...	100	105 to
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	825 to
Unconventured Service (Agra) ...	100	80 to 85

## COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	PAID.	PRICE.
Alipore Coal ...	100	125 to
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 5	Nominal
Asiatic Jute ...	100	Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10	145 to
Barnagore Jute ...	£10	69 to 70
Bengal Coal ...	1,000	1,350 to
B. Baragundd Copper (preface A. shares) ...	7s. 6d.	par.
Do. Deferred B. Shares ...	£1	4 to
Bengal Mills ...	£100	1,200 to
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100	80 to
Bonded Warehouse ...	445	270 to
Bowrah Cotton Mills ...	100	38 to
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	44 to 45
Burrakur Coal ...	100	150 to 155
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100	102 to 103
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	85	91 to 92
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar ...	100	108 to 107
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	60 to
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100	98 to
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100	25 to 26
Equitable Coal ...	250	130 to 140
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100	12 to 18
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	200	185 to 190
Gouropore ...	100	76 to
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100	92 to
Howrah Docking ...	500	110 to 115
Howrah Mills ...	100	64 to 65
India General Steam Navigation ...	100	94 to 95
Kamarkhaty Jute Mills ...	50	90 to
Landing and Shipping ...	100	58 to 60
Murree Brewery ...	100	125 to
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100	100 to
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100	93 to 91
New Beerboom Coal ...	100	80 to
Ramkistopore Press ...	100	55 to 56
Raneesunge Coal Association ...	100	45 to
Riverside Press ...	90	63 to 64
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	245 to 250
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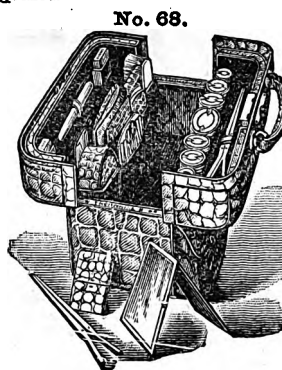
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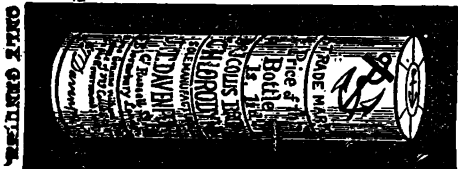
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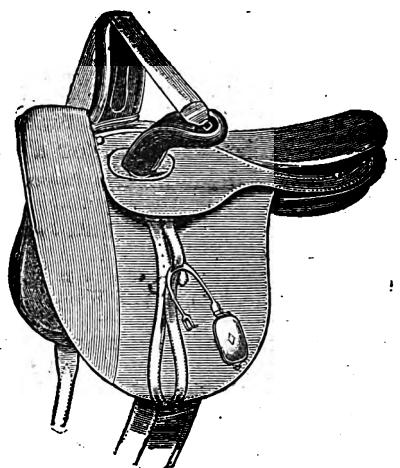
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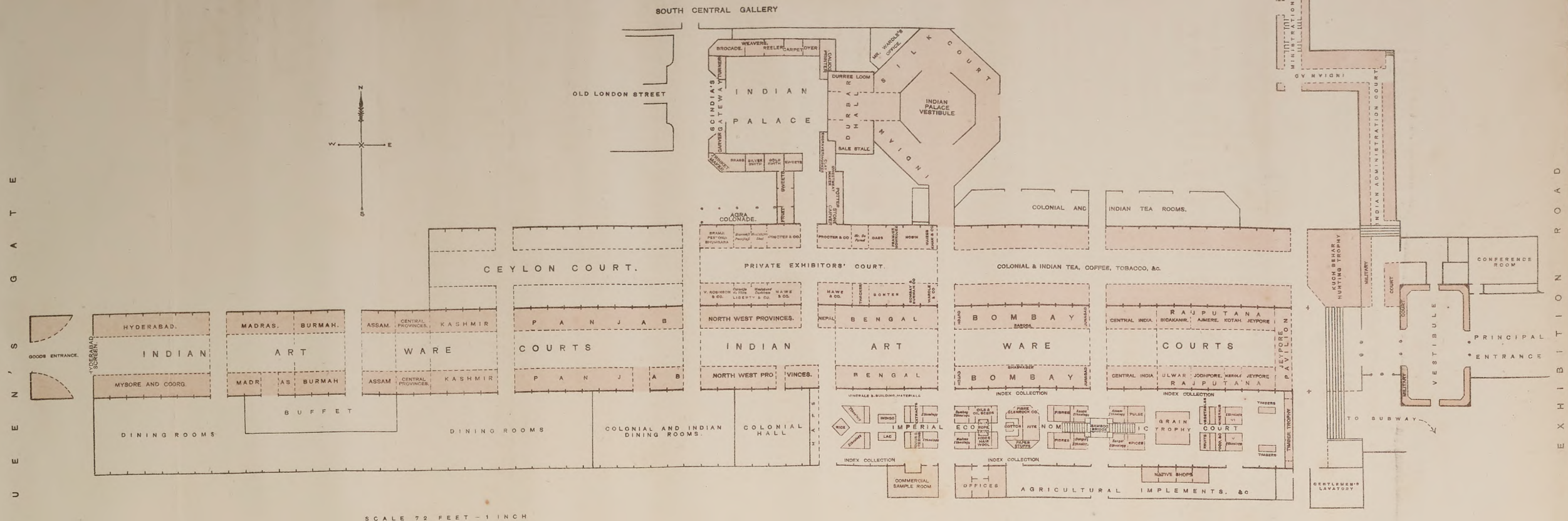
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SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, ADELAIDE	...	From Brindisi, Mondays.
	...	From Tilbury, Mondays.
BOMBAY, EGYPT, ADEN, GIBRALTAR, MALTA	...	Weekly (Thursdays).

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BY  
CAPTAIN FRED BURNABY,  
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were also taken: and for physic—with which it is as  
well to be supplied when travelling in out-of-the-way  
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invaluable medicine, and one which I have used on the  
natives of Central Africa with the greatest possible  
success. In fact, the marvellous effects produced upon  
the mind and body of an Arab Sheikh, who was impervious  
to all native medicines, when I administered to him five

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will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine,  
who passed through the same district many months  
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even then a theme of conversation in the bazaar."

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1886.

## General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE overland mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 21st May; from Calcutta, Allahabad and Madras to the 19th May.

GENERAL PRENDERGAST's despatches on the late Burmese War contains the names of a large number of officers whose services he is desirous of bringing to the attention of Government.

THE Governor-General in Council has passed a very eulogistic resolution on them.

THE Viceroy places on record his cordial recognition of the admirable manner in which General Prendergast and the troops under him carried out the task set before them.

THANKS are given among others to Brigadiers-General Norman, White and Foord, commanding Infantry Brigades, and Captain Woodward, commanding the Naval Brigade.

THE question of the permanent location of the Government offices at Simla is to be considered by the Finance Committee in its economical aspect.

RUMOURS which have gained currency in the Vernacular Press that the Viceroy has written home asking for authority to adopt sterner measures in connection with Native political agitation, are without foundation.

It is believed that the Finance Committee is almost certain to recommend the abolition of the Military Works Department.

THE case of Colonel Hooper having been duly reported on by the Commander-in-Chief, in connection with the report of the Court of Inquiry, is now before the Government of India for orders.

RAJA SIR DINKAR RAO, K.C.S.I., is writing an article for the October number of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*, discussing the changes which have taken place in the characteristics of India since the days when he played a leading part in politics, and giving reminiscences of events in which he personally played a part.

It is stated that the estimate of the out-turn of opium in the Benares Agency in the current season has undergone a material change. In the place of 74,000 maunds estimated at the end of March last, it is expected that hardly 60,000 maunds will be realised.

MR. PAUL, who goes with Mr. Macaulay to Tibet, is now in Calcutta superintending the necessary preparations. Mr. Macaulay is expected by the next steamer; and the Mission, it is believed, will be ready to start from Silligori in little more than a fortnight.

THE *Gazette of India* notifies the appointment of Mr. W. E. Ward, M.A., of the Bengal Civil Service, Chief Commissioner of Assam, to be Judicial Commissioner of British Burma, in succession to Mr. Jardine, now Judge of the Bombay High Court.

THE extensive godowns belonging to Messrs. Ralli Bros. at Harda have been destroyed by fire, the origin of which is not known. About Rs. 50,000 in silver were saved, but all the books were destroyed.

THE Calcutta Municipal loan of 17½ lakhs was allotted in one sum. It is understood that the Bank of Bengal has taken a large portion.

## Notes of the Week.

THE appointment of Colonel G. T. Chesney, R.E., C.S.I., to the Council of the Governor-General of India, in succession to the late Major-General Hughes, has given general satisfaction, and the question may now be allowed to drop as to the reasons why the honour was not given before. There are puzzles in patronage which may be guessed at only.

THE *Times* correspondent at Calcutta continues to telegraph to that journal his own views, or the echoes of the Bengal Club, as the public opinion of India. It is now pretended by him that the disorderly state of Upper Burma is mainly owing to Sir C. Bernard not being a strong enough ruler. It is forgotten or ignored that he had to perform a most difficult task with very inadequate means. To carry out the pacification of a country about two-thirds the size of France, with no roads, and overrun by hordes of armed robbers, with a handful of troops and some very weak police, has been the work allotted to him. The Native Press praise where the *Times* correspondent blames.

THE British public know little, and, perhaps, care less about the Kachyen Tsanbwa, but it is satisfactory to know, by telegram from Rangoon, that he has apologised, and that "his apologies were accepted." He declares that when his people made a raid upon an unoffending village they did so "accidentally" during his absence. He has, therefore, sent presents to the British Expeditionary Force, which has returned to Bhamo.

It is also satisfactory to learn by wire that Her Majesty's birthday was celebrated with mutual harmony by the English and Russian officers employed on the Afghan Frontier Commission, Sir J. Ridgway entertaining both Commissions, and the Russian Commissioner proposing the Queen's health. Such courtesy was only to be expected, even if, as probable, our Afghan allies failed to comprehend the cordiality between the representatives of the nations which they hate and distrust equally.

THE following telegram, which the *Times* gives this morning under date Rangoon, June 7, is likely to occasion considerable comment:—

THE *Rangoon Gazette* of to-day states that the Government of India is about to grant a concession to work the ruby mines in Upper Burma to a powerful French company, with a sprinkling only of English wealthy names for official use; and states that, by means of this concession, France is likely again to obtain a firm standing in Upper Burma, and to enjoy large territorial rights. The proposed concession will comprise all the privileges formerly enjoyed by the lessees from the Burmese Government, including the right to collect taxes in a district of more than fifty square miles in extent.

It is difficult to credit the above statement, but according to the telegram the journal which gives it goes into considerable details, and states that the Government of India has acted in opposition to the recommendations of Sir Charles Bernard and of the local Government.

Discussing the financial question, the *Gazette* states that although the company promises to pay treble the rent formerly received by the Burmese Government, the result probably will be that, instead of the public revenue being benefited, it will be found necessary to incur an expenditure for military purposes to maintain order among the miners, largely excising the rent to be received from the company; for it is urged that the proposed concession will probably cause an insurrection among the hardy mountaineers who inhabit the district where the ruby mines are situated, and who will not tamely submit to be deprived of privileges which they regard as their birthright. The mines have from time immemorial been worked by the peasantry of the district, and the *Rangoon Gazette* states that it is only by depriving the Burmese peasantry of their rights that the company can pay the rent which it offers.

UNTIL the above is confirmed or explained the story must be accepted with caution, especially as it is asserted that no Government Agent has ever seen or inspected the mines in question. The Government of India is not in the habit of granting concessions so readily.

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)  
(Times Correspondents.)  
INDIA.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 6.

Recent legislation regarding land in Assam has given rise to an agitation which is rapidly spreading and is attaining considerable proportions. The measure in question, which is styled the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation of 1886, and which has for its object the consolidation and codification of the laws relating to the ownership of land in that province, appears to be disliked by the planters no less than by the ryots. It is difficult to understand what are the exact objections to the measure, which professes to do no more than enact in legal form rights and customs which have long been recognised and acted upon by the Courts. So far, however, as can be gathered from the resolutions adopted by various meetings, it would seem that the following are the principal grievances alleged:—First, that the regulation was passed in the form of an ordinance by the Executive Government, thereby depriving the public of any opportunity of discussion and criticism which would have been afforded had it been introduced as a Bill in the Legislative Council; secondly, that it excludes from its operation civil stations and military cantonments and concentrates all real authority in the hands of the Chief Commissioner, that it confers plenary powers on revenue officers and restricts the jurisdiction of the civil courts; thirdly—and this appears to be the main grievance—that it prohibits transfer by sale, gift, or otherwise of land held under annual leases. The last and most largely attended meeting on this subject was held at Jorehaut on Thursday. It is said to have attracted over 10,000 people, who after strongly condemning the obnoxious regulations, proceeded to consider general political questions and passed a series of resolutions affirming the necessity of the re-organisation of the Legislative Councils, the repeal of the Arms Act, and retrenchment of expenditure, and expressing sympathy with the national conferences which met in Calcutta and Bombay some months ago.

A terrible and fatal accident occurred at Lahore High School some nights ago. Shortly after midnight the roof of the boys' dormitory fell in suddenly, and crushed three boys. Two when extricated were found to be dead; the third died shortly after. Five others sleeping in the same room escaped with slight injuries. The roof was flat, and was supported by five heavy transverse beams bedded in two feet of bricks and earth. The middle beam snapped short off almost in the centre, and in falling brought with it smaller rafters, wood, ceiling, and mud roof to the weight of several tons. The dormitory was built only three years ago. The Executive Engineer of Lahore has made a report, in which he attributes the breaking of the beam to the knots in the wood. He adds that the wood was of a quality not suitable to the use to which it was put, and the beams were too far apart.

It is stated that the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has followed up the address of its president, a summary of which I telegraphed last week, by forwarding to the Government a strongly-worded protest against the removal of the public offices from Calcutta to Simla. Several Anglo-Indian and Native papers have taken up the subject, and express unqualified approval of Mr. Cruickshank's attack on Simla.

Scindia is again very unwell, and by the advice of astrologers has left Gwalior on a pilgrimage to Bithoor. Although in a weak state he bore the journey well, and was no worse on arrival at Bithoor. Holkar also is reported to be seriously ill.

The Calcutta *Englishman* publishes the following account of the recent rebellion in Manipur. Immediately on the Maharajah's death Bara Chowba Yaskub Lakpa, son of Noursing Maharajah, rebelled, and encamped on May 21 at the Boori Bazaar, where was collected a large body of men. A force of 500 men was promptly despatched against the rebels, who fought bravely all night; but on the following day General Tangal, with a strong force, appeared on the scene, and drove the rebels to the hills. The leader, with about 200 followers, escaped in the direction of Cachar. The country is now quiet.

The Maharajah of Cashmere has expressed a desire for the extension of railway communication to his territories. The Indian Government have deputed Lieutenant-Colonel De Bourbel, R.E., to survey several routes into the valley.

SIMLA, JUNE 5.

Dr. Hunter has delivered a lecture here upon the fall of the Mogul Empire, pointing out that Akbar based his rule in Hindustan upon a policy of conciliation towards the Natives, whereas his successor Aurungzebe by reversing that policy destroyed the Empire founded by his ancestors. The fact that the Commander-in-Chief, Sir F. Roberts, occupied the chair at this lecture, and that Dr. Hunter's audience included most of the members of the Government, is interpreted here as an indication of the future Native policy of the Indian Government.

BOMBAY, JUNE 5.

The rainy season has set in.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 5.

The Bank of Bengal has increased its minimum rate of interest and discount from 6 to 7 per cent.

## AFGHANISTAN.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 6.

According to the latest news from Cabul the Ameer is in good general health, although his gout is still troublesome. The box containing the Queen's letter investing him with the Grand Cross of the Star of India had reached Cabul. The Ameer announced the contents of the letter in a durbar, and ordered it to be suspended at Kotwali for the people to read.

## THE AFGHAN FRONTIER COMMISSION.

MESHED, MAY 30.

The British and Russian Commissions are encamped on the locality recognised as the boundary between the Bosagha district of Bokhara and the Khamiab district of Khoja Saleh on the Oxus. The thermometer marks 100 deg. by day. The nights are still cool.

## BURMA.

RANGOON, JUNE 5.

An outbreak occurred to-day in Bassein Gaol among the prisoners awaiting trial for rebellion. It was promptly suppressed, but four prisoners were shot during the disturbance.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 6.

The condition of the united Provinces continues far from satisfactory. Public opinion in India is all but unanimous in pointing to Sir Charles Bernard as the person primarily responsible, and, as far as I can gather, the same opinion is held in Burma. No one denies Sir Charles Bernard's ability, energy, or honesty of purpose, but it is felt that he has shown himself altogether deficient in the qualities required for organising the new province, and has failed to strike the proper key of the situation. What is wanted is not additional troops, but a strong man thoroughly in sympathy with the people—such a man as the late Sir Arthur Phayre, or as was Mr. Nicholson in the Punjab. It is beginning to be whispered, too, that General White is not the right man in the right place. If things go on as at present the pacification will be a very tedious and serious business, while under a strong common-sense and elastic Government the country would be in order in a few months. District officers would be carefully selected, and then trusted fully and supported heartily, and there would no longer be any need for punitive expeditions, which largely punish innocent villagers, and not the dacoits.

Lower Burma is in a hardly less unsatisfactory condition. This fact is mainly due to the disorganised state of the police. A little more weakness may do infinite mischief, for the Burmese are a romantic people, and only the proof of British power will keep them quiet.

## CENTRAL ASIA.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 6.

Letters from Colonel Lockhart's mission, dated May 9, have reached India. The party were then near Gumbaz, on the northern slopes of the Hindu Koosh. They had gone northward from Gilgit through Hunza, and would work along the Hindu Koosh and enter Kafiristan from the north.

MERY, JUNE 4.

The latest intelligence from the Afghan Boundary Commission states that the Russian members reached Andkhol on the 18th ult., and pitched their camp three versts from the town. Two days afterwards they visited the town. On the 22nd the Russian officers were present at a parade in honour of Queen Victoria's birthday. In the evening there was a tent-pegging contest in the British camp, followed by a dinner, at which the Russian Commissioner proposed the health of Queen Victoria, and the British Commissioner that of the Emperor of Russia.

The Khan paid a visit to the Russian Commissioner. Colonel Kuhlberg, on returning the visit, was received with great distinction, a salute from the citadel being fired in his honour. On the 24th the British Commission left for Hadsamtale, whither the Russian members were to follow a day or two later. During the day the thermometer registered 104° Fahrenheit in the shade. No rain had fallen for a fortnight.

ADEN, JUNE 4.

The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh left for Europe yesterday evening.

THE ORIENTAL BANK ESTATES COMPANY, LIMITED.—The failure of the old Oriental Bank was a calamity in many ways to Anglo-Indians and others interested in Eastern securities. These persons will notice with satisfaction that a company (the prospectus of which we give elsewhere) has been started under the title of "THE ORIENTAL BANK ESTATES COMPANY, LIMITED," for the purpose of acquiring any assets of the Oriental Bank now in liquidation, and working these to a profit. This will be beneficial to those interested in the old bank, and to intending shareholders in the new venture. It is proposed to take over at first the estates in Ceylon and Mauritius, which are of great and increasing value, acquiring others as may be deemed expedient. The Directorate is composed of gentlemen well known in India, whose names are a guarantee for the soundness and high character of the undertaking.

## ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

### THE INDO-COLONIAL EXHIBITION.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

The opening of the Indo-Colonial Exhibition by Her Majesty will excite no great enthusiasm in this country—for the reason that we are a selfish and self-contained people; taking small interest in arts and manufactures, or in any thing beyond the groove of our everyday duties. Nor can we expect the public at home to be more than superficially moved by the display of carved screens, copper-ware and raw products—be these arranged never so tastefully and written of never so profoundly. For a year, or it may be two years, Indian trifles will command a larger sale than they did before; exactly as Japanese curios came into the market with the appearance of the Japanese Village in London. Our brothers at home have their own interests to see to; their own absorbing political conflicts to watch. They will accept, placidly and unresponsively, as is the wont of the Great British Public, the latest novelty provided for their entertainment. They will stroll from Court to Court, and from Province to Province, with the fine indiscriminating indifference which is invaluable at exhibitions; and, despite elaborate skeleton maps, and the clearest of labels, will depart with hopelessly tangled notions on all matters, men, and wares Indian. The *Pioneer* can hardly imagine an Englishman going through the Exhibition without coming away inspired with a sense of the vastness and importance of India—an importance which ought, to his mind, to “dwarf the petty wrangling of Parliamentary politics.” The notion is a pretty one; but it is sad to think that a fire-engine, hurrying towards Knightsbridge, or a cab-horse on his knees in the Brompton-road, is, to the average Englishman, a subject of livelier interest and discussion than an exhibition full of unintelligible wonders. He understands and knows about the engine and the cab horse, having seen both many times; and, it may be, having been run over by one or the other. These things have a personal interest for him which “gods and brass-ware” (under this comprehensive heading does he group all Indian manufactures) do not possess. The exhibits, he will say, are quaint—very curious indeed. He must get some little Indian things for his drawing-room. Everybody will get “little Indian things” for their drawing-rooms. Several gentlemen will lecture on “India and the East.” He will attend several lectures, because India is the fashion; and he desires, moreover, to pronounce those queer names correctly. Several more gentlemen will write about “India and the East.” He will read their writings first with zeal, later with impatience, and lastly with despair. He will return, eventually, laden with “Indian things,” to the fire-engine and the cab-horse, the police court and the stump-orator—to “old Gladstone” and “Joey.” Thus the tide will ebb, leaving a residuum of bad Benares brass-work and Birmingham Swami jewellery on the mantelpieces of his home and the necks of his women-folk. The police court and the stump-orator only are eternal. They have survived the interest of many exhibitions.

### THE FALL OF SILVER AND INDIAN MANUFACTURES.

(Englishman.)

The serious and continued decline in the price of silver, and the consequent fall in exchange between India and England, which have taken place during the past ten years, have acted as a decided stimulus to the manufacture of yarns and cloth in this country, and promise, if they be still further continued, to place India amongst the principal cloth-exporting countries of the world. Twelve to fifteen years ago, when exchange was from 20 to 30 per cent. higher than at present, India, or rather Bombay, where most of the cotton-weaving mills are situated, was hardly able to produce even the coarsest descriptions of cloth at a price to enable her to compete with Lancashire. But when exchange began to fall a decided change was immediately visible. It is easy to illustrate what took place. Take the case of an order for cloth received from a Delhi merchant, which would cost if imported from Lancashire, say Rs. 200 when exchange was at 1s. 8d. per rupee. Suppose that the same kind of cloth is manufactured in Bombay, and would there cost Rs. 205. With exchange at 1s. 8d., the Lancashire cloth would then be the cheaper of the two and the Delhi merchant would therefore send his order to England to be executed. But on the other hand, suppose the rate of exchange to have fallen to 1s. 6d. The English cloth which formerly cost Rs. 200 could not now be brought out for less than Rs. 222, whereas the same cloth in Bombay would still cost only Rs. 205. The intending purchaser would doubtless buy the cheaper cloth, and would send his order to Bombay, continuing to do so as long as exchange was depressed.

The piece goods bazaars at Delhi, Agra, and Cawnpore all tell the same tale. During little more than a year there has been a great increase in the supply of cloths of Bombay and Cawnpore make in all these large markets. In Delhi and Cawnpore especially, Indian-made cloths are now on sale in the various bazaar shops, which, for strength and durability, compare most favourably with the same class of goods imported from Lanca-

shire. The Bombay cloths are, of course, inferior to the English in colour; they are less free from traces of cotton seed; but they are made of durable, coarse yarns, and are in other respects very suitable for the markets in which they are selling. Dealers in Delhi and Cawnpore say that these Bombay goods are liked by consumers; that there is always a steady demand for them, that they are comparatively cheap, and that, in short, the Bombay mills are in a fair way to offer a successful competition to the enterprise of Lancashire. This new phase of the cotton industry is attracting considerable attention among the Bombay and Calcutta merchants. As yet, owing in a very great measure to the poor quality of the cotton grown in this country, India can only produce coarse yarns and coarse cheap cloths. But there is no reason why in time a better coloured, long-stapled cotton should not be grown, and with better selection and more care in cultivation it is believed that this could be readily accomplished. If the finer and longer grades of cotton can ultimately be produced in India, and if exchange continues at the present low level, there is some reason to believe that the Bombay, Madras, and Cawnpore weaving mills will one day be able to distance Lancashire in the competition for the supply of fine as well as coarse cloths.

The Indian mills are not only becoming serious competitors to Lancashire in the Indian trade, they are also rapidly gaining a considerable proportion of the export trade to countries in which silver is the standard of currency. The Japan or China merchant buys his cloth or yarn either in India or in England, and his choice between these two producing countries is almost entirely regulated by the question of price. A fall in the sterling value of silver, and the consequent decline in the English value of the rupee and of the China dollar, while it does not materially affect the cost of an Indian article in China, very considerably increases the cost of English goods in that country. For 100 dollars the China merchant can command a certain quantity of cloth either in India or in England. If a decline of two per cent. in exchange occurs, he finds that he now has to give 102 dollars for the same quantity of cloth if bought from England, while its cost if purchased in Bombay or in Calcutta is unchanged. He accordingly places his order in the cheaper market, and what India gains Lancashire loses. The heavy decline in silver and in exchange which has taken place during the last few years has thus acted as a decided stimulus to the export of Indian-made goods to countries using a silver standard currency; while at the same time it has helped to restrict the exports of gold standard England to all these countries. In fact, the great increase in the exports of cloth and yarn from India to China and Japan is almost without a parallel in the history of commerce. Although there was a falling of in 1884-85, the exports are still more than double what they were seven years ago, and there is every reason to believe that they will go on steadily increasing. The recent heavy fall in exchange has, therefore, acted in favour of India as against English manufactures, and has been of the greatest possible assistance to the weaving and spinning mills in India, enabling them to compete with Lancashire not only in the Indian markets, but also in the large and growing markets of China, Japan, and Rangoon. This is a phase of the silver question which must not be overlooked.

### THE GOVERNMENT AT SIMLA.

(Pioneer Correspondent.)

We hear a good deal now of the faulty form of administration in India, and the necessity of Parliament ruling and controlling more directly the destinies of the country; but do the agitators, who thus cry out against our benevolent-despotism-tempered-by-telegraph, really appreciate the situation? They would have every illiterate Radical, who is privileged to write “M.P.” after his name, meddle and muddle in Indian affairs, regardless of consequences, just because his mischievous interference would harass the Executive and frighten here and there some official more timid than his fellows. The direct outcome, it is admitted, would not benefit India, but then “the Government would be wheeled into line,” and that would be something gained! It is nothing to the agitator class that political parties now change at home with almost kaleidoscopic quickness; that the Minister of to-day may be the Opposition leader of to-morrow; and that the struggle for place and preferment leaves men no time for the study of real statesmanship. It is sufficient that this or that politician may be made the agent by which the Government of India can be worried and bullied, and their every action discredited. Those remarks are called forth, not by reason of any special effort now being made by Indian agitators to force the hand of Government, but because of the stagnation to all business between the India Office and the authorities in this country, due to the Irish crisis at home. For weeks past it has been found almost impossible to induce anyone in the India Office to attend to any Indian affairs at all; from the Secretary of State downward nobody is thinking of aught but the Irish question; and, of course, “Indian business can wait.” And it certainly has to wait, as the Viceroy and his Councillors know to their cost. Luckily the machinery of Government here does not as yet draw its sole motive power from Westminster, and much can be done.

even though every despatch and telegram sent from Simla to London is pigeonholed in the most summary way. But the Government of India are greatly handicapped by the absolute indifference shown to their suggestions and recommendations on various subjects, and they may well long for an end being put to the political crisis at home. "Old politicians," we know, "totter on in business to the last;" but there would seem to be a chance now of one older than his fellows tottering to his final fall. Meanwhile the Viceroy and his advisers can only go quietly on their way, recommending and advising action on the thousand and one subjects which they have to deal with, from the pacification of Burma and the settlement of the Chinese frontier question on the one hand, to frontier defences and the delimitation of Northern Afghanistan on the other; arranging a mission to Tibet one day and settling Kashmir affairs another; inquiring into the military administration of India one week and into the railway question the next; trying to find a solution of some urgent difficulty in a Native State, say Bhopal and Indore, and then having to devote their whole thoughts to some troublesome person such as Dhulip Singh; forwarding despatches by one mail on the Statutory Civil Service, and by another on the question of Legislative Councils for the North-West Provinces and the Punjab—dealing, in short, with references, reports, and returns day after day, and taking action upon them in addition, although they know the Secretary of State will shelve almost everything sent to him at a time when party strife is at its height in England. And yet our infuriated Indian fellow-subjects, or those who claim to represent them, would make India the prey and sport of Parliament instead of looking to the Executive in this country and strengthening its hands by loyally helping it against its enemies at home.

This protest is not so irrelevant as may at first sight seem. We are now at the beginning of the Summer Session of Government in the Hills—the "pic-nic," as it is termed by those who denounce the exodus from the plains; and there have been the usual accusations levelled against all high officials wasting their time and playing at ruling India from the Himalayas. We are assured that "absolutely nothing is done at Simla," that a sort of interregnum takes place from March to November, and that India is really ruled only when the offices re-open in Calcutta. These fictions have been exposed so often that they need scarcely be again torn to shreds; there is good solid work done here as elsewhere; and if the fruit which it should bear is not immediately apparent, the fault lies, not in alleged apathy of the Government of India, but in the wilful obstructiveness and indifference of the India Office in London. The office may bestir itself when an incident such as Dhulip Singh's voyage brings a stern remonstrance from Simla, or when an atrocities' cry is raised about Burma, but the many important general political questions which affect the welfare of India are totally disregarded or forgotten when an Irish Land Bill is to the fore. The moral of all this disquisition is that I cannot tell you much of political importance at this season—everything is "hung up"—though it is an open secret that the Burma question occupies the greater portion of the Executive Council's time, and that the constant requisition for fresh troops is no small cause of anxiety. The outlook is not a pleasant one; for the whole system of administration in Lower Burma seems to be crumbling to pieces, while rebellion is still far from crushed in the new province. There is sadly wanting a strong hand to set the country in order; but then India no longer possesses men of the school that pacified the Punjab; so the strong hand will be wanting until some marked disruption occurs, and then—perhaps we shall learn why 23,000 troops are required to hold the country. How good of Russia, by the way, to refrain from raising another scare this spring when we have Burma on our hands!

The Finance Committee are working quietly and unobtrusively here; the Secretaries of the various departments can vouch for the thoroughness with which the inquiry into the various establishments is being made. So far a mass of materials has been collected which the members of the Committee are sifting and examining in a highly laborious way. They themselves cannot yet see what specific recommendations will be made—it is too early in the day—so outside speculation as to the outcome of the inquiry must be misleading. Probably no man in India is so fitted for obtaining the maximum of work from his coadjutors as Mr. Charles Elliott; he is not only a hard worker himself, but the cause of hard work in others; and there is great hope, therefore, that the Committee will really effect some practical good. By the time the rains set in good progress will have been made into the working of the Imperial "Spending Departments," and then members may be delegated to the Presidencies and Provinces to further examine into local expenditure. It is a strange state of things as regards Indian finances that the rise of one penny in the value of the rupee would put a crore of rupees to the credit side of our accounts, while probably all that the Finance Committee can effect in the way of retrenchment will not total much more than this.

MAJOR O. C. HANNAY, 2nd Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp on the personal staff of his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught in India.

#### NATIVE PAPERS ON DHULIP SINGH.

The detention of Maharajah Dhulip Singh at Aden forms the subject of leading articles in the vernacular papers of the Punjab. Without a single exception, the action of Government is condemned. The *Panjabi Akhbar* of Lahore writes as follows:—

"The treatment accorded by the Government of India and the Secretary of State to the son of the Lion of the Punjab is not at all approved by public opinion. We don't mean to ask why the Government does not allow the Maharajah to visit the Punjab or India. Government is, of course, at liberty to act in such manner as it may deem proper; but it is anything but wise to first allow the Maharajah to come to India, and then detain him at Aden after he had sold his property and left for this country. The protest of the Maharajah against leaving the ship, and predicting a State trial as the result of his detention, was perfectly natural. It was after considerable correspondence, and a very full discussion, that the Maharajah was allowed to sell his property in order to settle in the Punjab. It was then decided that the Maharajah should not visit the Punjab, but remain at Ootacamund. Perhaps the Maharajah also agreed to this arrangement, and departed from England. If the Maharajah was not to be allowed to come to this country, why was he not previously told?"

After stating that the Maharajah made a mistake in taking the *Pahul* before his arrival at Aden the writer remarks:—

"On the whole, the policy of Government in this connection is calculated to break the heart of the Khalsa, which is a pillar of strength to the British Government; not because their old ruler has been kept away from them, but because the Government has not shown any reliance on their loyalty."

The newly-started *Imperial Paper* of Lahore writes as follows on the same subject:—

"Although a good deal has already been written by the Native papers on the Maharajah, the treatment accorded to him by the Government, in compelling him to return to India in so miserable a condition, will prolong the discussion of the subject in the columns of the Vernacular papers, and make them express their sympathy with him. That the Maharajah deserves a good deal of sympathy does not admit of any doubt. The discussion of this subject is not only undertaken to express sympathy with the Maharajah, but also to prevent the Government from treating him in a manner calculated to cast a stigma on its generosity and good faith. It is a pity that the case of the Maharajah has not met with sufficient consideration. The British Parliament has paid no attention whatever to his case. The claims of the Maharajah were not imaginary, but perfectly well founded, as shown by him in his memorandum to Lord Salisbury."

After quoting some portions of the memorandum, and the reply of Lord Salisbury, as also reproducing a letter written by a Punjabi, in reply to the Maharajah's letter to his countrymen, the writer concludes as follows:—

"Nor is this all. The Maharajah has been prohibited from visiting this country at all. The telegram from Aden, that the Maharajah is a guest of the Residency at Aden, has been confirmed by another from Simla, from which it appears that the Maharajah had a stormy interview with the Secretary of State for India, who told him that he would not be allowed to travel farther east of Aden, as he had broken his engagement to live privately and unpolitically. As might have been expected after all this long and tedious discussion, the Maharajah has been sent from England to Aden as a political prisoner. The Maharajah should comfort himself with the thought that, whatever comes from a friend is for the best."

The *Shafiq-i-Hind*, after referring to the telegrams received regarding the detention, makes the following remarks:—

"So far as we know, the Maharajah has never taken any part in political matters. Of course, if to respectfully pray for one's rights is tantamount to living politically, the Maharajah is guilty of the charge. Beyond this the Maharajah has done nothing. Indeed, the English papers which, instead of being sympathetic, are hostile to His Highness, have preferred no such charge against him. Under these circumstances, the Native papers should be excused if they regard the Maharajah as quite innocent; as every paper must base its opinion on the knowledge which it possesses of the subject. If the Government conceal the real facts of the case from the Native public, and the Native Press find fault with its actions, the Government has to blame itself."

After giving a brief account of the policy adopted by the Indian Government in this respect, the writer proceeds:—

"We do not suggest that Government should take no precautions whatever, or that it should allow the Maharajah to visit the Punjab or India. All that we object to is, that if there was, in the opinion of Government, anything to be feared from his coming to this country, it should have discouraged from the very outset any intention on the part of Dhulip Singh to visit this country; as, in that case, the matter would not have gone so far. The first mistake which the Government committed was the indifference with which it treated the repeated prayers of the Maharajah for an addition to his allowance; and he consequently



made up his mind to come to this country, where he could live much more economically. In short, the mistake made by the Government is not only a political blunder, but one which will lead common people to think that Government is afraid of Dhulip Singh, who will be regarded as a victim of British ill-treatment; and therefore deserving of sympathy. It is a pity that Lord Dufferin, who is credited with being a diplomatist and a statesman, should have committed so great a mistake."

The *Serajul-Akhbar* of Jhelum, the *Ghamkhwar-i-Hind* of Lahore, &c., are also full of articles on the same subject, and write much to the same effect as the papers quoted above.

#### BENGAL.

**THE BENGAL CIVIL SERVICE.**—It is a very bad year for the Executive officers of Bengal. The year is, says the *Englishman*, far advanced, and yet there are no fewer than four *pucca* Joint Magistrates (Messrs. Manisty, Savage, Phillips, and Lee) without Acting Magistracies. In ordinary years, not only all Joint Magistrates but even some of the Acting Joint Magistrates get such officiating appointments. Some years ago there was a talk of creating four new districts, but the matter seems to have been allowed to drop; and it is not improbable that the proposal has been pushed aside by more important business.

**THE CALCUTTA POST OFFICE ROBBERY.**—The details of the conclusion of this trial contain nothing of interest worth publishing; but it is curious to note that a Native special jurymen, whose name has not transpired, seems to have been suddenly seized with an unaccountable sympathy with the dishonest individual whose act has been properly punished. The juror in question, addressing Mr. Justice Norris prior to the prisoner being sentenced, is reported to have said:—"Your Lordship, as the prisoner has given no trouble to the Court, I hope you will consider something for him." His Lordship replied that he would do his best, and what he thought was right under the circumstances.

• **A CARRIER PIGEON'S MESSAGE.**—An extraordinary incident is reported to have occurred at the Calcutta High Court. One of the translators of the Court, on casually glancing up at one of the racks in the Court record-room, observed a carrier pigeon seated on it having a small piece of paper, rolled up in the form of a quill, dangling from its neck and tied on with a piece of silk. The pigeon was seized and the paper taken from its neck, and on examination it was found that the outline of a pigeon had been traced on the paper, and that, within the figure, an inscription in the Persian character had been written. The pigeon and its message were taken to the Chief Justice, who ordered a translation to be made of the letter, when the following words were made out:—"Moulvi Abdul Rahman, may he be victorious in the case in the High Court before Justice Romesh Chunder Mitter and others." There was no signature, and nothing to indicate either from where the bird came or who flew it.

#### MADRAS.

**THE SOUTHERN INDIAN GOLD MINES.**—Our Madras correspondent, telegraphing on the 10th, gives the following quotations of gold mine shares:—Mysore, £7 12s. 6d.; Ooregum, £1 12s. 6d.; Nundydroog, £1 17s. 6d.; Glenroch, 7s. 6d.; and Balaghat, £1 1s. 6d.

**A SCIENTIFIC DISAPPOINTMENT.**—Referring to Mr. Thomas's failure in Madura to obtain any evidence against Mr. Crole's administration, a Madras paper writes:—"As for that distinguished Fellow of the Zoological Society, it is hard upon him that he has been misled by what he took to be the footprints of a fine specimen of the corrupt European official. He had much better for his own sake have taken to heart, and acted upon the friendly advice that we offered him early in March, when he was on the eve of leaving Chepauk for Madura."

#### BOMBAY.

**BRIGADIER-GENERAL P. A. CARNEGY** has arrived at Secunderabad to assume command of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

**ENDLESS LITIGATION.**—The appeal and cross-appeal in the suit Jugmohandas Munguldas v. Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, K.C.S.I., it appears, will not end with the Appeal Court. Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy has applied for a certificated copy of the judgment of Sir Charles Sargent and Mr. Justice Bayley, with a view to appealing to the Privy Council.

**REDUCTIONS IN THE NIZAM'S ARMY.**—It is reported that the Minister of Hyderabad has completed a scheme for the reduction of the irregular troops, which will shortly be submitted to his Highness the Nizam. It is not unlikely, if the proposals are accepted, that reductions to the Minister's extent of seven or eight thousand men will be effected, involving a saving of some three or four lakhs in the military expenditure of the State.

**LIEUTENANT D. H. MACPHERSON**, 2nd Battalion the Seaforth Highlanders, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief, Madras.

#### GENERAL PRENDERGAST'S DESPATCHES.

General Sir Harry Prendergast's despatches on the late Burmese war contain the names of a very large number of officers whose services he is desirous of bringing to the favourable attention of Government. The despatches are accompanied by a highly eulogistic resolution from the Governor-General in Council. After stating his Excellency's wishes to place on record his cordial recognition of the admirable manner in which General Prendergast and the troops under him carried out the task set before them, the resolution continues:—"By the rapidity of the movement, by skilful strategy, by the exercise of humane forbearance, General Prendergast has succeeded, with comparatively little loss to the force under his command, and without unnecessary bloodshed or undue severity towards the enemy, in occupying Mandalay, in capturing its King, and taking possession of the whole of Upper Burma; for these services the warmest thanks of the Government of India are due to General Prendergast and to the officers and men, the Naval Brigade British and Native forces, the Volunteers and the Indian Marine. They are specially due to Brigadiers-General Norman, White, and Foord, commanding infantry brigades; Captain Woodward, commanding the Naval Brigade; Colonel Carey, commanding the Royal Artillery; Colonel Sanford, commanding the Royal Engineers; Commander Carpenter, R.N., Indian Marine Survey; and Captain Campbell, Senior Officer of the Indian Marine. The Governor-General also desires to record his approbation of the manner in which the various departments of the force carried out their duties during the campaign—the Medical Department, under Deputy Surgeon-General Donnelly; the Commissariat and Transport Departments, under Lieutenant-Colonel Loughton and Major Hill; the Ordnance Department, under Major Fisher, have proved the complete efficiency of those departments under circumstances of considerable difficulty. Lieutenant-Colonel Begbie, the superintendent, Army Signalling, also merits the acknowledgment of the Government of India. The Governor-General is much indebted to Rear-Admiral Sir F. Richards for the very complete and prompt manner in which his Excellency placed the whole force under his command at the disposal of the Government of India, and for the admirable manner in which the Naval Brigade was organised and equipped. The Governor-General expresses his hearty thanks to Mr. Bernard, Chief Commissioner, British Burma, to Colonel Sladen, chief political officer of the force, and other civil officers who have assisted them during the recent operations. To Mr. Bernard, his Excellency is much indebted for the valuable assistance and personal energy which has so much lightened the labour of organising the force and the flotilla which carried it to Mandalay; also to Colonel Sladen, to whose tact and knowledge of the Burmese people and their language the peaceful surrender of the King was in great measure due. The Governor-General also records his appreciation of the assistance rendered by the management of the Irrawaddy Steam Flotilla Company and the skill shown by their commanders of their vessels.

During the operations which were being conducted in Upper Burma troubles arose on the frontiers of British Burma, consequent on raids committed by the lawless soldiery and dacoits. These were very promptly suppressed by the troops of the British Burma division, who had not the good fortune to form a part of the expeditionary force. The thanks of Government are due to them for these services, and specially to Major-General Buck, commanding British Burma division, and to Mr. Symes, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, for the very efficient measures taken by them to secure and maintain the tranquillity of the province. The labours of the troops have not yet ended, and they may still be called on to undergo privations and to perform harassing duties; but the Governor-General confidently hopes that with the aid of the civil officers the work of pacification and suppression of dacoity will soon be effected. It remains for the Governor-General to place on record his gratitude to the local Governments and the Army Department for the manner in which the expeditionary force was organised and despatched. Few expeditions have been conducted to a successful issue with such rapidity and completeness. The Governor-General desires to express his cordial appreciation of the energy displayed by the Government of Madras and the provincial Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army and the departments working under their orders, for the expeditious and efficient manner in which every detail of organisation and embarkation of the Madras force was carried out. The Government of Madras have very fully acknowledged the services of the following officers as deserving of notice, and the Governor-General wishes to add to these commendations of expression his own appreciation of their services:—Colonel Hawkes, Commissary General; Major-General Chamier, Inspector General of Ordnance; Surgeon-General Irvine, Medical Staff; Surgeon-General Furnell, Indian Medical Department; and Lieut. Taylor, Master Attendant. The Governor-General also desires to thank the Government of Bombay for their cordial response to requisitions made by the Government of India and for the rapidity with which their troops were equipped and despatched. The Governor-General takes this opportunity to thank Sir Donald Stewart, who was Commander-in-Chief in India when the expeditionary force in India

was organised, for his co-operation and advice; also to General Roberts for the assistance rendered since his arrival in India. The Governor-General also acknowledges the services rendered by the Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General in India and staff, and the departmental officers, who under their orders have carried out the various details connected with the organisation and despatch of the force. The thanks of the Government of India are due to the following officers and their subordinates for the energetic part taken by them in the equipment of the force:—Colonel Hunt, Commissary-General-in-Chief; Colonel Low, Commissary-General for Transport; Major-General Hughes, Director-General of Ordnance in India; Surgeon-General Madden, Medical Staff; Surgeon-General Simpson, Indian Medical Department; and Colonel Walton, Superintendent, Army Clothing; to Captain Hext, Director of Marine, for the promptitude and efficiency with which the transports were taken up and filled, and to Captain Carew, Deputy-Director, and Commander Street, Assistant Director.

THE Alliance Bank of Simla is one of the most prosperous of all the inland banking concerns. With a working capital of 46 lakhs, it has earned a net profit during the past year of 24½ per cent. The affairs of the Bank are managed with great care and intelligence, and a steady effort is being made to raise the reserve fund, which already amounts to more than a third of the paid-up capital. Out of twenty-three dividends declared since the Bank was established the minimum of seven per cent. was only reached on the occasion of the first two years.

ACCIDENT TO AN INDIAN STEAMER.—The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company have received the following telegram from Suez, dated June 7th, half-past two P.M.:—"At noon, the *Kaisar-i-Hind*, from Australia, while lying at anchor in the Suez roads, was run into by the British India steamer *Merkara*, which struck her port side abreast of the mizenmast, cutting in a length of three feet below the water-line. The *Kaisar-i-Hind* has since been brought into Port Ibrahim, and is now discharging cargo. The P. and O. Company have offered passengers the opportunity of going home in their steamers *Malwa* and *Brindisi*, leaving Suez this afternoon. There will be no interruption to the India, China, or Australian mail service."

At the invitation of the chairman and directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, a large party of colonists and others interested in the Colonial and Indian Exhibition visited the Royal Albert Docks on Wednesday. The visitors proceeded by special steamer from Temple Pier, and on arriving at the docks were heartily cheered by large crowds of workmen and by the crews of the vessels discharging or taking in cargo. Most of the ships in the dock were gay with bunting, and the yards of the Peninsular and Oriental vessels were manned by Lascars, who, in their white robes and red turbans, presented a very picturesque appearance. At luncheon, which was served on board three of the steamships of the company—the *Rome*, the *Parramatta*, and the *Chusan*—there were present, amongst others, the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, M.P., Mr. Woodall, M.P., Mr. R. Bourke, Mr. Sutherland, M.P. (the chairman of the Peninsular and Oriental Company), Sir Saul Samuel, and Sir Charles Tupper. The toast of "The Queen" was most cordially received, as was also that of "The British Empire." After the luncheon the visitors inspected the three fine vessels of the company, and a large number subsequently returned to London by the special steamer *Alexandra*.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The ninety-first half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of this company was held at the company's offices, Leadenhall-street, last week, Mr. T. Sutherland, M.P., presiding. The directors regretted having to continue to report unfavourably on the state of trade, and its bearings on the company's operations. During the half-year there had been experienced a diminution of traffic affecting the freight revenue at the rate of upwards of £100,000 per annum, and the prospect of making up this deficiency during the remainder of the current year was at present wanting. The passenger receipts had not diminished, but remained stationary at the same point as last year. There had been a certain amount of transport employment obtainable, which had assisted the general revenue. The directors recommend an interim dividend at the rate of five per cent. per annum. The chairman announced that for the first time for many years the Australian Colonies had joined hands with the Government at home in devising a plan for a comprehensive mail service to Australia, for hitherto it had happened there had been a certain degree of jealousy on the part of the larger Colonies one of another, so that while Victoria had been pulling to obtain a mail service in one direction, New South Wales had been pulling with equal or perhaps greater vigour to secure a mail service in another direction. But at the present time the Colonies had joined hands to ask for tenders through the Mother Country for a comprehensive mail service, and he had every hope that the solution would be satisfactory to this company. The state of the shipping trade now was discouraging, but the company had faced a very much worse state of things than now, and still continued to pay a dividend. The report, after comment from other proprietors, was adopted.

## NOTICES OF BOOKS.

### WANDERINGS IN CHINA.\*

Few persons are more competent to "personally conduct" a reader through a new and strange country than Miss Gordon Cumming; she possesses the happy knack of "chatting on paper." Things are explained, subjects of interest are pointed out, manners, customs, and ways are described in detail, while the interest is so sustained that the toil of learning is merged in a sea of pleasure. It was, therefore, with no ordinary delight that we commenced to read the two goodly volumes which contained Miss Cummings' experiences in China. Nor were we disappointed; nay, more, as page after page of charming "chit-chat" and brilliant small-talk passed in rapid succession before our eyes, we had almost dared to hope that the talented authoress had escaped the rock which wrecks so many a mariner in the waters of Chinese literature, and that for once a traveller had been found able enough and bold enough to rise superior to the cant and feebleness which encircle the Opium question; but alas! just as we were about to close the second volume with a loud hurrah, our senses were saddened and our spirits drooped within us as we waded through line upon line of the old, old story about the demoralising action of the British Government in regard to this drug. We have no intention of entering upon a wearisome discussion as to the opium trade, but we cannot refrain from telling Miss Cumming a few plain facts which she would do well to bear in mind should she be anxious to understand a question in regard to which we cannot detect that she possesses the merest glimmerings of knowledge. First of all, opium was *grown* in China years and years before any *importations* were made from India, and is now, indeed, so extensively cultivated, that were the supply from the latter Empire stopped entirely, there would not be any appreciable effect on the Chinese population, who do not as a nation consume Indian opium, the latter being so expensive, indeed, that none but the wealthy can afford to use it. The next remark we have to make is, that if instead of writing pious and well-meant sentiment Miss Cumming would study the facts of the case, she would find that Britain *never* had any opium wars with China; and, lastly, she would also meet with high authorities in the medical world—notably Sir George Birdwood—who join issue as to the injuriousness of the drug so far as its use is a national practice, or, as our fair authoress would have it, national vice. We have been thus careful to allude to this matter, because it is the only blot in a most charming work, and having thus relieved our consciences, we proceed to the more pleasant task of glancing at a few matters of interest in these otherwise readable volumes.

The one great characteristic of China is that it is a "land of smells." At every turn the air is vitiated with the most pestilential odours, which to an European are sickening and repulsive to the last degree. Yet Master Chinaman seems to be utterly indifferent to the insults which are hourly heaped upon his olfactory nerves, and passes life happily and merrily in the midst of an atmosphere reeking with miasma and impregnated with the vilest of all vile stenches. Nay, more, he adapts himself to the disgusting surroundings of his daily existence; at meals he throws the bones and scraps of food on the floor, and if now and again some grease be spilt in his dining room, there it remains till traffic wears it away again. His servants never sweep a room except just in the middle, while "the accumulated filth finds safe quarters in the corners and under the furniture. All through the long winter personal washing is limited to rubbing the face and neck with a flannel wrung out in hot water, but as to clothes they are never changed day or night. A succession of thick wadded garments are heaped on one above the other as the weather grows colder, and they are cast off one by one with the return of spring." Disgusting as this seems, it reads even more revolting that children should *never* be washed, but only rubbed over with a flannel wrung out in hot water—a mere "lick and a promise." No wonder a crowd of Celestials is too strong a dose for any but a Chinaman.

The next point which merits attention is the universal custom of infanticide which prevails—a practice about which there is no "concealment, being fully sanctioned by public opinion." It is no uncommon thing for a mother to mention that she has made away with three or four girls, and "throughout the Empire the numerical disparity of female children is always a painfully suggestive characteristic." No secrecy is used. The hapless infants are neglected as soon as they are born; and uncared for, unclothed, unfed, they pine away, and are cast by cart-loads into the first drain or ditch which happens to come in the way; sometimes, indeed, if a window chance to get out of repair a dead baby-child is put in to keep out the draught! Yet Exeter Hall says nothing about this, but runs crazy in regard to the opium question—a mere drop in the ocean of national vice as compared with the wholesale murder of hapless beings who have committed no sin beyond the unconscious crime of belonging to the female persuasion. Thus much for pious bigotry and misdirected zeal!

\* "Wanderings in China." By C. F. Gordon Cumming. William Blackwood and Sons. 1886.

Underlying all the actions of the Chinese nation is a belief in Spirits, not alone as regards the next world, but also with reference to the everyday life in this mundane sphere. At every turn a good or a bad dragon is invoked as a blessing to the individual or a curse to his foes. "The whole duty of man" consists in appeasing the Spirits, and cases have been known where wealthy men have purchased the heads of their friends who had fallen in war so as to stitch them on the bodies, and thus enable the luckless heroes to enter Paradise, if not with *mens sana*, at any rate in *corpore sano*. History is silent whether this pious friend deceives the custodians in the world of Spirits. Surgery, too, is an unknown art, because no one dare appear in the next world mutilated. Patients will even eat an amputated limb so that nothing shall be lost of the body which nature has bestowed! The very homes reflect the belief in the Spirit world, for it being universally thought that sprites *et hoc genus omne* always travel in a straight line, innumerable devices are adopted in Chinese houses to make as many zigzags as possible, in the devout expectation that the imp of mischief, finding the impossibility of a direct flight, will abandon a task so full of difficulty, and so destructive to the head and limbs of a visitant from the land of Spirits. The amount paid annually as offerings to conciliate the manes of the dead is calculated at the astounding sum of £32,000,000 sterling!

Everything in China is peculiar. There is no post, there are no newspapers beyond the official *Pekin Gazette*, a venerable publication of more than 600 years' standing, machinery is almost—in places quite—unknown. The very money is uncouth; payment of an amount equivalent to sixpence involves the counting of 140 or 150 pieces of coin called "cash," while to disburse a large sum involves the use of some means of conveyance. English people play battledore with their hands, Chinese children use their feet; in Europe a dog is the faithful attendant of the wayfarer as he toils along for amusement or duty; in the land of the Celestials everyone carries about a caged singing-bird! With us the national game is cricket, with them flying kites is *par excellence* the amusement of a race reckoned by hundreds of millions.

We have glanced at a few points of interest in Miss Cumming's work—enough, it may be hoped, to induce others to read and judge for themselves, and we can promise them a dainty bill of fare, a good hostess, plenty of mental food, and a whiff of opium just to soothe the nerves before closing the volumes.

#### THE WESTERN PACIFIC AND NEW GUINEA.\*

When the world, "from China to Peru" (and a good deal more, both Eastward and Westward), has been explored, it is really refreshing to light on a new region. And this, assuredly, Mr. Romilly opens up to our astonished gaze. Astonished, we say deliberately. For, though Robinson Crusoe saw at a distance—and, having no binocular, imperfectly—the consumption of humans by "humans," we think it was reserved for our traveller to be the close spectator, without becoming the victim, of a real act of Cannibalism on a large scale.

There cannot be a doubt that the Editor has done well and wisely in giving to the world a work, which, though not intended for publicity, and though considered by the author as "very deficient in the matter of giving information," will impart to most readers, as it has done to ourselves, an amount of knowledge respecting a comparatively unknown quarter of the world, which no one would expect to find in an octavo volume of a couple of hundred pages. Much of the Western Pacific has, indeed, as our author reminds us in his Introduction, "always been quite out of the track of ships." It is but little known, and the Civil Service Commissioners could hardly do better than resort to the pages of this work for names of which the Examiners, and probably the Candidates, have never heard. Guadalcanor is not known to "every schoolboy;" New Ireland has, under the new German craze for expatriating Germans to the remotest regions, become "New Mecklenburg," and Adia may safely be backed—*pace* Mr. Wren—to foil most of those who settle, and most of those who are settled by, examination papers.

Of the utter ignorance which prevails in England, and even in Australia, respecting an island group so little unexplored as the New Hebrides, Mr. Romilly gives (p. 10) some ludicrous instances. One may suffice. An Australian paper suggested drawing a cordon of men round one of the islands in order to drive its inhabitants into the interior. Said cordon was to consist of sixty men; the island in question being at least 400 square miles in size, and possessing a fighting population numbered by thousands. A display of ignorance equally gross, but more unpardonable in a professedly scientific body, is referred to on the same page.

The term Western Pacific, as taken conventionally, comprises "some fifteen million square miles of land and ocean," lying

\* "The Western Pacific and New Guinea. Notes on the Natives, Christian and Cannibal, with some account of the Old Labour Trade." By Hugh Hastings Romilly, Deputy Commissioner for the Western Pacific, and Acting Special Commissioner for New Guinea. With a Map. London: John Murray. 1886.

almost as much to the East as to the West of the Greenwich meridian. Though, however, the term be a misnomer, it has been generally accepted; and Mr. Romilly describes the vast portion of the earth's surface which it includes as being, for the better half of the year, amongst the pleasantest, as regards climate, on the face of the globe; especially calling attention (p. 89) to the unsurpassed novelties which it presents. "An amateur traveller," he says—and we commend his remarks on this head to yacht-owners—"could, in the most luxurious manner, and without a single hardship to endure, see life here as thoroughly savage as any in the world." We should think so, if, perchance, he had a chance of "assisting," in the French, or Pickwickian, sense, at a cannibal *auto da fe*.

It is impossible not to be pleased with the assurance (pp. 6, 144) that the narrative of his voyages by the great circumnavigator James Cook is still the best authority as regards the larger part of the region to which this work relates; the minuteness and accuracy of his observations having been marvellous. It may well be believed that the recollection of his adventurous voyages has lived in the memory of the islanders: but it is somewhat startling to read "that a gentleman, well known in the Pacific, conversed twenty years ago with a native of Tahiti, who remembered Cook's visit to that island."

The narrative of Mr. Romilly's own adventures is pleasantly and well written. He is singularly free from the credulity, the rushing at conclusions, which he reprehends in others. On this he has some very sensible and pertinent remarks at p. 5 of his Introduction.

The work, designed "not so much to give a minute account of any one island or group of islands, as, by touching shortly on the most noticeable peculiarities of different tribes," to give a general idea of the condition of the Western Pacific south of the Equator, does not present many passages of reasonable length which can, without injury to the sense, be detached from the context: but we shall not err in directing special attention to the account of a (New Britain) battle (p. 49), truly Homeric in the amount of speechifying which precedes the actual encounter; and to the hideous cannibal feast (p. 54), which succeeds, of which the traveller was the reluctant, and involuntary, but helpless, witness, and of which he would, but for his tact in having propitiated the old women of the tribe, and been the still more reluctant, and equally helpless, victim.

The chapter on "Poisoned Arrows" deserves very close attention. The subject (like hydrophobia) has always been shrouded in mystery; and the death, from a (presumably) poisoned arrow, of Commodore Goodenough, though exciting curiosity as to the character of the poison employed, never gave rise, as it would seem, to the questions: Did the Tetanus in that case, or does it usually in others, arise from poison at all? Or may it not rather be attributable to dread of the consequences of a wound, acting on a sensitive organization? A careful investigation of the evidence bearing on the subject leads the author to conclude, that whatever poison is used is comparatively innocuous, and that fatal results are due to fear, at least, as much as to poison. The question is one deserving of more consideration than (so far as we know) it has received: and may well engage the attention of medical men.

This book abounds in excellent stories, all well told, and some (for instance, that (p. 201) of the ball at Samoa, and those (Chap. XI.) respecting a worthy who rejoiced in the euphonious, and not unmerited, sobriquet of "Bully Hayes") are entertaining to a degree.

A very good map (on a necessarily small scale), illustrates the relative positions of the places spoken of. We have learnt more from this book than from many a ponderous tome: it rarely happens that a volume so unpretentious contains so much which will be absolutely new to, and cannot fail to interest, the general reader.

#### THE JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.\*

The article of Sir M. Monier Williams on Buddhism in its relation to Brahmanism, which stands first in order in this Number of the J.R.A.S., will attract every one who desires information on a subject as interesting as, in its higher developments, it is recondite. No one is more competent than Sir M. Williams to instruct the reader on such a topic; and the "points"—to use a stage expression—which are made, are well made. In particular, attention should be directed to the curious parallels drawn by the author between our own religion and Buddhism. As, in Christianity, the Founder, "Himself a Jew, never required his followers to give up their Jewish creed or usages," so the founder of Buddhism, himself a Hindu, never required his adherents to make any formal renunciation of their ancestral religion (p. 130). To this our Essayist might, we think, have added another. Just as, "according to Gautama's original plan, every true Buddhist was bound (p. 133) to be a celibate monk," and taught (p. 134) "that a wise man should avoid married life as if it were a burning pit of live coals," so St. Paul (1 Cor. vii.

\* "The Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society." New Series. Vol. XVIII. Part II. April, 1886. London: Trübner and Co.

passim, especially ver. 36-38) distinctly discourages matrimony, as a state of life unfavourable to religious contemplation. But, with Christians as with Buddhists, the old precept, "Be fruitful and multiply," has over-riden all later rules of conduct.

The essential idea of Buddhism, which (p. 129) "postulates the eternal existence of Nothing as its starting-point, and ends in simple Nihilism," is, too, amusingly compared (p. 147) with the modern Positivist doctrine "that both mind and body are resolved into their elements at death." The whole of this thoughtful and instructive Essay deserves careful perusal: nearly all its conclusions will be new to those who have not closely looked into the matters of which it treats.

Mr. Morrison, the Bible Society's agent in South Russia, contributes a paper of much value to ethnologists, on the Geographical Distribution of the Modern Turki Languages, with an excellent Appendix by the Hon. Secretary of the Asiatic Society, Mr. R. N. Cust. One reads with less surprise that the Turki-speaking tribes are gravitating towards Russia (however regrettable this may be from a political point of view), than that "the Turki stands (p. 192) at the head of all languages in its wonderful symmetry and power of form, evolution, or accommodation."

A second paper, with glossary, on Folk Songs in the Bhojpuri dialect of the Bihari language, from the pen of Mr. G. A. Grierson, B.C.S., forms Article XII. Characteristic as are the songs quoted, the matter lies within the ken of few but professed Orientalists.

Mr. J. W. Redhouse's erudite disquisition on the simple, and well known ditty, "The Song of Meysun," and the consideration of the many ways (p. 273) in which the name is spelt, leads the writer, naturally enough, to the important question of the transliteration of Arabic, the sounds of which are, admittedly, among the most difficult to render accurately into any European tongue. We are not about to enter at length on this subject, in dealing with which Mr. Redhouse proposes to introduce an all but entirely new system; but we are quite of his opinion that the rule of thumb "all consonants as in English, all vowels as in Italian," is far too rough and ready (even were it, as far as it goes, strictly correct) to meet all the difficulties of a very perplexing matter.

Mr. Hale Wortham's praiseworthy translations of the stories of Jimutavahana, and of Harisarman, should be read, and we are glad to see an appreciative notice, by Mr. Sidney Churchill, of the recently (1871) deceased Persian *littérateur*, Riza Kuli Khan.

#### STATE-DIRECTED COLONISATION.\*

Lord Brabazon has not, we think, written this little pamphlet in vain. Had he succeeded in doing nothing more, he has done much in bringing home to the middle-class reader the necessity of emigration, as the sole means of coping with the enormous increase of population in the British Islands; unless, that is, we desire our own countrywomen to resort to the vile practices by which French families are usually confined to one son, and (possibly) a daughter, and in consequence of which the population of France is diminishing rather than augmenting.

Most of the facts adduced by the writer in support of his argument on the above head, however well known to those who have studied the subject, are comparatively unfamiliar to the general reader. Many will be "surprised to hear" that, while the British Isles contain thirty-five millions of inhabitants, they comprise but seventy-seven millions of acres, including bog, marsh, and rock: a tolerably crushing refutation of the promise of "three acres" (let alone the mythic "cow") to each inhabitant. The fact, too, is well brought out, that, while "within the last ten years Great Britain has added more to its population than it did in the six hundred years that followed the Norman conquest," the island would, at the same rate of increase, "contain one hundred and fifty millions of people before the year 2,000, and . . . would present the appearance of little else than one continuous city from Land's End to the Firth of Forth." (p. 14.)

"The land of England," we are assured, "could not support more than an additional four millions of persons, were it possible to place them on the land, and this number is just about equal to the present increase of the population in ten years."

It being admitted, on such facts as these, that "something must be done," it would seem obvious that emigration on a large scale is that "something." And how to do it is the question; for private efforts, however large and generous, are, and must ever be, wholly inadequate to such an undertaking. Lord Derby, when Secretary for the Colonies, gave utterance, indeed, to the not very statesmanlike remark, that distress arising from over-population must (p. 65) be "looked on" as a sad, but unavoidable, evil, which could not be remedied, although always increasing. With characteristic inertia, he "looked on" the evil, and like the Levite of old, "passed by on the other side." Nor did his colleagues do much better.

\* "State-Directed Colonisation Series. No. 1. State-Directed Colonisation: Its Necessity." By Lord Brabazon. London: Stanford (for National Society for Promoting State Directed Colonisation). 1886.

The unpractical Government of our "practical" nation soon found out, as usual, how *not* to do it, by sending off to the colony most willing to receive emigrants, Canada, the scum of the Irish workhouses. This the Dominion Government very wisely declined to "stand." They would take unpauperised families, and would assign to each, on nominal terms, a considerable allotment (160 acres) of land; but these families must (whether by Governmental or by private aid matters not) be provided with funds sufficient for their sustenance until the virgin soil should have time (say 16-18 months) to produce its first crop. Nothing, it would seem, could have been more reasonable.

People who, in these islands, "drift into the workhouse from their inability or their unwillingness to earn a livelihood by labour" (p. 38) are worse than useless in the Colonies; nor can we wonder if the latter refuse to receive them.

Lord Brabazon very justly points out (p. 46) that a permanent system of colonisation, undertaken by the mother-country in conjunction with the Colonies, careful selection of intending emigrants being made, is the most promising solution yet offered of a difficulty, to cope with which is daily becoming more imperative. His remarks are sensible, and are expressed in language which will commend itself to the reader, alike for its moderation and its lucidity. If future numbers of the Series equal the present introductory treatise, an important step will have been taken towards throwing light on a burning, yet a very perplexing, question.

BOOKS FOR REVIEW.—"Good Queen Anne," by W. H. Davenport Adams (Remington and Co.); "Revolted Ireland, 1798 and 1803," by Hon. A. S. G. Canning (W. H. Allen and Co.); "Warm Corners in Egypt" (Remington and Co.); "Days and Nights of Service with Sir Gerald Graham's Field Force at Suakim," by Major E. A. de Cosson (John Murray); "India Revisited," by Edwin Arnold, M.A., C.S.I. (Trubner and Co.); "How to be Happy though Married" (Fisher Unwin); "The Taubatu-n-Nasuh (Repentance of Nussuh) of Maulvi Hájí Háfiz Wazir Ahmad of Delhi," edited by M. Kempson (W. H. Allen and Co.); "Oriental Penmanship," by the late E. H. Palmer, M.A. (W. H. Allen and Co.); "Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine," "Army and Navy Magazine for June," and "Journal of East India Association for May."

#### MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE epidemic of enteric fever amongst the soldiers at Lucknow has much abated.

COLONEL C. D. CLEMENTSON, of the Madras Staff Corps, has been permitted to reside out of India.

THE Commander-in-Chief has ordered the transfer from the 1st Battalions of at least twenty old soldiers, picked men, of good character and thoroughly reliable, to each company of the 2nd Battalions of Goorkhas now being raised, to form a nucleus of order and good discipline in each company.

THE Native Normal School at Amballa for the outturn of teachers for the Native Army, having proved a failure, has been closed with effect from the 31st of March last. Officers commanding Native regiments will now have the selection and appointment of moulvies, pundits, and grunts in their own hands.

THERE is hardly a regiment in the Bombay Presidency which has not been denuded of its officers to fill up the existing vacancies in those corps which have been ordered away. The appointment of Colonel Anderson to the command of the 3rd Brigade in Burma leaves the military authorities free to appoint the man of their own selection as Deputy Adjutant-General.

THE commands in Upper Burma are now as follows:—General White in chief command; Brigadier-General Griffiths, Madras, Commanding the Bhamo District; Brigadier-General Anderson, Bombay, commanding Mandalay District; and Brigadier-General Low, Bengal, commanding the Yemethen District. Each Presidency Staff Corps is thus represented on the Brigade Staff.

BRIGADE-SURGEON W. A. GARDINER, Medical Staff, has been posted to the permanent medical charge of the station hospital, Peshawar, *vice* Brigade-Surgeon W. Collis, who has been appointed to the administrative medical charge of the Peshawar District in anticipation of his promotion.

THE will (dated Nov. 23rd, 1877,) of Sir Henry Ricketts, K.C.S.I., late of Oak Hill-grove, Surbiton, Surrey, who died on Feb. 25th last, has been proved by George Henry Ricketts, C.E., the son, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £20,000. The testator makes some specific bequests to his children, and gives legacies to his brothers. All his real estate, if any, and the residue of the personalty, he leaves to his four children, George Henry, Jane Hester, Eliza Carew, and Mary Ann Letitia.—*Illustrated London News*.



## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.  
BIRTHS.

- DAWES—June 3, at 38, Linden-road, Bedford, the wife of Edwin Dawes, Esq., late I.N., of a daughter.  
 ENGLAND—May 30, at 56, Gloucester-gardens, Hyde Park, the wife of Captain F. H. England, of a son.  
 LEES—May 31, at Beachlands, Ryde, Isle of Wight, the residence of Sir J. Lees, Bart., the wife of Lieut.-Colonel A. R. Lees, 84th Regiment, of a son.  
 MAXWELL—June 2, in South Kensington, the wife of Colonel R. J. Maxwell, of a son.  
 ORMSBY-JOHNSON—May 25, at The Moorings, Ipswich, the wife of Lieut. F. C. Ormsby-Johnson, R.M.L.I., of a son.  
 POTT—May 31, at Boscombe, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel W. Pott, of twins (daughter and son).  
 REA—May 31, at Doddington, Wooler, the wife of G. G. Rea, of a son.  
 RENNY-TAILYOR—June 2, at Gillingham, Chatham, the wife of Captain Renny-Tailyour, R.E., of a daughter.  
 WILLIAMS—June 1, at 52, Cambridge-terrace, Hyde Park, W., the wife of the Rev. H. A. Williams, M.A., Senior Chaplain Madras Establishment, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

- DIGBY—FITZMAURICE—June 2, at St. Peter's, Vere-street, Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Everard C. Digby, Grenadier Guards, to Lady Emily Fitzmaurice, only daughter of the late Marquis of Lansdowne, K.G.  
 EDMONSTONE—LUMSDEN—June 1, at St. Jude's Church, South Kensington, Neil B. Edmonstone, Major 4th (Queen's Own) Hussars, to Edith, eldest daughter of Henry Lumsden, of Pitcaple Castle, Aberdeenshire, Colonel London Scottish Rifle Volunteers.  
 EVEREST—BONTEIN—June 3, at the British Legation, 'Berne, Lancelot Feilding Everest, Barrister-at-law, eldest son of the late Colonel Sir George Everest, formerly Surveyor-General of India, to Ethel Mary, only daughter of John S. Bontein, Esq.  
 FREETH—ILBERY—June 1, at Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, W. D. Freeth, Major-General R.A., to Ada, daughter of J. W. H. Ilbery, of 88, Oxford-gardens, North Kensington.  
 HAMMOND—WRIGHT—June 2, at St. George's, Campden-hill, Major Arthur George Hammond, V.C., Queen's Own Corps of Guides, to Edith Jane, only daughter of the late Major J. H. Wright, M.S.C.  
 INGLIS—THORNHILL—June 1, at Rugby, John Frederick Inglis, Captain 62nd Wiltshire Regiment, A.D.C., eldest son of the late Major-General Sir John Inglis, K.C.B., to Janet Alice, eldest daughter of the late Rev. William Thornhill, Rector of Offord D'Aroy, Huntingdonshire.  
 JAMESON—MAGRATH—June 1, at St. Peter's Church, Dublin, John George Jameson, eldest son of H. Jameson, Esq., of Hermitage, Dundrum, to Eleanor Mary, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Colonel H. M. S. Magrath, M.S.C., Assistant Commissioner of Coorg.  
 MAXWELL—INGRAM—May 27, at St. Clement's, East Dulwich, Henry St. P. Maxwell, Captain B.S.C., son of the late General William Maxwell, R.A., to Joan Gordon, daughter of the late Charles Ingram, Esq., of Huntly.  
 MITFORD—SLADE—June 1, at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, Captain William Kenyon Mitford, 8th Hussars, eldest son of William Townley Mitford, Esq., of Pithill, Petworth, to Cicely, daughter of Wyndham Slade, Esq., Montys Court, Taunton.  
 STANBRIDGE—KING—June 1, at Burbage Church, T. H. Standbridge, 17th Lancers, son of Thomas Standbridge, Esq., of Aston Flamville, to Emily, daughter of Thomas King, Esq., The Cedars, Streatham-hill, S.W., and Sketchley Hall, Leicestershire.  
 TREEBY—JACKSON—June 1, at Windsor, Frederick T. Treeby, to Mabel Emily, second daughter of the late Captain J. Milbourn Jackson, R.N.

## DEATHS.

- ABBOTT—May 30, at Ryde, Lieut. Thomas Francis Abbott, Royal Navy, Her Majesty's yacht *Victoria* and *Albert*, son of Admiral Abbott, St. John's Park, Ryde, aged 32.  
 PHILLIPS—May 26, at Ellesmere, Upper Norwood, Charlotte Phillips, widow of George Phillips, Esq., late Hon. East India Company's Madras Civil Service.  
 POLLEXFEN—May 26, at Mablethorpe, Lincolnshire, Gladys Lilla Pollexfen, daughter of Captain George Wilson, H.M.I.M., aged seven months.  
 WHEATLEY—May 27, at Bonn-on-the-Rhine, Surgeon-Major Lieut.-Colonel E. F. Wheatley, late of the Bombay Army (retired), aged 56.  
 WYLLIE—May 27, at Southsea, Marion Christian, the wife of Major-General Wyllie, late R.A.

## INDIAN.

## BIRTHS.

- BERTRAM—May 7, at Naini Tal, the wife of Sergeant-Major J. J. Bertram, Bengal Unattached List, Sergeant-Major, Naini Tal Depot, of a daughter.  
 BETHAM—May 14, at Mahabaleshwar, the wife of G. K. Betham, Deputy Conservator of Forests, of a son.  
 BUTTERWORTH—May 15, at Bombay, the wife of Thomas Henry Butterworth, Esq., H.M. Indian Marine, of a son.

- CORNISH—May 8, at Gya, the wife of W. H. Cornish, Bengal Police, of a son.  
 DYER—May 14, at the European General Hospital, the wife of Sub-Conductor Robert Dyer, Ordnance Department, of a daughter.  
 PRESGRAVE—May 18, at Sitapur, the wife of Lieut. D. K. Presgrave, 2nd Norfolk Regiment, of a daughter.  
 SMITH—May 10, at Madras, the wife of P. Smith, Solicitor, Ootacamund, of a son.  
 TATE—May 2, at Ootacamund, the wife of A. C. Tate, Esq., Madras Civil Service, of a son.  
 WRIGHT—April 29, at Bangalore, the wife of Mr. J. A. Wright, Permanent Way Inspector, Madras Railway Company, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

- BISHOP—FAGAN—May 14, at Umritsur, J. M. M. Bishop, Punjab Police, son of General G. W. Bishop, Bengal Army (Retired List), to Ethel Maud, daughter of the late Major C. S. Fagan, Madras Staff Corps.  
 EAST—PEILE—May 13, at Mahabaleshwar, W. A. East, Esq., C.S., to Mary Blanche Berkeley, only daughter of J. B. Peile, Esq., C.S., C.S.I.  
 WOOD—FITZGERALD—April 8, at Palampore, Arthur Roberts Wood, to Augusta FitzGerald, eldest daughter of Captain Ormonde FitzGerald.

## DEATHS.

- COBBE—May 12, at Madras, M. Anne, wife of J. C. Cobbe, Station-master, Jalarpet Station, Madras Railway, aged 43.  
 DUNLOP—May 9, at Secunderabad, E. Colquhoun, daughter of G. B. Dunlop, C.E., Nizam's State Railways.  
 GORDON—May 7, at Naini Tal, Captain J. L. J. Gordon, Army Pay Department, aged 42.  
 HARVEY—May 12, at Peshawur, E. Mary, daughter of Lieut.-Colonel C. L. Harvey, 2nd Wiltshire Regiment.  
 RIDDELL—March 15, at Wellington Depot, Nilgiris, Julia, the wife of Captain W. H. Riddell, Bedfordshire Regiment, aged 27.

WE have recently heard a good deal regarding the decline of trade. Yet the Indian railway receipts tell a different tale, there being an increase last year of 59 lakhs. The largest gainers have been the North-Western Railway, whose gross receipts exceeded by Rs. 55,00,651 those of the previous year; the East Indian, with an increase of Rs. 36,66,629; and the Rajputana-Malwa, which is credited with an increase of Rs. 22,76,601. A less favourable picture is shown by the returns of the Eastern Bengal Railway, of which the gross receipts declined by no less than Rs. 12,39,779 during the twelve months under consideration. In marked contrast to this unsatisfactory condition of things are the returns of a neighbouring line, the Northern Bengal, which show an increase in gross receipts of Rs. 1,37,655. The decrease of receipts in other guaranteed and State lines was small, the worst being the Wardha and Patna-Gya Railways, which netted respectively Rs. 48,865 and Rs. 47,296 less than they had done in the preceding year. All the recently constructed assisted railways, as they are termed, appear to have done well. The Bengal and North-Western shows an improvement in gross receipts of Rs. 10,47,319, the Southern Mahratta of Rs. 6,55,260, the Rohilkund and Kumaon and the Tarakesar, each of over a lakh and a-half. On the whole, the returns must be pronounced to exhibit the Indian railways, so far as their financial relations to the State are concerned, in an exceedingly satisfactory condition. So far from being a burden on the Exchequer, they yield it a small but increasing income.

THE EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of the East India Association, an organisation of Anglo-Indians and Native gentlemen, established in London and Bombay "for the disinterested and independent advocacy and promotion, by all legitimate means, of the public interests and welfare of the inhabitants of India generally," was held on Monday, May 31st, in the chamber of the Society, Charing-Cross, Sir Richard Temple, M.P., G.C.S.I., presiding. The report of the Council for the past year showed that the objects of the Association had been assiduously promoted, and congratulated the members on the steady progress made, unswayed by the influences of political parties in this country or class-feeling in India. Many of the suggestions made by the Association, and the principles advocated by it from time to time, have received the approval of the governing authorities, and have been wholly or partially accepted in the conduct of Indian affairs. Sir Richard Temple, M.P., was re-elected President of the Association; and among the Vice-Presidents, the Marquis of Ripon, the Marquis of Tweeddale, the Bishop of Durham, Lord Harris, Lord Randolph Churchill, Lord Stanley of Alderley, Mr. Stansfeld, M.P., Sir George Balfour, M.P., Sir James Ferguson, M.P., Sir Charles Trevelyan, Sir Arthur Cotton, General Scott, His Excellency Ragoonath Row, and the Nawab of Joonaghur; together with a large Administrative Council, comprising about thirty gentlemen who have served in India in various capacities, and who have taken an active personal interest in the prosperity and good government of that portion of the British Empire. General Sir Orfeur Cavenagh, K.C.S.I., is Chairman of this latter body, and General R. M. Macdonald Vice-Chairman.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1886.

#### GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS.

A GOOD deal has been said lately about honours and rewards, and a good deal of exception taken to the indiscriminating liberality with which they were dispensed after the Egyptian campaigns. It was pointed out that the rate of increase, not only from the days of the Peninsula and Waterloo, but even from the times of the Crimea and Afghanistan, proved that if the honours now allotted are but a fair recognition of merit, those who served in former wars can have been only very inadequately recompensed for their services. The comparison may be pointed by remembering that on the return of Sir Frederick Roberts from Afghanistan his advancement to the rank of Lieutenant-General was refused on the ground that it was "not expedient to make special promotions for field service," a reason which sounds simply ridiculous when read in connection with the Egyptian Gazettes.

But however much we may find to condemn in the recent distribution of honours, there is one department of military rewards which is not only subject to occasional irregularities, but which is so habitually abused as to call for thorough investigation and reform of the whole system

This is the Good Service Pension to which we have more than once called attention, and to which certain of our contemporaries have also referred in terms of hearty censure. The case is indeed sufficiently clear. For service in the field various honours are distinctly reserved, and these cannot be gained in any other way. But all officers, even the most conscientious and hard-working, have not the good fortune to see much active service. The majority must always be left behind, and the dull routine of cantonment work must be carried on by the many, whilst the most brilliant actions are being fought by the few. Amongst this number of quiet workers some will be distinguished above their fellows by superior diligence, knowledge, and, it may be, talent. They have no opportunity of displaying these qualities to the best advantage against the enemy; but the work they do is indispensable to the efficiency of the army, and it has long been admitted that their services are too valuable to be left unnoticed. For them a special form of reward was instituted. It is entirely distinct from the blaze of glory that decorates their more fortunate comrades. It is, in fact, a very modest affair indeed, and consists merely of a pension of £100 a year. One might suppose that those who attain to it would be left in peaceable possession of this little prize, and that, inasmuch as consolation stakes are not open to winners, their monopoly would never be interfered with by those who may fairly consider themselves the favourites of fortune. Yet, as a matter of fact, eight, at least, of these pensions are now held by men who have almost exhausted the list of honours, and it follows that eight men are excluded who had no hope of any reward at all save this.

And this unfair bestowal is not the only grievance connected with the Good Service Pensions. The name Pension, indeed, is a misnomer, for, unlike other pensions, it is lost on retirement. The officer of the Indian Staff Corps who, after having served long and faithfully, is accounted a suitable recipient for this reward, receives it for perhaps a single year, or two years before his retirement. When that takes place and he is most in need of its small pecuniary assistance it ceases again, and his chagrin is intensified by the reflection that engineer and artillery officers receive it for life, though on what principle this difference between himself and them is observed it would puzzle the most ingenious head to say. Again, when the pension ceases all evidence of its ever having been received ceases also; there is neither medal nor initial attached to it, and thus the reward which is supposed to express a fitting recognition of a life of exemplary service becomes almost a nominal compliment. If the impecunious Government cannot see its way to granting these pensions from the date officers become entitled to them until death, it would be much better to grant them from date of retirement. And it must be remembered that they were designed to be honours, the only honours generally speaking attainable by the class we are considering. Money is something, but it is certainly not everything in these affairs, and it is useless to argue in face of the present rage for orders and decorations against the sentiment that desires some outward and visible sign of the favour conferred. A medal would not be a very costly addition to the pension, and it would be a graceful acknowledgment that the wearer had deserved well of his country, though his own fortunes in serving her had been less brilliant than those of some of his neighbours.

THE Executive Commissioner of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, with other representatives from the Colonies and India, are to be entertained at dinner on Wednesday, the 7th of July, by the President and Council of the Institution of Civil Engineers, with the past presidents and past members of the Council. The Institution consists of 5,174 members of all classes, very many of whom are engaged in the Colonies and in India.

## COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION. INDIAN SECTION.

The June number of the *Journal of Indian Art* should be in the hands of every visitor to the Exhibition. The letterpress is carefully and accurately done, and the highest meed of praise must be awarded to Mr. W. Griggs for the admirable manner in which he has printed in colours facsimiles of certain striking specimens of oriental art, notably the cartoon from the Jeypore *Razm Namah*, the Jeypore enamelled epanlets, vase and bowl, the Ulwar glass painted panel and the Bikanir screen. These reproductions reflect the highest credit on Mr. Griggs's taste and skill. With regard to the wonderful specimens of carving shown on the gateways and screens of the several Courts of the Indian Section, it has been said that the ordinary British public walk past these with little eye to their marvellous beauty. To the careless or the ignorant the description given of the Art Ware Courts in the current number of the *Indian Art Journal* is to be commended, as, for example, that of the Jeypore Court:—

The Art-ware Courts are entered through a gateway, contributed by His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypore and carved by his subjects. The gateway is surmounted by a Nakarkhana, or Drum-house, such as is usually found over the entrance to royal residences or temples in which musicians play at stated intervals, and in regular order, certain tunes in honour of the sovereign or god, after which other strains are added at the will of the performers. In the kiosk on the top are arranged all the musical instruments which are usually played in a drum-house. On the front of the platform has been carved the Shamsha or picture of the sun, which is symbolical of the descent of the lords of Jeypore and of the Rajput chiefs of the solar race, and is, moreover, according to the Ain-i-Akbari, or Institutes of the Emperor Akbar—"a Divine Light" which God directly transfers to kings without the assistance of men. It is affixed to the gates or walls of palaces. On the opposite side will be found a representation of the moon from which the Indrabani, the other great branch of the Rajput race, represented by the Rajas of Jeysulmere and Karauli, is said to have sprung. On the same beam below the cornice on the front of the gate is engraved the motto of the Jeypore house, "*Yato dharma stato jaya*," "Where virtue or righteousness is there is the victory," in Sanskrit, with English and Latin versions. The Latin "*Ubi virtus ibi victor*" better expresses the meaning of the original than the English "Where virtue is—is victory," but, however worded, the idea is as appropriate for the entrance of a great Exhibition as it is for the motto of a State which has in many ways acted up to it. On the corresponding beam at the back the motto, "*Ex Oriente lux*,"—From the east comes light,—has been carved.

The central kiosk can be closed with purdahs or curtains of muslin, that is, cotton and silk cloth (silk alone was forbidden to be worn by Musalmans at prayer time, hence the fashion), of Indian make such as is used in Hindu palaces. To support the curtains chobs or metal poles have been provided. The banners on the rails are respectively the *panch-rang* or five-coloured flag of Jeypore, a small copy of the standard given to the late Maharajah at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi by Her Majesty the Queen Empress and the *Mahi marati* or symbol of the highest nobility given by the Moghul Emperors, which was much prized. It consists of the golden head of a fish and of two gilt balls, all borne on separate poles. These symbols were brought from Delhi in the reign of the Emperor Feroksha, and so great was the honour deemed that the musicians in the Jeypore Nakarkhana played for three days and nights consecutively, and the whole city was given up to rejoicing.

### RAJPUTANA COURT SCREENS—JEYPORE.

The gateway at the entrance of the Rajputana Court and the screens which form the walls of the Jeypore bays have been primarily constructed to afford more space for the display of exhibits, but they have been carved wherever possible to illustrate the position of wood-carving in the country. Jeypore, as a whole, is essentially a land of stone and stone-carvers, but, owing to the patronage of many wealthy bankers, who live in Shekhawati, the northern district of the State, a large number of carpenters have settled in the great towns situated in that sandy tract, which is almost devoid of timber. Some of the better workmen in past days may, however, have been attracted from Delhi by the Musalman Nawabs of Futtehpore and Jhunjhunu, formerly rulers in the district. In the unsettled times which preceded the British supremacy the great capitalists of India, who were for the most part Marwaris of the branch of the Jain faith known as Oswals, sought safety, for which, of course, they well paid, among the chiefs and nobles who lived in Bikanir, Marwar, and Shekhawati, in other words, on the verge of the country marked on our maps as the Great Indian Desert. In this way large towns have sprung up, such as Futtehpore, Nawalgarh, Jhunjhunu, Ramgarh, and Chirawa, and here the bankers or Seths and their retainers have lived securely, while their agents or gumasthas



have earned in distant places, even as far as Hong Kong on the one hand, and Zanzibar on the other, heavy interest on their capital. As the agents left their families at their homes, and retained little money, the heads of the firms ran but small risk. The Seths have built magnificent temples and houses, and as good durable wood was scarce, they imported it from distant places and had it carved into door-frames, windows, or balconies. Wonderful old traditional designs have thus been preserved.

Following this rule, Surgeon-Major T. H. Hendley, in Medical Charge, Eastern Rajputana States, suggested that the timber necessary for constructing the Jeypore Screen should be cut and joined in Bombay and be then brought to Jeypore, where the Shekhawati carpenters should be allowed to enrich it by carving without unnecessary European interference. The scheme was adopted. The measurements of the screens were fixed in accordance with those laid down by the Royal Commission, and Colonel Jacob of Jeypore was good enough to put the ideas of the author into practical shape by supplying a design for the screens and an elevation for the entrance gate. The general design is the modified Saracenic in vogue in Upper India and Rajputana. The only instructions issued to the wood-carvers were, that as great a variety of patterns should be employed as possible, the ornament to be purely Indian, and no attempt to be made to work on other than the traditional lines. The men drew rough outlines with a pencil or even the graver, and each carver has done what was right in his own eyes, subject to the approval of the *mistris* or master-workmen, who had to judge whether the whole work would be in harmony or not. The screens were cut and joined by the Bombay Saw Mills Company, and the *Nakar-Khana* by Mr. Wimbridge, Head of the East India Art Furnishing Company of Gwalia Tank-road, Bombay. It has been urged that carving has been too lavishly employed, and that plain surfaces should have been left, by which the beauties of the ornamental work would have been the better displayed by contrast. Apart from the fact that Indian, like mediæval European work, is characterised by the patient ornamentation of all parts that are unseen, as well as of those that are visible, there is the important consideration that, had our village carpenters been interfered with in their designs, it would have been impossible to tell where to stop, and the screens would have no longer been examples, as regards ornament, of pure Indian skill. As it is now the work is a good example of what uneducated men in the old time could accomplish. It must be recollected that all the carving will be within a few feet of the eye of the spectator in the position it will occupy in the Exhibition, and that for this reason minuteness of detail has everywhere been justifiable. The endless variety of ornament, showing the fertility of invention, and the true artistic sense of the carvers, affords a field for much patient and pleasing study. Many of the workmen had never before left their homes in the desert. The general idea was that they were wanted in Kabul or even in distant England. Patience and the persuasive powers of Haji Mahomed Ali Khan, Nazim or Governor of Shekhawati, however, overcame the prejudices of a few men who came to Jeypore, and these soon induced others to follow their example. They have worked cheerfully and well, and it has been most interesting to watch them as they laboured.

On Monday last a piece of embroidery, which His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Executive President of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, has done the Chinese merchants of Hong Kong the honour to accept, was hung up in the Hong Kong Court. It consists of a piece of white embroidered satin, over twenty feet in length, descriptive of the celebration of one of the birthdays of an illustrious statesman of former days, with all his children and grandchildren flocking from all parts to congratulate him on the occasion. The white satin is flanked by two smaller pieces of crimson satin, on each of which is embroidered in black silk letters a complimentary couplet. The silk is accompanied by a very handsomely-carved black wood table, on which to place the carved wood case which contains the embroidery when put away. In addition to these is also a very elaborately hand-painted scroll of silk, on which is written a brief complimentary address to the Prince of Wales.

The Malay House which has been erected in the Upper Gardens by the Government of Perak, one of the protected Malay States connected with the colony of the Straits Settlements, is now open to the public. The house, which is that of a Malay of the better class, consists of the "Balei" or reception house, where the owner sits and receives his friends; the "Ibu" or the middle house, which is the ordinary living place of the family; and the "Penangah," where the cooking is done. It is constructed entirely of materials sent to this country from Perak, and was built by Malays also sent home for the purpose. It is of full size, and furnished in the usual manner.

The first entertainment to our Colonial and Indian visitors took place on Friday afternoon at Kensington Palace, when the Princess Louise (who was attended by Lieut.-Colonel Collins and Hon. Harriet Phipps) and the Marquis of Lorne received nearly all the leading colonists and distinguished Indians in this country, the names having been furnished by the reception committee at

the Exhibition and the Council of the Royal Geographical Society, while several hundreds, including Ministers who were, or had been, connected with the Colonial and Indian Offices, met the visitors from Greater Britain. Among those present were the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Prince Albert Victor of Wales, the Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, the Prince and Princess Christian, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duchess of Teck and her children, Prince Louis of Battenberg, and the Grand Duke Michael of Russia. The West Indian band played a selection of music, and the band of the Queen's Westminster Rifles was also in attendance. The visitors, after being received by the Princess, inspected the various rooms in the palace, and great interest was naturally taken in the room where the Queen's first Council was held.

The Reception Committee of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition have arranged for the visit of a distinguished party of Indians and Colonials to Warwickshire on June 28th, 29th, and 30th to July 1st. The party, during their stay in Warwickshire, will make their headquarters at Leamington, where they are to be entertained at a banquet and conversazione on Monday, the 28th inst. On Tuesday the party will visit Birmingham as the guests of the Mayor, on Wednesday excursions are arranged to Warwick Castle, Kenilworth, and Stoneleigh Abbey, where the party will be entertained at lunch by Lord Leigh; and on Thursday a visit is to be made to Stratford-on-Avon, where the party will receive the hospitality of the Mayor (Mr. A. Hodgson, C.M.G.).



## Official Gazette.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, May 8.)

The following promotions are made in the Berar Commission from March 26, consequent on the departure on furlough of Mr. A. Elliot, assistant commissioner of the 1st class, sub pro tem:—

THOMPSON, Lieut.-Colonel R. S., officiating assistant commissioner of the 1st class, to be an assistant commissioner of the class, sub pro tem.

DAVIES, Mr. C. A. W., assistant commissioner of the 2nd class, sub pro tem., to officiate as an assistant commissioner of the 1st class.

#### MILITARY.

HERBERT—The services of Lieut. L. Herbert, squadron officer 1st Regiment Central India Horse, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department for employment on the personal staff of H.E. the Governor of Bombay from the date of joining.

BUSTEED, Surgeon-Major H., having resigned his appointment as Assay Master, Calcutta Mint, with the intention of retiring from the service, his services are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras, in the Military Department, from June 1.

ANDERSON—It is notified that the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to sanction the formation of a third brigade in Upper Burma, and to appoint Colonel H. S. Anderson, Bombay S.C., to the command.

ANDERSON, Colonel H. S., Bombay S.C., to have the temporary rank of brigadier-general (2nd class) whilst commanding a brigade of the Field Force in Upper Burma.

GIB, Major-General W. A., C.B., M.S.C., to command the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, vice Lieut.-General Sir H. N. D. Prendergast, K.C.B., V.C., who has vacated the appointment on promotion, dated March 20.

MATTHEWS, Colonel C. R., Bengal S.C., deputy judge advocate, to officiate as deputy judge advocate-general, vice Lieut.-Colonel M. Clementi, officiating as judge advocate-general, dated March 27.

WALLER, Lieut. J. D. H., R.A., Ordnance Department, assistant superintendent of factories, to be commissary of Ordnance, 4th class, from March 29, vice Lieut. A. L. M. Turner, seconded.

MAYHEW, Major T., R.A., officiating assistant superintendent of factories is confirmed in that appointment from March 29, vice Lieut. J. D. H. Waller.

ADYE, Captain G., 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, to officiate as adjutant Volunteer Corps (Behar Light Horse), during the absence on furlough of Captain O'Mealy, dated April 21.

MACPHERSON, Major-General Sir H. T., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., V.C., Bengal Staff Corps, is permitted to proceed to England on the completion of his tour of service on the Divisional Staff of the Army, dated Oct. 30.

MIDDLETON, Lieut.-Colonel F. R., Madras Staff Corps, to be colonel in the army, dated May 4.



BEAVAN, Major R., Bengal Staff Corps, to be lieutenant-colonel, dated May 4.

TOKER, Major and Lieut.-Colonel A. C., Bengal Staff Corps, to be lieutenant-colonel, dated May 4.

KIRKE, Major H. P., General List, Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, dated May 4.

BABINGTON, Major C. W., General List, Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, dated May 4.

STAINES, Conductor J., to be deputant assistant commissary, Commissariat Department, Transport Branch, from Feb. 26, subject to the provisions of Clause 48, India Army Circulars, 1884, for services during the late operations at Suakin.

MANDERSON, Major T., R.E., superintending engineer, Class II., sub pro tem., to officiate as inspector general of Military Works during the absence of Colonel G. E. L. S. Sandford, R.E., on privilege leave, dated April 24.

ARNOTT, Major N., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, to officiate as superintending engineer, vice Major Manderson, R.E., appointed to officiate as inspector general of Military Works, dated April 22.

FURLONGS.

WALLACE, Mr. J. A. A., assistant engineer 2nd grade, is granted leave on medical certificate for nine months, with the usual subsidiary leave, from April 3.

LINCKE, Mr. J. E. D., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is granted leave on medical certificate for six months, with the usual subsidiary leave, from April 10.

WILLIAMS, Mr. R. C., Class IV. of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India leave on medical certificate for six months, in extension of the furlough granted him previously.

MALLER, Mr. F. R., superintendent, Geological Survey of India, is granted seven months' furlough on medical certificate, from the 24th ult.

HILL, Major J., R.E., deputy superintendent, 3rd grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for three months, from the 25th inst.

CLARKE, Mr. J., 1st grade officer, H.M.'s Indian Marine, has been granted an extension of furlough (m.c.), for six months by the Secretary of State for India.

PATTEN, Mr. F. A., has been granted by the Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, furlough for one year and six months, from April 9, subject to the confirmation by the Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph.

WOOD, Mr. C. G. S., assistant surveyor, 3rd grade, Survey of India, is granted extraordinary leave without allowances for twenty months, from May 1.

CAMPBELL, Lieutenant C. P., officiating 4th squadron commander, 2nd Regiment Central India Horse, is granted accumulated privilege leave for ninety days from May 12.

MASTERS, Captain E. S., adjutant, Bhopal Battalion, is granted thirty days privilege leave from May 3.

JACKSON, Lieutenant-Colonel G. D'A., General List, Cavalry, executing engineer, 2nd grade, Military Works Department (u.p.a.), for 182 days.

BELLEW, Deputy Surgeon-General H. W., C.S.I., sanitary commissioner, Punjab (m.c.), for six months.

HALL, Honorary Surgeon, F. W. (m.c.), for 214 days.

CHAMBER, Major-General S. H. E., R.A., Inspector-General of Ordnance Madras Circle, is granted leave in India (p.a.) for ninety-one days.

### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head Quarters, Simla, May 7.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

WOODYATT, Lieutenant N. G., 11th Bengal Lancers, officiating wing officer, on probation, 33rd Bengal Infantry, to be officiating squadron officer, on probation, vice Wright, on furlough.

DOUGLAS, Lieutenant J. A., 19th Bengal Lancers, officiating wing officer, on probation, 13th Bengal Infantry, to be officiating squadron officer, on probation, vice Turner, appointed adjutant, Viceroy's Body Guard.

HERSEY—The Horse Guards having notified that Colonel E. L. Hersey, 2nd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment, will be placed on half-pay on the 6th of May, on completion of four years' service as regimental lieutenant-colonel, he is permitted to proceed to England on or after that date.

DUKE, Major J. C., 1st Battalion West Riding Regiment, is directed to proceed to Simla for temporary employment in the Intelligence Branch, Quartermaster-General's Department.

TURNER, Captain S. C., Royal Engineers, is transferred from the Meerut to the Presidency and Oudh command, Military Works, and is posted to the Fort William Division.

ONSLOW, Captain G. C. P., Royal Engineers, on return from field service, is posted as an attached officer to the Presidency and Oudh command, Military Works.

The following order is confirmed:—

CHESNEY—Sirhind Division Order, dated April 14, transferring Lieut. H. F. Chesney, Royal Engineers, from the Umballa to the Lahore division, Military Works.

The undermentioned officer is qualified for promotion to the rank of captain:—

TURNER, Lieut. F. M., King's Own Borderers.

DALE, Lieut. A. M. C., Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Ferozepore to Umballa for duty with No. 7 (Mountain) Battery, 1st Brigade, Northern Division.

KING—AYLMER—Lieuts. H. S. King and F. J. Aylmer, R.E., are confirmed in the appointment of company commander, Bengal Sappers and Miners, from Dec. 16.

The undermentioned officers have been declared by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, to have passed the Higher Standard Examination in Persia, agreeably to the provisions of Section 24, Bengal Army Regulations:—

MACDONALD, Lieut. F. W. P., Bengal Staff Corps.

RAMSAY, Lieut. J., Bengal Staff Corps.

SPENCER, Surgeon D. B., Indian Medical Service.

TRIGGS—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieut. W. Trigg, 3rd Hussars, recently promoted from the 6th Dragoon Guards, is directed to proceed to England to join his regiment.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to sanction an exchange of places on the Indian Roster of service, between the undermentioned officers of the Medical Staff:—Surgeon G. T. H. Thomas and Surgeon T. P. Wodehouse.

With the sanction of Government, the following order is confirmed:—

PEARSON—Meerut Division order, dated March 24, appointing Major A. J. Pearson, Royal Artillery, to officiate as deputy assistant quartermaster-general, from March 24, as a temporary measure, on completion of his tenure of staff service in the Quartermaster-General's Department.

ANGELO, Lieut. R. D., North Staffordshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 1st Bengal Infantry, on probation, dated April 19.

PORTER, Captain A. R., wing officer, to be wing commander 28th Punjab Infantry, vice D'Acosta-de St. Laurent, deceased.

HARINGTON—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieut.-Colonel F. W. Harington, West Yorkshire Regiment, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st battalion of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

FITZGERALD—ETHERIDGE—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieut.-Colonel J. FitzGerald and Captain C. de Etheridge, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, are directed to proceed to England to join the 1st battalion of their regiment, into which they have recently been promoted.

YATE—With the sanction of Government, A. C. Yate, 27th Bombay Infantry, is appointed paid attaché in the Intelligence Branch, Quartermaster-General's Department, vice Lieut. Wheeler, vacated, dated April 7.

The undermentioned officers and warrant officers passed the lower standard in Persian on April 5:—

Captain J. F. Manifold, R.A.; Lieuts. F. H. Horniblow, R.E., M. E. Willoughby, Northumberland Fusiliers, probationer, B.S.C., D. B. Thomson, East Yorkshire Regiment, probationer, Bombay S.C., H. M. Welstead, 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment, C. H. Schlesinger, 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers, E. O. Wathen, 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment, J. C. B. Craster, B.S.C., and J. A. Brown, B.S.C.; Surgeon G. F. Nicholson, M.D., Indian Medical Service, Sub-Conductor J. McPherson, Ordnance Department.

The following officers and warrant officers passed the lower standard in Hindustani on April 5:—

Captains H. Clerk, 2nd Dragoon Guards, W. J. F. Morgan, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, and E. Wheeler, 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment; Lieutenants H. S. King, Royal Engineers, G. A. S. Stone, Royal Engineers, G. O'Connor, 2nd Dragoon Guards, J. H. L. Dallas, Royal Artillery, J. W. G. Dawkins, Royal Artillery, C. C. Owen, Royal Artillery, W. A. Persee, Royal Artillery, L. G. F. Gordon, Royal Artillery, H. W. Iles, Royal Artillery, H. C. C. Uniacke, Royal Artillery, A. A. Howell, 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, C. B. Baldock, 2nd Battalion Devon Regiment, W. G. Walker, 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment, F. C. Muspratt, 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment, L. N. Younghusband, 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment, F. G. Trevor, 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment, J. Moose, 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment, T. Webster, Scottish Rifles, probationer, Staff Corps, C. H. R. Coles, 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment, E. R. R. Swiney, 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment, F. W. Evatt, 1st Battalion Border Regiment, C. W. Somerset, 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment, C. Finch, 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment, E. H. Montessoro, 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment, L. C. Dunsterville, 2nd Battalion Sussex Regiment; S. B. Smith, 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment; R. L. Tottenham, 2nd Battalion, 1st Sussex Regiment; P. S. M. Burlton, 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment; E. H. J. Reay, 2nd Battalion, Wiltshire Regiment; F. G. H. Davies, 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment; C. L. Boileau, 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment; C. T. W. Forth, 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers; M. Stevens, Leinster Regiment, probationer, Staff Corps; and A. Hamilton, Bengal S.C.; Surgeon-Major T. Maunsell, Medical Staff; Surgeons S. Hickson, M.B., Medical Staff; S. Powell, M.B., Medical Staff; A. O. Fitzgerald, Medical Staff; C. L. Josling, Medical Staff; J. F. Bateson, M.B., Medical Staff; N. C. Ferguson, M.B., Medical Staff; J. H. Greenway, Medical Staff; H. J. Dyson, Indian Medical Service; and F. A. Rogers, Indian Medical Service.

### FURLONGS.

TERRY, Lieut. H. A., 1st Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, to England for six months, on urgent private affairs.

ASKWITH, Lieutenant H. F., Royal Artillery, "D" Battery, 2nd Brigade Royal Artillery, to Australia, for six months, on private affairs.

TEMPLER, Lieutenant J. G. E., 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry, for six months, on private affairs, pending retirement from the service.

ROBERTSON, Lieutenant-Colonel F. W., 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

MANSEL, Major J. D., 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, for six months, on medical certificate.

MOYNAN, Surgeon-Major W. E. B. (in medical charge 40th Bengal Infantry), on medical certificate to hills north of Deyrah, for six months, from date of availing himself of it.

JOHNSON, 1st Grade Apothecary R., for 182 days in India, from April 15, on medical certificate.

### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, May 12.)

MANSON, Mr. C. E., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Kooشته, Nuddea, is allowed leave for six months.

STOWELL, Mr. G. C., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, attached to the Aquapada-Jajepore division, passed the examination in colloquial Hindustani on April 27.

### PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, May 6.)

BAYNES, Lieut. C. E., R.A., No. 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery, is granted leave to Madras from May 1 to August 15, to study the native languages.

The following officiating appointments are made in the 2nd Punjab Cavalry with the sanction of the Government of India:—

CAMPBELL, Major J. R., 2nd squadron commander, to officiate as 2nd in command, vice Colonel J. H. Broome, on furlough.

BISHOP, Major L. T., 4th squadron commander, to officiate as 2nd squadron commander.

STUART, Captain C. J. L., squadron officer, to officiate as 3rd squadron commander.

NORMAN, Lieutenant W. W., squadron officer, to officiate as 4th squadron commander.

1st Punjab Infantry—Regimental order confirmed, dated April 21st, making the following temporary appointments:—

HOWELL, Major H., wing commander and officiating 2nd in command, to officiate as commandant, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Vallinge, on furlough.

BROWNLOW, Lieutenant C. B., adjutant and officiating wing commander, to officiate as 2nd in command.

HIGHT, Lieutenant E. L., wing officer and officiating adjutant, to officiate as wing commander.

JERVIS, Lieutenant S. W., quartermaster, to officiate as adjutant.

DAWSON, Lieutenant R. R., officiating wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster.

SHAW, Lieut. D. G. L., 1st Punjab Cavalry, is granted general leave to Cashmere, from May 5 to Nov. 5.

MASSY, Major C. F., officiating divisional judge, Jullundur, has obtained leave of absence for ninety days, from May 11.

### NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, May 15.)

CURRIE, Lieut.-Colonel F., additional sessions judge, Lucknow, has been appointed to officiate as commissioner, Lucknow division, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr. M. A. McConaghey.

SANDERS, Mr. J., officiating city magistrate, Lucknow, has been appointed to hold charge of the Wasika Office, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr. W. F. W. Wells.

GILES, Mr. F., C.S., joint magistrate, Moradabad, has been appointed to officiate as assistant commissioner, Naini Tal, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. A. E. C. Casey, C.S.

FORBES, Inspector J., 4th grade, of the Muttra district police, has been appointed to hold charge of the office of district superintendent of police, Muttra, from April 16.

LEUFOLT, Mr. J. C., sessions judge, Bijnor-Budaun division, and additional (civil) judge, Moradabad, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. C. W. P. Watts.

CURRIE, Lieut.-Colonel F., deputy commissioner, 1st grade, Oudh, to be additional sessions judge, Lucknow, as a temporary arrangement.

BATEMAN, Mr. H. B. J., assistant commissioner, Gonda, has been appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner, Bahraich, during the absence on deputation of Lieut.-Colonel F. Currie.

### MADRAS.

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## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

### BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

#### CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, May 12.)

POWER, Mr. G. F. T., to act as district and sessions judge, Kistna, during the absence of Mr. Bird on leave, from the 17th inst.

The undermentioned officer is appointed to be a magistrate of the 1st class:—

HOUGHTON, Mr. R., acting special assistant to the collector, magistrate and agent to the governor in the district of Vizagapatam.

BILDERBECK, Mr. J. R., B.A., 4th class, will be considered to have acted in the 3rd class during the absence of Mr. Bickle on privilege leave for one month, from Jan. 5.

BIRD—Her Majesty has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Rev. Arthur Bird, B.A., to be a junior chaplain on the Madras Establishment in the place of the Rev. J. W. Wyrch, who retired from the service from Jan. 14.

LEEMING, Rev. W., has been permitted by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service from March 1.

POPE, Mr. T. A., acting first assistant superintendent, Madras Survey, to be first assistant superintendent, Madras Survey, from Sept. 3, to complete the establishment.

The following promotions are made:—

BELL, Mr. J. M., to be executive engineer, 2nd grade, permanent.

DE MORGAN, Mr. W. C., to be executive engineer, 3rd grade, permanent.

SMITH, Mr. C. M., to be executive engineer, 4th grade, permanent.

INGLIS, Mr. J., to be assistant engineer, 1st grade, permanent.

RAWSON, Captain C. C., R.E., to be executive engineer, 2nd grade, sub pro tem.

JOHNSTONE, Mr. J. C., to be executive engineer, 3rd grade, sub pro tem.

PAUL, Mr. J. E., to be executive engineer, 4th grade, sub pro tem.

HARRIS, Mr. T. D., to be executive engineer, 1st grade, permanent.

SMART, Captain A. W., R.E., to be executive engineer, 2nd grade, permanent.

DAVIDSON, Mr. J. P., to be executive engineer, 3rd grade, permanent.

RUSSELL, Mr. A. S., to be executive engineer, 4th grade, permanent.

ALLEN, Mr. P. R., to be assistant engineer, 1st grade, permanent.

HANNAN, Mr. J., to be executive engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem.

DORWARD, Captain A. R. F., R.E., to be executive engineer, 2nd grade, sub pro tem.

TRAIL, Mr. J., to be executive engineer, 3rd grade, sub pro tem.

### MILITARY.

ROBERT, Brigade-Surgeon W. H., M.D., to officiate as deputy surgeon-general, with temporary rank, from April 21, during the employment of Dr. Farquhar on other duty.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Madras Staff Corps, from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India:—

LOWRY, Lieut. H. W., Royal West Kent Regiment, wing officer 13th Madras Infantry, dated April 25.

SARTIN, First Class Veterinary Surgeon S. R., Army Veterinary Department, is appointed to the veterinary charge of H.E.'s Body Guard during the absence on leave of First Class Veterinary Surgeon Hammond.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to reside out of India:—

PRENDERGAST, Lieut.-General Sir H. N. D., K.C.B., V.C.

SLADEN, Colonel E. B., Staff Corps.

PREGATE, Lieut. E. R. J., to be captain in the Madras Staff Corps, dated Feb. 11.

FORBES, Lieut. E. E., to be captain in the Madras Staff Corps, dated Feb. 11.

PARKER, Lieut. J. W., to be captain in the Madras Staff Corps, dated Feb. 11.

HALLETT, Major W. H., Staff Corps, will be hereafter entered on the return of the army as W. Hughes Hallett.

COLE, Deputy Commissary and Hon. Captain T., chief warder, military prison, Trimulgherry, is transferred to the Pension Establishment in India on the invalid pension of rupees 240 per mensem, dated April 27.

With effect from Feb. 17, to complete the Establishment:—

HANN, Conductor H., to be deputy assistant commissary, sub pro tem.

LUCKLOW, Sub-Conductor R., to be conductor, sub pro tem.

MADDOCK, Sub-Conductor W., to be conductor, sub pro tem.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Government of India:—

SHEPPARD, Major C. H., Staff Corps.

PORTER, Lieut. H. E., Staff Corps.

(Head-Quarters, Ootacamund, May 14.)

H.E. the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to sanction the Committee of Paymastership, 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, being reconstructed as follows, from April 16, consequent on Captain Short proceeding on leave to England:—President: Captain C. A. K. Hall. Members: Lieuts. A. F. Mann, G. F. Whitehead. Captain Hall will perform the duties of paymaster on the responsibility of the Committee.

H.E. the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to sanction the formation of the following Committee of Paymastership in the 14th Hussars during the absence on leave, on medical certificate, of Paymaster Thackwell, dated April 21:—President: Major T. E. S. Hickman. Members: Lieuts. H. Mitchell and H. Kirk. Major Hickman will perform the duties of paymaster on the responsibility of the Committee.

Under instructions from Horse Guards, the undermentioned officers are permitted to exchange to the battalions specified against their respective names:—

MAINWARING—CLEMENTS—Majors H. G. Mainwaring, 1st battalion, and R. A. P. Clements, 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers. Major Mainwaring is directed to return to England to join the 1st battalion of his regiment.

EARLE, Captain W. H. S., Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed to England to join No. 3 Battery 1st Brigade, Cinque Ports division, Royal Artillery, to which he has been posted.

ALDWORTH, Captain W., 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, is appointed aide-de-camp temporarily to the general officer commanding Burma division, from April 1.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment on H.E.'s Personal Staff:—

MACPHERSON, Lieut. D. H., Seaforth Highlanders, to be aide-de-camp.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

FENTON, 4th (P.W.O.) L.C., squadron officer, to be squadron commander, to complete the establishment.

FORMBY, Lieut. R. F. R., squadron officer (sub pro tem.), to be squadron officer, vice Fenton, promoted.

REED, Lieut. E. M., officiating squadron officer, to be squadron officer (sub pro tem.), vice Kerrich, seconded as adjutant, Body Guard.

KANGA, Surgeon J. K., 22nd Regiment Madras Infantry, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. W. N., 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, to be officiating wing officer 25th Regiment Madras Infantry, and, with the sanction of Government, a probationer for the Staff Corps, dated April 9.

FOORD, Lieut.-Colonel W. O., second in command (sub pro tem.) 3rd Regiment Light Infantry, to be second in command 32nd Regiment Madras Infantry, vice Hay, retired.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following postings:—

POWELL, Surgeon C. K., M.D., arrived at Bangalore with troops from England, to do duty, station hospital, Bangalore.

FLANAGAN, Surgeon H. E. B., arrived at Bangalore, with troops from England, to do duty, Eastern District.

NUNERLY, Surgeon P. J. R., doing general duty, Eastern District, to do duty, Burma Field Force, Mandalay.

BAYLOR, Surgeon H. T., doing duty, station hospital, Madras, to do duty, Burma Field Force, Mandalay.

CAMPBELL, Surgeon-Major W. J., doing duty, station hospital, Belgaum, to be senior medical officer to the station hospital, Madras.

The following orders are confirmed:—

DALY—By the general officer commanding Western District, appointing Major W. Daly, 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers, to officiate as judge advocate to a European general court-martial ordered to assemble at Cannanore on April 21.

STRICKLAN—By the officer commanding Ceded District, appointing Colonel W. G. M. Stricklan, 13th Madras Infantry to the command of the Ceded District and Garrison of Bellary, from April 23, vice Brigade-General Foord, deceased.

OSBORNE—By the officer commanding Belgaum District, appointing Colonel W. Osborne, 6th Regiment Madras Infantry, to the command of the district, vice Colonel S. F. M. T. Grant, 33rd Regiment Madras Infantry, relieved.

#### FURLONGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

THACKWELL, Capt. L., paymaster, 14th Hussars, for six months, on medical certificate.

PECHELL, Surgeon A. A., for six months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to Australia, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

COSTABADIE, Major H. H., D Battery 1st Brigade, for 120 days, on medical certificate.

HOBART, Rev. W. H., extension of leave on medical certificate for six months, from May 2.

HUDSON, Lieut. H. S., Staff Corps, with officer and quartermaster 29th Madras Infantry (p.a.), for one year.

TARRENT, Deputy Surgeon-General T., M.D., Medical Staff, Bangalore division and Ceded district (m.c.), for six months.

FRYER, Colonel G. E., Staff Corps, assistant commissioner, British Burma, is granted furlough (p.a.) out of India, for one year and 196 days with seventeen days' subsidiary leave.

BEECH, Surgeon-Major L., civil surgeon. Coconada (p.a.), out of India for one year, with nine days' subsidiary leave if he embark from Madras, or thirteen if from Bombay.

## BOMBAY.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### MILITARY.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, May 14.)

With the sanction of Government, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

MEIN, Captain A. B., Staff Corps, wing officer and officiating wing commander 21st Bombay Infantry, to officiate as deputy assistant adjutant-general, Bombay district, from April 7, vice Captain Roupell, reported sick.

MACMAHON, Captain G. F. W., Staff Corps, wing officer and officiating wing commander 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, to perform the duties of deputy assistant quartermaster-general, Poona division, during the absence of Major Reilly, on duty at Bombay.

LOWNDES, Lieut. A. H. W., 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, to officiate as aide-de camp to Major-General F. R. S. Flood, C.B., commanding Poona Division as a temporary arrangement, from April 25.

BULL, Surgeon G. H., M.D., in medical charge, 1st Bombay Lancers, to officiate as staff surgeon at Poona, during the absence of Surgeon Young on furlough.

CLOWES, Lieut. Henry, 12th Regiment Bombay Infantry, 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer on probation, dated May 11.

CUNINGHAM, Lieut.-Colonel C. A., 29th Regiment Bombay Infantry, second in command, to officiate as commandant during the absence of Colonel Galloway on furlough.

BRYANT, Lieut.-Colonel G. F., wing commander, to officiate as 2nd in command, vice Lieut.-Colonel Cunningham, officiating commandant.

MAYNE, Captain R. C. G., wing officer, to officiate as wing commander, vice Lieut.-Colonel Bryant, officiating as 2nd in command.

The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on May 10:—

KEELAN, Surgeon-Major B. C., Indian Medical Service, civil surgeon and superintendent medical school, Hyderabad, Sind.

#### FURLONGHS.

H.E. the Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to grant the undermentioned officer leave to Australia with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

ASKWITH, Lieut. H. F., Royal Artillery, D Battery, 2nd Brigade, for six months, on private affairs.

H.E. the Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to grant the undermentioned officers leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

JONES-VAUGHAN, Lieut.-Colonel H. T., 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

TERRY, Lieut. H. A., 1st Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

STOCK, Lieut.-Colonel H. J., Staff Corps, 2nd Regiment Bombay Infantry, for one year, from June 1, on private affairs.

WARD, Surgeon-Major E. C. R., to remain in England, from Oct. 17, on medical certificate.

(Bombay Government Gazette, May 20.)

MOSSE, Lieut. W. O. M., of the 2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment, officiating wing officer 20th Bombay Infantry, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, from June 19, 1884, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.

ALLEN, Sub-Conductor G. B., Ordnance Department, Bombay Circle, has been transferred by the Secretary of State for India to the pension establishment, from Jan. 22.

#### FURLONGHS.

FAGAN—The furlough for one year on medical certificate granted to Lieut.-Colonel J. L. Fagan, Staff Corps, sub-assistant commissary-general, 1st class, is converted into furlough for two years on private affairs.

RODRIGUES, Assistant Apothecary A., Subordinate Medical Department, is allowed furlough in India for six months on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

CLOWES, Lieut. H., 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, is appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, from May 11.

MORSE, Lieut.-Colonel H. C., Staff Corps, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—

KETTLEWELL, Colonel T., Staff Corps, six months, on medical certificate.

ROBERTSON, Captain R. W. P., Royal Artillery, six months, on medical certificate.

TERNAN, Captain H. B., Staff Corps, four months, on medical certificate.

HUNT—The extension of leave granted to Colonel R. A. C. Hunt, Infantry, is for one year only.

BONUS, Colonel J., Royal (late Bombay) Engineers, deputy consulting engineer for railways, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on private affairs, from date of departure after May 21.

## INDIA OFFICE.

JUNE 3.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut.-Col. J. Waterhouse, S.C., Lieut. W. J. Newell, S.C., Col. Sir R. G. Sandeman, K.C.S.I., S.C., Lieut.-Col. A. Vallings, S.C., Maj. P. D. Jeffreys, Connaught Rangers, Surg.-Maj. H. K. McKay.

Madras Estab.—Col. J. W. Orr, S.C., Surg. C. H. Bennett, M.D., Maj.-Gen. W. A. Gib, C.B., S.C., Surg. T. Hume.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. F. Stevenson, S.C., Surg. W. K. Hatch.

#### CIVIL.

Bombay Estab.—C. J. Daniell (Cov.), F. R. Mallet, J. H. Fisher (Cov.), R. Ewing, M. King, D. E. McCracken, J. J. S. Driberg, J. W. B. Duthy, J. E. Hand, C. J. S. Faulder (Cov.), G. Moyle, R. C. Dutt (Cov.), F. W. Hall (Hon. Surg.), C. Collingwood (Bengal Pilot).

Madras Estab.—G. T. Mackenzie (Cov.), J. Lee-Warner (Cov.), J. H. A. Tremenhoe (Cov.).

Bombay Estab.—F. T. Comerford, W. E. Pedley, H. E. Watson, W. K. Hatch (Surg.), R. M. Kennedy (Cov.), F. G. Selby, J. B. Richey, C.S.I. (Cov.).

### EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. W. W. Boddam, S.C., 183 days; Lieut.-Col. G. R. J. Shakespear, S.C., four months.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. A. W. Proudfoot, S.C., four months.

#### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—T. E. D. Innes, three months' s.c.

Bombay Estab.—A. D. Younghusband (Cov.), twelve days' extry leave.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN.

#### MILITARY.

Bombay Estab.—Maj. C. F. Hughes, S.C.

#### CIVIL.

Bombay Estab.—G. F. Mather.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.

HOME.—June 3, Duke of Buccleuch (s), Madras.—5, Goorkha (s), Calcutta; Eden Hall (s), Bombay.—6, City of London (s), Calcutta; Khedive (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—June 1, Cathay (s), London.—2, Zambesi (s), Colombo.

## DEPARTURES.

HOME.—June 3, Siam (s), Bombay; Britannia (s), Calcutta.—5, City of Edinburgh (s), Bombay.—6, Clan Grant (s), Calcutta.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Mirzapore*, from London, June 10; s.s. *Nizam*, from Venice, June 17; from Brindisi, June 21.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Graves, Mr. J. W. Hartley. *From Venice*: Mr. H. E. Stokes, Mr. J. W. Davies, Colonel R. Crookshank, Mrs. F. A. Bell, Mr. A. Bond, Dr. Hardwicke, Major Hughes. *From Brindisi*: Capt. E. Nicholls, Mr. H. F. Wilkieson, Mr. Trevor, Mr. A. Wilson, Dr. Lowie, Mr. Bestie, Mr. Conduit, Mr. J. Stevenson, Major Caruthers, Mr. Gregory.

For Aden: Miss Baxter, Rev. Mr. Wood, Lieut. Roope.

For Port Said: Lieut. A. Cragg.

For Suez: Mr. and Mrs. Routh.

S.s. *Paramatta*, from London, June 17; s.s. *Gwalior*, from Venice, June 24; from Brindisi, June 28.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi*: Major Davidson, Mr. J. W. Faulkner, Rev. F. C. Gittens, Mr. Carew, Major Coussmaker.

For Calcutta: Two Misses Slade, Mr. and Mrs. Midwinter.

S.s. *Bokhara*, from London, June 24; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, July 1; from Brindisi, July 5.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi*: Mr. E. Gay, Lieut. Cooper, Deputy Surgeon-General Slaughter, Mr. W. Ludlam, Lieut. F. B. Mein, Mr. J. Boxwell.

For Port Said: Mr. J. Harrison.

For Malta: Major McCracker.

S.s. *Hydaspes*, from London, July 1; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, July 8; from Brindisi, July 12.

For Bombay: Major J. A. Strachan, Mr. Mackeson. *From Brindisi*: Mr. D. M. Smeaton, Mr. P. Snow, Mr. Ross Johnson, Major Tyndall, Mr. E. Handcock, Capt. A. C. Talbot, Mr. and Mrs. Lorne A. Campbell, Colonel C. B. Ewan Smith, Mr. A. Stanton, Miss King, Colonel T. W. Rutherford, Mr. Goodrich, Dr. Wilmot, Mr. Dale. *From Venice*: Sir H. and Miss Prendergast.

S.s. *Khedive*, from London, July 1; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, July 8; from Brindisi, July 12.

For Colombo: Mr. Owen.

S.s. *Brindisi*, from London, July 8; s.s. *Nizam*, from Venice, July 15; from Brindisi, July 19.

For Bombay: Mr. J. H. Campbell, Mr. J. Edge, Mr. and Mrs. Eroughton. *From Brindisi*: Rev. A. Quintain, Mr. J. Sladen, Mr. Dunlop, Lieut.-Colonel Benson, Rev. C. A. Pelly, Mr. Pedley, Mr. A. L. P. Tucker.

S.s. *Kaisar-i-Hind*, from London, July 15; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, July 22; from Brindisi, July 26.

For Madras: Mrs. Foord and daughter, Mr. L. S. Moss.

For Bombay: Mr. C. Lumley.

For Aden: Mrs. and two Misses Chetwin.

S.s. *Pekin*, from London, July 29; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Aug. 5; from Brindisi, Aug. 9.

For Madras: Mr. J. Brown.

S.s. *Ravenna*, from London, Aug. 5; s.s. *Gwalior*, from Venice, Aug. 12; from Brindisi, Aug. 16.

For Bombay: *From Venice*: Dr. E. M. de Souza, Mr. and Mrs. Swinton.

S.s. *Siam*, from London, Aug. 26; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Sept. 2; from Brindisi, Sept. 6.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Richie and two infants.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Nuddea*, to sail June 9.

For Madras: Mr. Charles Kough, Miss Minnie Smith, Mrs. Lee.

For Calcutta: Mr. Thomas T. Nicoll, Mrs. W. Scott, Mr. W. Southon.

For Colombo: Mr. Philip Barnard.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Goorkha*, to sail June 24.

For Calcutta: Mrs. O'Kelly.

For Madras: Mr. R. H. Hudleston.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Quetta*, to sail June 29.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. William McAlpine.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Chyebassa*, to sail Aug. 4.

For Calcutta: Mr. Ellis, Mr. E. C. Bird.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Manora*, to sail Sept. 1.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Anderson and family.

## Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. *Clan Mackenzie*, for London, passed Malta, May 30.

From Calcutta: Mr. White, Mr. and Mrs. Forbes, two children and infant, Mr. Brown.

From Madras: Miss M. Gardner, Mr. James McGregor, Surgeon-Major Thomas, Mrs. Thomas, infant and ayah.

From Colombo: Mr. J. D. Stevenson, four children and servant, Major Clutterbuck, nurse and child.

Per s.s. *Clan Grant*, to sail from Liverpool, June 5.

For Colombo: Mr. Richard Mant, Mr. C. B. Brown, Mrs. A. Suter and child, Mrs. N. M. Suter.

For Madras: Miss C. A. Elsworthy, Miss E. M. Elsworthy.

For Calcutta: Mr. James B. Ogilvie, Mrs. McLinton, Miss Mary McLinton, Miss Elizabeth McLinton and three children, Mr. McLinton.

Per s.s. *Clan Macarthur*, to sail from Liverpool, July 3.

For Colombo: Mr. H. M. Husey.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. *Lombardy*, Capt. W. J. Webber, May 17.

From Venice: Mr. H. P. Easto.

From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Henderson, Mr. W. H. Moss, Mr. D. Gauntlet, Colonel J. G. Walker, Mr. A. A. Campbell, Mr. R. Andrew.

From Suez: Mr. Richards, Mr. K. Buksh, Miss Bills.

From Aden: Commander R. Burt, R.N., and Steward R. Black, Mr. Cowasjee Dorabjee, Mr. H. Dossabhy, Mr. Byramjee.

At PLYMOUTH, per P. and O. s.s. *Hydaspes*, Capt. Scrivener, May 30.

From Bombay: Mr. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Reed, Mr. Mehta, Mr. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Heenard, General Gib, Mrs. Kuper, Mr. and Mrs. Benistone, Mrs. Dunkerley and infant, Conductors Clavering, Blake, McIntigart, Sergeant Marier, Apothecaries Dolby and Kenealy, Quartermaster-Sergeant Holmes, Sergeant and Mrs. Patton, Dr. Boto-lominoz, Mr. Browning, Mr. and Mrs. Macfarlane, Major Lambart, Mr. C. H. Angus, two Misses Macfarlane, Mr. and Mrs. Young, Mr. Hartwig, Mr. and Mrs. Hannant and infant, Mr. Todhunter, Miss Jones, Major and Mrs. Grigg and four children, Mrs. East and child, Lieut. Aguilar, Mrs. Beaufort and child, Miss Gray, Mr. and Miss Winter, Mr. H. Battie.

From Suez: Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Bowker, Mr. Airy, Dr. Cross, Misses Cross, Mr. Allen, Dr. Molton, Miss Harlehen, Hon. Mrs. Sackville, Major Owen, Dr. Owen, Mr. and Mrs. Jessop, Mr. Collacott, Major Temple Cotton.

From Malta: Hon. Mr. Hood, Miss Thompson, Dr. and Mrs. O'Callaghan, Mr. Murray, Mr. Blades, Mr. Gostling, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Clayden, Mrs. Fox, Colonel and Mrs. Philpotts, Dr. and Mrs. Tidbury, Lady and Mrs. Keppell, Mrs. Campbell Young and two daughters.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Victoria*, Commander William Russell, left Bombay, May 15.

For Liverpool: Mr. and Mrs. Swinburne, Surgeon-Major Woodford Finden, Mrs. Carrol and five children, Mr. and Mrs. Nigel Jones and two children, Mrs. Wahiduddin and five children, Miss Patterson, Miss Dunsterville, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Hardy, Mr. William, Lieut. Triggs, Mr. George McLaran, Major Neave, Mr. G. F. Horbury, Mr. A. Money-penny, Mrs. Powell and child.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Thames*, Capt. W. A. Seaton, left Bombay, May 21.

For London: Mrs. Hurlock Pritchard, Mr. J. Black, Mr. F. White, Mr. and Mrs. Single, Mr. Ramou, Mr. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Steven, Colonel and Mrs. Drummond and two children, Mrs. Frank Tebbs, Mr. J. F. Chew, Major J. L. Macpherson, Deputy Surgeon-General H. W. Bellevue, Mr. D. A. Sopher, Mr. and Mrs. Clark and child, Dr. and Mrs. Hill and child, Rajah of Nursingarh and suite, Mr. A. D. Pelly, Mr. P. F. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. N. Lewin and child, Mr. Baggott, Mr. Scott, Mr. Elsworthy, Dr. Lyon, Mr. Farley, Mr. Sharman, Mr. Speiro, Mrs. Kleinknecht, Mr. Henry McGill, Mr. Joseph Fancy.

For Brindisi: Colonel and Mrs. Mander, Colonel and Mrs. Jacob, Mr. F. G. Berkeley, Mrs. Quarrell, Mr. J. S. Davis, C.S., Mr. J. H. Rawlins, Lieut.-Colonel P. F. Gallwey, Colonel R. B. Campbell, Mr. Jefferson, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Rivett - Carnac, Surgeon A. Adams, Surgeon Farran, Mr. G. H. B. Hallen, Mr. Bell, Rev. F. S. Sandys, Captain Clutterbuck, R.N., Mr. J. A. Shepherd, Lieut. A. T. Woodhouse, Mrs. Fendall Charles, Mr. C. Simon, Mr. J. G. Smith.

For Venice: Mrs. Conran, Mr. and Mrs. John Nugent, Miss Nugent, Mr. W. M. Macaulay, Mr. H. C. Dumbell, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Sassoon, Mr. J. H. Isaac, Major Malcolm Stevens, Dr. Cook.

For Aden: Mr. Frederick Jones.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Siam*, Capt. Briscoe, from London, June 3.

For Bombay: Mr. A. C. Walsh, Mr. McDerrott, Mr. T. Kendall, Mr. C. Kendall, Mrs. E. Rose, Mr. A. Walker, Bandmaster F. G. Cunningham, Bandmaster and Mrs. Wallace, Sub-Conductor J. Donovan, Mr. and Mrs. Chapman.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Chusan*, Capt. Wyatt, from London, June 3.

For Madras: Miss Da Lutkenmüller, Miss Louise Korber, Mr. James Hayhurst, Mr. Lewis.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Wade and children, Mr. and Mrs. W. Settle and infant, Mr. W. McInnes, Mr. and Mrs. Scales.

For Colombo: Private Winterbottom.

For Aden: Mr. J. D. Clarenbach.

For Malta: Mr. Riddell, Mr. Rose, Mr. Greenwood, Mr. G. F. Huerle, Mr. Robinson and brother.



## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## BOMBAY.—May 14.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 97 1-1-6	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	100 1/2	to
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	105 1/2	to
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1871 ...	—	to
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1872 ...	—	to
Paris Municipal Loan ...	—	to
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	92	to
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	100	to
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	101	to
Coorla Spinning Bonds ...	—	to

## BANKS.

PAID-UP.	LAST DIV'D.	CASH RATES.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	all	10 pr. ct. ... 720
Bank of Bengal ...	all	10 pr. ct. ... 835
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr. ct. ... 585
EXCHANGE BANKS.		
Agra Bank ...	all	6 pr. ct. ... 180
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	—	—
National Bank of India ...	£12 1/2	17 1/2 pr. ct. ... 58

## PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	1,400	16	810
Albert Ginning Co. ...	all	75 pr. ct. ...	450
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	all	18 pr. ct. ...	480
Apollo ...	1,100	175	1,060
Bellary ...	400	nil	260
Bellary Cotton ...	all	0	560
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	—	—	—
Colaba ...	125	0	200
Dhollah Ginning ...	1,880	70	740
East India ...	all	16	162 1/2
Fort ...	1,000	180	1,320
French ...	8,500	150	2,450
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	—	—	—
Khangam ...	—	—	—
Mercantile ...	—	—	—
Mofussil Co. ...	250	0	240
Manmar M. ...	all	45	610
New Berar ...	—	—	—
New Indian ...	400	50	410
Prince of Wales ...	125	0	125
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	—	—	—
Sassoon ...	1,000	90	1,200
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	750	70	600
Volkart ...	500	30	535
Volkart ...	500	25	500

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	20	700
Alfred Manufacturing ...	100	2	114
Alliance Spinning ...	500	17 1/2 pr. ct. ...	845
Albert Edward Mills ...	1,000	90	1,375
Anglo-Indian ...	500	18 1/2	440
Bellary S. & W. Co. ...	—	—	—
Ld. (Bellary) ...	—	—	—
Bhowanagar Mills ...	1,000	30	770
Bombay United ...	100	20	8
Central India ...	500	55	170
Coorla Mills ...	1,000	20	795
D. Spinning ...	all	—	100
Dhun Mills ...	—	—	—
Dhurrumsey ...	—	—	—
Empress Co. ...	all	25	82 1/2
Farjee Pettit ...	1,000	25	700
Golan Baba ...	400	20	690
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	20	256
Hindustan ...	1,000	40	173
Hingunhat Mill ...	—	—	—
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	30	885
Imperial Cotton ...	500	20	1,000
Indian Manufacturing ...	—	—	—
James Greaves ...	400	—	400
Jaffer Ali ...	500	40	450
Jowraz Baloo ...	1,000	30	590
Khandesh ...	1,000	30	1,025
Khatoo Mackungee ...	1,000	20	970
Leopold ...	100	5	925
Madras United ...	1,000	100	1,52
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	—	2,950
Manockjee Pettit ...	all	—	1,220
Mazagon ...	250	9	185
Morari Goculdass ...	1,000	50	1,490
Nalgam ...	—	—	—
National ...	1,000	40	545
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20	930
Oriental ...	625	12	1,500
Parell ...	400	—	430
People of India ...	—	—	—
Prince of Wales ...	500	30	190
Sassoon ...	1,000	40	580
Sholapur Mills ...	1,000	35	1,395
Soonderdas ...	1,000	50	775
Southern India ...	500	20	430
Southern Mahratta ...	—	—	—
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	35	580
Western India ...	1,000	50	810

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Con- solidated Stock ...	218-8-0	5 pr. ct.	880
Do. New £20 Shares ...	180-14-6	do.	850
Do. do. ...	65-7-8	do.	90
Do. do. ...	1-12-1	do.	20
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	196-15-6	do.	142
New £18 Shares ...	—	—	—

## MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ... ..	1,000	111
Bombay Ice Co. (A.) ... ..	600	8,200
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. (B.) ...	1,500	795
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	20
Karnachi Ice Co., Ltd. ... ..	100	333
Karachee Landing and Shipping ...	800	80

Kemp & Co. ...	175	70
Mechanics' Bldgs. Co. ...	50	24
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	1,650
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	75
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	70
Treacher and Co. ...	all	4 1/2
Thacker and Co. ...	all	—

## LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	12 1/2	120
Frere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	700	685

## CALCUTTA.—May 17.

P.C.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	RA.	97	9	to
4 Promissory Notes ...	—	—	99	to	—
4 of 1870 (1885) ...	—	—	101	0	to
4 of 1878-79 (1895) ...	—	—	100	0	to
4 of 1879 (1898) (New Loan) ...	—	—	—	to	—
4 of 1879 (Coupon) ...	—	—	—	to	—

## CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of	1865 (1885)	Rs.	Paid off	—
6 of 1866 (1886) ...	—	—	100	0
6 of 1867 (1887) ...	—	—	101	8
6 of 1870 (1889) ...	—	—	102	8
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	—	—	103	0
5 of 1878 (1908) ...	—	—	99	0
5 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	—	—	99	0
4 of 1882 (1902) ...	—	—	95	0

## BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.	
Agra... ..	£10	125	to —
Agra Savings ... ..	100	125	to —
Allahabad ... ..	100	193	to 195
Alliance of Simla... ..	100	140	to —
Bank of Bengal ... ..	500	832½	to —
Do. of Upper India ... ..	100	130	to —
Delhi and London ... ..	£25	170	to —
Himalaya ... ..	100	120	to —
Mussoorie ... ..	100	100	to —
National of India... ..	£12½	113	to 115
Rohilkund Kumoon ... ..	100	105	to —
Simla Bank Corporation ... ..	500	325	to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ... ..	100	80	to 85

## COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

			Price.	
Alipore Coal	...	...	100	125 to
Arakan Oil Co.	...	...	5	Nominal.
Asiatic Jute	...	...	100	Liquidation
Bally Paper Mills...	...	...	£10	145 to 150
Barnagore Jute	...	...	£10	65 to 68
Bengal Coal	...	...	1,000	1,350 to
B. Baragundd Copper (preface A. shares)	...	...	7s. 6d.	1 prem.
Do. D-ferr'd B. Shares	...	...	£1	4½ to
Bengal Mills	...	...	£100	1,200 to
Bengal Silk Co.	...	...	100	80 to
Bonded Warehouse	...	...	445	270 to
Bowraah Cotton Mills	...	...	100	38 to
Budge-Budge Jute Mills	...	...	80	44 to
Burrakur Coal	...	...	100	150 to
Calcutta Hydraulic	...	...	100	102 to
Calcutta Steam Co.	...	...	85	92 to
Garew and Co. (Limited), Sugar	...	...	100	106 to
Chitpore Hydraulic Press	...	...	100	60 to
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway.	...	...	100	97 to
Dumbar Cotton Mills	...	...	100	25 to
Equitable Coal	...	...	250	180 to
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	...	...	100	10 to
Goosery Cotton Mills	...	...	200	185 to
Gouropore	...	...	100	74 to
Great Eastern Hotel	...	...	100	92 to
Howrah Docking	...	...	500	110 to
Howrah Mills	...	...	100	59 to
India General Steam Navigation	...	...	100	95 to
Kamratty Jute Mills	...	...	50	90 to
Landing and Shipping	...	...	100	58 to
Murree Brewery	...	...	100	125 to
Naini Tal Brewery	...	...	100	100 to
Nasmyth's Patent Press...	...	...	100	93 to
New Beerbohm Coal	...	...	100	80 to
Ramkistopore Press	...	...	100	55 to
Raneengunge Coal Association	...	...	100	45 to
Riverside Press	...	...	90	68 to
R. Scott Thomson and Co.	...	...	500	245 to
Seaboard Jute Manufacturing	...	...	100	40 to
Strand Bank Press	...	...	100	65 to
Watson's Patent Press	...	...	100	84 to

## TEA COMPANIES.

THE COMPANIES				Price.
Adulpore Tera (Darjiling)	...	100	70	to
Amicable (Assam)	...	100	70	Liquidation
Amluckie	...	100	70	to
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	...	100	85	to
Assam	...	£20	540	to
Balasun (Darjiling)	...	100	80	to
Bengal (Cachar)	...	100	33	to
Do. contributory	...	80	23	to
Bishnauth (Assam)	...	200	120	to
Do. contributory...	...	100	60	to
Burkholia (Cachar)	...	100	40	to
Central Cachar	...	200	120	to
Central Tera (Darjiling)	...	100	45	to
Chandypore (Cachar)	...	100	55	to
Chota Nagpore	...	100	45	to
Colonial (Assam)	...	100	Liquidation	
Coocheela (Cachar)	...	100	29	to
Darjiling	...	100	127	to
Dehing (Assam)	...	90	26	to
Dohra Doon	...	100	60	to
Dossai and Parbut (Assam)	...	100	80	to
Dhunsiri	...	100	95	to
Durrung (Assam)	...	100	35	to
Eastern Cachar	...	100	30	to
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	...	100	40	to
Endogrum	...	10	100	to
Gielle (Darjiling)	...	100	71	to
Good Hope Tea Co.	...	100	126	to
Gowhaty (Assam)	...	100	8	to
Grob (Assam)	...	100	13	to

Holta (Kangra) ...	100	72	to	—
Hoolmarie (Assam) ...	100	95	to	—
Hoolungrie (Assam) ...	100	46	to	47
Indian Tera ...	500	100	to	—
Jellalporo (Cachar) ...	—	—	to	—
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	—	to	—
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	26	to	26
Kangra Valley ...	100	—	par	—
Kornafuli (Chittagong) ...	100	40	to	—
Kunchunporo (Cachar) ...	100	18	to	—
Kurseong and Darjiling ...	250	85	to	—
Do. contributory ...	200	75	to	—
Kurseong and Tera ...	—	—	to	—
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	198	to	—
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	26	to	—
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	60	to	—
Loobah ...	100	116	to	—
Lower Assam ...	£7 1/2	23	to	—
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	60	to	—
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	19	to	—
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	—	to	—
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	15	to	—
Do. contributory ...	90	8	to	—
Moran (Assam) ...	—	—	to	—
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	60	to	—
Do. contributory ...	90	50	to	—
Mungledye (Assam) ...	—	—	to	—
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	—	to	—
Do. contributory ...	125	—	to	—
New Falodhi (Darjiling) ...	—	—	to	—
New Gholat (Assam) ...	£10	—	Liquidation.	—
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	30	120	to	—
Nutanporo (Cachar) ...	—	—	to	—
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	40	to	—
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	65	to	—
Puttara (Sylhet) ...	100	60	to	—
Rajabare (Assam) ...	—	—	to	—
Sapakati ...	100	110	to	—
Second Mutual Cachar ...	56	10	disct.	—
Seemah ...	—	—	to	—
Singbulli and Murmah ...	100	84	to	—
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	60	to	61
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	82	to	83
Springdale (Darjiling) ...	100	88	to	90
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	29	to	—
Tundarra (Darjiling) ...	100	61	to	62
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	110	to	112
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	100	to	—
Takvar (Darjiling) ...	200	150	to	—
Upper Assam ...	£10	15	to	25

## LONDON.—June 8.

## VERNMENT SECURITIES.

## LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

*Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the  
Period from which the Leave was granted.*

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### CIVIL.

Aikman, R. S., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 17 m. Apr. 30, '85.  
Aitken, G. C., Berars Educational, 30 mos., April 1, '84.  
Ahmad, Ibrahim, P.W.D., Bom., 24 mos., Apr. 9, '86.  
Algie, W., Burma P.W.D., 12 mos., July 21, '85.  
Ansell, F., Bengal Pilot, 17 mos., March, '85.  
Anderson, Dr. J., Indian Museum, 21 mos., Mar. 6, '85.  
Anderson, R. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 13 mos. Apr. 15, '85.  
Ansted, C. F., Financial Dept., 12 mos., Mar. 19, '86.  
Anstruther, W. S.  
Armstrong, J. S., Ben. Cov., Ben. Customs, 8 mos., Apr. 4, '86.  
Arundel, A. T., Ma. Cov., Ma. Judl., 24 mos., Aug. 14, '85.  
Atkinson, J. N., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Dec. 17, '85.

Baden-Powell, B., Ben. Cov., Punj. Judl., 24 mos. Feb. 27, '85.  
Baker, H. V. S., Punjab P.W.D., 18 mos., April 23, '85.  
Baker, M. B., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 6 mos., Apr. 2, '86.  
Bamber, H. W. F., Ben. Police, 18 mos., Oct. 16, '85.  
Barker, E. J., Calcutta Mint, 12 mos., Jan. 30, '86.  
Barkley, D. G., Ben. Cov., Punj. Judl., 12 mos., April 2, '86.  
Barnett, J., Bengal Pilot, 12 mos., Jan. 15, '86.  
Barrett, H., Bombay Forests, 16 mos., April 24, '85.  
Barrow, O. T., Ben. Cov., 11 mos., Dec. 11, '85.  
Bar-tow, H. C., B.C., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 19 m., Apr. 3, '85.  
Barton, E. J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 11 mos., Mar. 19, '86.  
Bartlett, H. F., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 10 mos., Mar. 19, '86.  
Beachcroft, F. P., Ben. Cov., Punj. Com., 20 ms., Apr. 3, '85.  
Bean, W. F. L., Punjab Police, 12 mos., Apr. 14, '85.  
Beckett, H. B., Punjab Police, 12 mos., Dec. 1, '85.  
Bellasis, E. S., Punjab P.W.D., 30 mos., April 24, '84.  
Benett, W. C., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Agr., to Aug. 13, '86.  
Bonson, R. S., M. Cov., M. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Oct. 6, '85.  
Bentnick, B. J., Punjab Comm., 12 mos., Feb. 26, '86.  
Berry, F. C., C.I.E., Ben. Cov., Political Dept., 18 m., June 2, '85.  
Beresford, P., N.W. Provs., P.W.D., 20 mos., Mar. 1, '85.  
Best, K. T., Bom. Educl., 24 mos., Mar. 6, '85.  
Betts, A. S., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Feb. 25, '85.  
Biddulph, C. E., Sind Rev. Survey, 18 mos., Mar. 17, '85.  
Blernacki, A., State Railways, 12 mos., Apr. 3, '86.  
Biggs, T. H., Finl. Dept., 19 mos., April 30, '85.  
Bird, E. C., Telegraph Dept., 16 mos., May 16, '85.  
Bird, W. L., Madras P.W.D., 24 mos., Oct. 17, '84.  
Blair, R. W., Opium Dept., 12 mos., Aug. 20, '85.  
Blissett, T., Telegraph Dept., 20 mos., April 2, '85.  
Blood, Surg. J., N.W.P., Medl., 12 mos., Oct. 1, '85.  
Boyes, H. G., N.W. Provs., P.W.D., 9 mos., Feb. 13, '86.  
Boyd, J. E. A., Madras Police, 12 mos.  
Boxwell, J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 15 mos., May 2, '85.  
Bradbury, H., Calcutta Customs, 12 mos., Nov. 1, '85.  
Brassington, J. W., Rajpootana P.W.D., 14 ms., Aug. 1, '85.  
Bremner, A. W., Calcutta Post Office, 24 mos., Feb. 14, '85.  
Breton, C. H., Railway Dept., 18 mos., June 11, '85.  
Brooke-Fox, F. G., Railway Dept., 12 mos., Feb. 1, '86.  
Brown, J. S., India Rails, 18 mos., May 1, '85.  
Buck, E. C., Ben. Cov., Sec. to Govt., R. A. Dept., 6 mos., Mar. 1, '86.  
Bullock, F. S., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 18 ms., Apr. 4, '86.  
Burkitt, W. R., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 6 ms., Apr. 23, '86.  
Burn-Murdoch, Capt. J., R.E., Railway Dept., 18 mos.

Calton, J. E., Punjab P.W.D., 18 m., May 1, '85.  
Cameron, D., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 ms., Apr. 24, '85.  
Campbell, J. M., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev., 24 mos., Aug. 12, '84.  
Carey, A. D., Bo. Cov., Salt Comm., India, 24 mos., May 27, '85.  
Casey, A. E. C., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 6 ms., Apr. 16, '86.  
Chadburn, C. F., State Railways, 12 mos., Nov. 20, '85.  
Chapman, Lt. F. R. H., Bo. S.C., Bo. Pol., 12 mos., Mar. 20, '86.  
Chichester, F. A., Bengal Police, 15 mos., July 24, '85.  
Christie, J., Bengal Pilot, 6 mos., Mar. 4, '86.  
Church, W. T., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 20 mos., April 1, '86.  
Coates, Surg. W., Punjab Medical, 12 mos., Feb. 3, '86.  
Cobb, Surgeon R., Ben. Medl., 20 mos., Feb. 8, '85.  
Coghlan, R. N., Sind Customs, 12 mos., Apr. 14, '86.  
Giles, G. E., N.W.P., P.W.D., 42 mos., April 1, 1883.  
Collingwood, C., Ben. Pilot, 12 mos., Apr. 18, '86.  
Connan, W., Ben. P.W.D., 6 mos., Apr. 18, '86.  
Cordery, J. G., Ben. Cov., Resident Hyderabad, 6 ms., Apr. 9, '86.  
Cowper, G., India, P.W.D., 12 mos., Feb. 1, '86.  
Cox, H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Jan. 1, '86.  
Crawford, F. T., Bom. Ordnance, 6 mos., Apr. 9, '86.  
Croft, A. W., Bengal Educational, 16 mos., Mar. 8, '85.  
Crosthwaite, C. H. T., Ben. Cov., Chief Com. Cent. Prov., 11 mos., Dec. 25, '85.  
Croudece, C. H., Bengal P.W.D., 15 mos., July 28, '85.  
Cruckshank, A., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos.  
Cunningham, A. F. D., Ben. Cov., Punjab Comm., 16 ms., Nov. 15, '85.

Darling, W. A., Bengal P.W.D., 54 mos., May 7, 1882.  
Daniel, C. J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Judl., 19 mos., Apr. 16, '86.  
De Cretes, A., Burma P.W.D., 24 mos., May 1, '85.  
Denne, R. T., Assam, P.W.D., 12 mos., Jan. 16, '86.  
Deuniston, J. L., B.C., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 17 m., June 2, '85.  
Dennys, E. A., P.W.D. Accounts, 15 mos., Aug. 18, '85.  
Dixon, J., Burma Police, 18 mos., June 4, '85.  
Dodsworth, A. T., N.W.P., P.W.D., 12 mos., July 1, '85.  
Doughlas, C. G., Mad. Fore ts, 12 mos.  
Down, J. E., Bo. Police, 12 mos., Dec. 1, '85.  
Drysdale, A. T., Hyderabad Forests, 24 mos., Jan. 30, '85.  
Drysdale, T., Cent. Prov. Judl., 18 mos., May 1, '85.  
Dunbar, W. J. C., Bom. Forests, 12 mos., Oct. 6, '85.  
Duncan, G., Madras Educl., 12 mos.  
Duthy, J. W. B., Telegraph Dept., 9 mos., Apr. 15, '86.  
Dutt, R. C., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 20 mos., Mar. 15, '85.

Edgar, J. W., C.S.I., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 13 ms., Mar. 1, '86.  
Egerton, Capt. F. W., Ben. Cov., Punj. Comm., 21 ms., Apr. 23, '86.  
Egerton, R. W., State Railways, 21 mos., Jan. 15, '85.  
Eliot, J., Ben. Educl., 21 mos., Dec. 12, '84.

Elliott, A., Berars Comm., 20 mos., April 3, '86.  
Elphinstone, J., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 19 m., Apr. 3, '85.  
Evans, C. T., N.W. Provs., P.W.D., 19 mos., Apr. 7, '86.  
Evans, H. E. G., Mad., P.W.D., 30 mos., April 25, 1884.  
Evans, H. F., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 19 ms., Mar. 5, '86.  
Evans, L. G., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 19 ms., Apr. 16, '86.  
Ewing, R. C. D., Survey Dept., 12 mos., Sept. 17, '85.

Fanshaw, H. A. W., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Oct. 18, '85.  
Fanshawe, H. C., Ben. Cov., Punj. Comm., 14 mos., Nov. 27, '85.  
Faulder, C. J. S., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 20 ms., Apr. 22, '86.  
Fedden, F., Geological Survey, 23 mos., Nov. 22, '84.  
Ferguson, H. I., State Railways, 6 mos., Apr. 23, '86.  
Field, G. M. R., Punjab P.W.D., 12 mos., Oct. 31, '85.  
Fisher, J. H., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 6 ms., Apr. 23, '86.  
Fleming, A. S., Ben. Cov., Burma Comm., 6 ms., Apr. 2, '86.  
Floyd, W. C. L., India P.W.D., 12 mos., Mar. 21, '86.  
Fraser, A. H. L., B. Cov., Cent. Provs. Comm., 12 mos., Oct. 1, '85.  
Fraser, H., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 9 ms., Feb. 19, '86.  
Freitas, J. A., P.W.D. Accounts, 12 mos., Nov. 28, '85.  
Fullerton, J. Y., Madras Police, 12 mos.

Gahan, H. H., India, P.W.D., 8 mos., Apr. 16, '86.  
Gardar, A. S., India, P.W.D., 18 ms., Mar. 27, '85.  
Garstin, N. A., N.W.P. Pol. E., 18 mos., July 14, '85.  
Gibson, E. M., Cov., Sec. Bde. Rev. Madras, 15 m., Sep. 15, '85.  
Gibson, G. St. P., Bo. Forests, 12 mos., Dec. 25, '85.  
Glasier, E. G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 6 ms., Apr. 30, '86.  
Goad, J. B., Bengal Police, 9 mos., Feb. 13, '86.  
Gompertz, Ma. Survey, 12 mos., Oct. 17, '85.  
Gordon, E. F., State Railways, 12 mos., Apr. 2, '86.  
Gour, A., Cent. Provs. Comm., 12 mos., Sept. 8, '85.  
Gruntzki, E., Assam P.W.D., 18 mos., May 19, '85.  
Grant, J. A., Ben. Cov., Punjab Comm., 18 ms., Apr. 23, '86.  
Grierson, G. A., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 ms., Apr. 30, '85.  
Grigg, H. B., Ma. Cov., Ma. Educl., 12 mos.  
Grimwood, F. St. C., Ben. Cov., Assam Comm., 20 m., Mar. 26, '85.  
Grindlay, W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 19 ms., Mar. 16, '85.  
Gupta, B. L., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 12 mos., Apr. 3, '86.

Hall, C. F., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 8 ms., Apr. 1, '86.  
Hand, J. R., Opium Dept., 8 mos., Oct. 23, '86.  
Handley, F. F., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 9 ms., Mar. 24, '86.  
Handley, J. H., Hyderabad P.W.D., 50 ms., Mar. 3, '85.  
Happell, V. A., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 17 ms., Apr. 24, '85.  
Hardy, R. G., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 8 ms., Apr. 16, '86.  
Harrington, W. B., Punjab P.W.D., 20 mos., Apr. 14, '86.  
Harkness, J., Malwa Railway, 12 mos., Oct. 19, '85.  
Harris, G., Burma P.W.D., 18 ms., May 8, '85.  
Harrison, H. A., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Judl., 8 ms., Apr. 23, '86.  
Harrison, J. F., Ben. Regn., 12 mos., Oct. 1, '85.  
Hart-Davies, T., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 14 ms., Sept. 21, '85.  
Hatch, Surg. W. K., Bo. Cov., Bo. Medl., 12 ms., Apr. 30, '86.  
Hawkins, J. P., Persian Telegraph, 12 mos., Dec. 8, '85.  
Hayes, A., Ben. P.W.D., 17 m., April 26, '85.  
Hayne, W. C., Madras Forests, 18 months.  
Heinig, J., N.W. Provs., P.W.D., 12 ms., Apr. 17, '89.  
Henderson, E. P., Ben. Cov., Punjab Judl., 10 ms., Apr. 3, '86.  
Hennessy, S. H., Cent. Prov. Comm., 16 mos., Apr. 17, '85.  
Hewitt, Lt. J. R. E., Madras P.W.D., 18 ms., Apr. 21, '86.  
Higgs, W. H., Telegraph Dept., 15 mos., July 30, '85.  
Hight, A. E., Bom. P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 1, '85.  
Hill, A. D., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., Apr. 15, '86.  
Hill, C., N.W.P., P.W.D., 8 mos., Mar. 20, '86.  
Hodges, E., N.W.P., P.W.D., 18 mos., April 18, '86.  
Hogan, J. L. P., P.W.D., Bom., 12 mos., Apr. 1, '86.  
Holme, C. H., N.W. Provs., P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 14, '86.  
Holmes, H., Bombay Police, 18 mos., April 10, '85.  
Holme, W. C., M. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Oct. 30, '85.  
Hooper, E. D. M., Madras Forests, 24 mos.  
Holderness, I. W., Ben. Cov., Ind. Rev. & Ag., 19 ms., Apr. 1, '85.  
Horsfall, J. G., Mad. Cov., Madras Rev., 8 mos.  
Hosking, E., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 21 mos., Apr. 3, '86.  
Housden, W. P., N.W. Provs., P.W.D., 24 mos., Mar. 26, '86.  
Hunter, D. H., Punjab Police, 18 ms., Mar. 15, '85.  
Hutchinson, F. R., P.W.D. Accounts, 6 mos., Apr. 9, '86.

Innes, T. E. D., Opium Dept., 15 mos., Aug. 15, '85.

Innes, J. S. R., Bom. Opium, 12 mos., Nov. 25, '85.

Irvine, G. D., Ma. Cov., Ma. Judl., 6 mos., Mar. 24, '86.

Jackson, E. J., India Survey, 12 mos., Nov. 12, '85.  
Jacob, H. P., Bo. Educl., 24 mos., Feb. 1, '85.  
James, H. E. M., Bo. Cov. Postal Dept., 12 ms., Mar. 19, '86.  
Jarvis, W. A., Ma. Marine, 16 mos., Nov. 16, '85.  
Jervoise, A. C., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 24 ms., Apr. 24, '85.  
Johns, E. H., P.W.D. Accounts, 24 mos., Feb. 2, '85.  
Johnson, F. W., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., Feb. 5, '86.  
Johnson, J. W., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., Mar. 7, '86.  
Johnston, W. P., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., July 9, '85.  
Judge, A. S., Ben. Police, 8 mos., Apr. 1, '86.

Kaye, E. St. G., Ben. Police, 18 mos., May 3, '85.

Kelsall, J., Mad. Cov., Mad. Judl., 6 mos.

Kemble, W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Opium, 12 ms., Nov. 27, '85.

Kennedy, J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Nov. 6, '85.

Kennedy, R. M., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev., 12 mos., May 1, '86.

Koya, E., Ma. Pross, 6 mos.

Kibble, J., N.W.P., Educ., 34 mos., Feb. 18, 1884.

King, J., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., Mar. 19, '86.

Kitts, E. J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Nov. 27, '85.

Kreiser, C. F., P.W.D., Punj., 27 mos., Aug. 24, 1884.

Laidman, G. J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., April 1, '86.

Lamarchand, W. J., Punjab Police, 9 mos., Apr. 15, '86.

Lambert, G. B., Ma. P.W.D., 20 mos., Mar. 19, '86.

Lambert, H., India P.W.D., 4 mos., Mar. 5, '86.

Lang, F., Bom. P.W.D., 4 mos., April 2, '86.

Lauder, G. W. D., Opium Dept., 6 mos., Apr. 9, '86.

Lockie, M. C., Bom. Salt Dept., 12 mos., Sept. 8, '85.

Lodger, J. C., India P.W.D., 21 mos., Feb. 27, '85.

Lee Warner, J., Mad. Cov., 6 mos.

Le Faun, W. H. J., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev., 17 mos.

Leonard, G. S., Railway Dept., 21 mos., Aug. 11, '85.

Leonard, W., Ben. Judl., 12 mos., Mar. 22, '86.

Lewis, W. C., Madras P.W.D., 23 mos., Feb. 7, '85.

Little, T. D., Bombay P.W.D., 24 mos., May 26, '85.

Livey, J. J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 9 ms., Mar. 12, '86.

Logan, R., Ben. Cov., Under Sect., Fincl. Dept., 7 ms., April 1, '86.

Logan, W., Ma. Cov., Madras Rev., 6 mos., Apr. 23, '86.

Lord, W. F., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 16 mos., July 26, '85.

Luke, S. P., C.I.E., Telegraph Dept., 9 mos., Apr. 23, '86.

Macdonald, D. B., Postal Dept., 21 mos., Nov. 3, '85.

Mackay, E. V., Bom. Police, 12 mos., Sept. 8, '85.

Mackennon, J. A. B., Ben. Pilot, 6 mos., Mar. 21, '85.

Mackenzie, A., Ben. Cov., Home Sect. Govt. India, 12 mos., Mar. 12, '86.

Mackenzie, G. T. F., Ma. Cov., 19 mos.

Mackenzie, J., Bengal Marine, 18 mos., June 16, '85.

Mackie, A. W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 21 ms., Feb. 26, '86.

Macpherson, W. C., Ben. Cov., Ben. Secre. at Sms., Apr. 1, '86.

Macrae, Surg. R., Bengal Medical, 24 mos., Nov. 23, '84.

Mance, Sir H., C.I.E., Telegraph Dept.

Manson, G. E., Madras P.W.D., 24 mos., Nov. 16, '85.

Marks, C. B. D., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Dec. 4, '85.

Martin, C. A., Bengal Educl., 15 mos., Aug. 18, '83.

Martin, E. J., Ben., P.W.D., 20 mos., Feb. 8, '85.

Martiu, J. A., Ben. Educ., 30 mos., Dec. 12, 1883.

Martindale, A. H. T., M. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos.

Martyn, G. V., N.W. Provs., P.W.D., 10 mos., Apr. 30, '86.

Mas ers, J., Ben. Police, 20 mos., April 15, '85.

Mathew, G. F., Railway Dept., 12 mos., Oct. 17, '85.

Mellitus, P. G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 9 ms., Apr. 9, '86.

Melville, W. B., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., Mar. 21, '85.

Merriman, J. H., Mad. Salt, 12 mos., Oct. 23, '85.

McCabe, R. B., Ben. Cov., Assam Comm., 21 ms., Feb. 19, '86.

McCallum, E., Bov. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Nov. 27, '85.

McCracken, D. E., Pao. Police, 9 mos., April 1, '86.

McCudden, E. G., State Railways, 8 mos.

McDonall, W., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., Apr. 9, '86.

McGowan, R., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., July 28, '85.

McKelvey, T., Telegraph Dept., 8 ms., Mar. 21, '85.

McLeod, G. E., Assam Comm., 10 mos., Dec. 18, '85.

Michell, T., India, P.W.D., 15 mos., July 14, '85.

Moffat, E., Hyderabad Police, 12 mos., April 5, '85.

Moir, E. M., N.W.P. Forests, 11 mos., Mar. 19, '86.

Moulton, M. J., Bengal P.W.D., 18 mos., May 13, '85.

Montagu, J. M., India P.W.D., 15 mos., June 30, '85.

Montath, J., Bo. Cov., Under Sect. to Govt., 6 ms., Apr. 16, '86.

Moore, G. E., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Oct. 1, '85.

Moore, L., Mad. Cov., M. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., Mar. 5, '86.

Moore, T. M., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., June 11, '85.

Moriarty, A. S., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 16 mos., July 15, '85.

Moscardi, E. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 18 mos., Feb. 15, '86.

Moss, M. A., Mad. Educl., 24 mos., Oct. 1, '84.

Moyle, C., State Railways, 15 mos., Apr. 18, '86.

Muir-Mackenzie, J. W. P., Bo. C., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 30 ms., May 1, '85.

Mullaly, J. J., Punjab P.W.D., 7 mos., Apr. 15, '85.

Munro, H. B., Ben. Police, 20 mos., April 15, '85.

Nash, J. F., Sind Rev. Survey, 18 mos., Nov. 13, '85.

Naylor, F. A., Cent. Provs. Police, 18 mos., May 11, '85.

Neaham, W. A., Cent. Provs. Comm., 8 mos., Mar. 5, '86.

Neale, W. E., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 6 ms., Apr. 16, '86.

Nelson, J. H., Ma. Cov., Ma. Judl., 24 mos., Aug. 16, '85.

Neunham, W. A., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Nov. 27, '85.

Newall, J., State Railways, 12 mos., Apr. 16, '86.

Newham, W. E., Bengal P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 23, '85.

Newton, W. G., Cent. Provs., P.W.D., 21 ms., Mar. 21, '85.

Nisbet, J., Burmah Forests, 24 mos., Feb. 20, '86.

Nixon, G., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., Sept. 8, '85.

Norfor, C. H. T., Madras P.W.D., 21 mos., Nov. 30, '85.

Norris, W. R., Madras P.W.D., 12 mos., Feb. 10, '86.

Oakeshott, J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Dec. 1, '85.

Obbard, R., Ben. Cov., Cent. Provs. Comm., 20 ms., Apr. 3, '85.

Odling, Dr. T. F., Persian Telegraph, 21 ms., Dec. 8, '85.

O'Dwyer, Surg. M., Punjab Medical, 21 ms., Nov. 14, '84.

O'Farrell, H. H., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 2 ms., Nov. 27, '85.

O'Flynn, J. J., Mil. Aets. Madras, 21 m., Nov. 28, '85.

Oliver, J. W., Burma Forests, 24 ms., Mar. 27, '8

Sheppard, G. F., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 7 mos., April 12, '86.  
 Sherer, W. M., N.W. Provs., Police, 9 mos., Apr. 2, '86.  
 Silcock, J. G., Ben. Cov., Punjab Comm., 12 mos., Mar. 6, '86.  
 Sills, F., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., April 15, '85.  
 Sladen, J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Judl., 8 mos., Apr. 30, '86.  
 Smith, E., Punjab P.W.D., 17 mos., May 3, '85.  
 Smith, G. F. N., Madras Salt, 22 mos., Feb. 1, '85.  
 Smith, S., N.W. Provs., Police, 8 mos., Apr. 23, '86.  
 Spencer, E. E., Mad. Cov., 18 mos., April 9, '85.  
 Steadman, C. B., Cov., Punjab Comr., 34 mos., May 2, '84.  
 Steel, C.D., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., Apr. 12, '85.  
 Stevens, W., Punjab, P.W.D., 24 ms., Mar. 19, '85.  
 Storey, H. F., State Railways, 9 mos., Apr. 23, '86.

Talbot, W. A., Bo. Forests, 8 mos., Mar. 19, '86.  
 Tarkhud, M. A., Bom. Educl., 12 mos., Aug. 11, '85.  
 Tawney, J. W., Ben. Cov., Cnt. Prov. Com., 10 ms., Jan. 29, '88.  
 Taylor, F. B., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 15 ms., July 23, '85.  
 Temple, Capt. R. C., B.S.C. Punjab Judl., 24 ms., May 5, '85.  
 Todd, A. B., Madras P.W.D., 24 mos., Aug. 24, '86.  
 Todd, J. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Nov. 20, '85.  
 Tomes, Surg. A., Civil Surg., Bengal, 20 ms., Mar. 18, '85.  
 Tracy, T. B., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Judl., 12 mos., Oct. 16, '85.  
 Tremheere, J. H. A., Mad. Cov., Madras Rev., 18 mos.  
 Twigg, J. H., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 18 ms., Apr. 23, '86.  
 Tyndall, S. W., Sind Rev. & Gen., 20 mos., Mar. 25, '86.

Usher, C. J., Madras, P.W.D., 21 mos., Jan. 9, '86.

Vernon, H.C.E., P.W.D., N.W. Provs., 21 mos., Mar. 9, '85.  
 Vertannes, J. C., Bengal P.W.D., 20 mos., Feb. 13, '85.

Walker, G. H. D., P.W.D. Accounts, 12 mos., Nov. 20, '85.  
 Walker, E. O., Telegraph Dept., to Oct. 15, '86.  
 Wallinger, W. H. A., Bom. Forests, 12 mos., Oct. 31, '85.  
 Watson, H. E., Bom. Police, 11 mos., May 7, '86.  
 Webb, W. T., Ben. Educl., 12 mos., Apr. 1, '86.  
 Weekes, A., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 20 mos., Mar. 5, '86.  
 Weir, J. W. A., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 9 mos., Feb. 9, '85.  
 Welsh, W., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 20 mos., Mar. 5, '85.  
 Whalley, P., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., June 5, '84.  
 Wheatley, G., Telegraph Dept., 9 mos., Mar. 25, '86.  
 Whiteway, R. S., Ben. Cov., Ajmere Settlement, 6 ms., Apr. 23, '86.  
 Whympers, F., Postal Dept., 6 mos., Mar. 25, '86.  
 Wight, J. K., Ben. Cav., Assam Comr., 24 mos., Aug. 20, '84.  
 Wilkins, C. A., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 8 mos., April 2, '86.  
 Williams, J. C., B.C., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 45 ms., Feb. 15, '83.  
 Williams, R. C., India Rada., 18 mos., May 22, '85.  
 Williamson, J. F., Ben., P.W.D., 8 mos., Apr. 16, '86.  
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 Wilson, J. H. D., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 14 mos., May 15, '83.  
 Wilson, W., Ma. Cov., Director of Settlements, 12 ms., Mar. 19, '86.  
 Wood, C. A. H., Postal Dept., 21 ms., Mar. 23, '85.

Yardley, G., Bom. Ordnance, 12 mos., Oct. 23, '85.  
 Young, J., Bo. P.W.D., 9 mos., April 2, '86.  
 Younghusband, A. D., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 ms., July 15, '85.

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 Bell, Rev. W. C., 18 mos., July 24, '85, B.  
 Blyth, Ven. G. F., 24 mos., Mar. 23, '85, B.

Clarke, Rev. D. G., 24 mos., June 1, '85, M.

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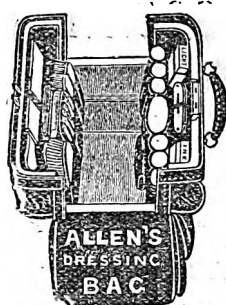
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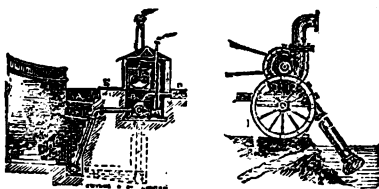
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DEPOSITS of £100 and upwards received for fixed periods, and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. if for 12 months; 4 per cent. per annum if for 6 months.

SALES and PURCHASES are effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Loans, and in every description of Stocks dealt in on the Stock Exchange.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE on India, Europe, the United States, and Canada are purchased and sold at the best current rates, and telegraphic remittances of Money made to all parts of India.

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Orders are executed for every description of NAVAL and MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, and CLOTHING, MESS SUPPLIES, including Wines, Provisions, Plate, Glass China, Cutlery, Arms, Accoutrements, Band Instruments, &c., and all kinds of household and personal requisites, at the lowest prices. A comprehensive ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE will be forwarded on application. No orders for goods will be executed, at Catalogue prices unless accompanied by remittances for their cost.

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(INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1862 TO 1883, WHEREBY THE LIABILITY OF THE SHAREHOLDER IS LIMITED TO THE AMOUNT OF THEIR SHARES)

**CAPITAL, £566,700.**

DIVIDED INTO 266,700 ORDINARY SHARES OF £1 EACH—£266,700, AND 60,000 7 PER CENT. CUMULATIVE PREFERENCE SHARES OF £5 EACH—£300,000.—£566,700.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are now INVITED for the 60,000 Preference Shares, payable—Ten Shillings on Application, Ten Shillings on Allotment, and One Pound on each of the following dates:—31st July, 1886, 30th September, 1886, 30th November, 1886, and 31st January, 1887.

And for 120,000 Ordinary Shares, payable—Sixpence on Application, Sixpence on Allotment, and the balance as and when called for, but in sums not exceeding Five Shillings per Share, nor at intervals of less than three months.

The remaining Ordinary Shares are reserved for issue as fully paid, in part consideration for the properties to be acquired, and for the formation of the Company.

Interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum will be allowed on all instalments of Preference Capital paid in advance. After payment in full, the Scrip Certificates will be converted into Share Warrants free from all further liability. Applications must be in the proportion of 1 Preference to 2 Ordinary Shares.

## DIRECTORS.

\*EDWARD FRANCIS HARRISON, Esq., C.S.I., late Comptroller-General of India, and formerly President of the Bank of Bengal, Chairman.

ALEX. WILLIAM CRICHTON, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, late of Calcutta.

ANDREW JOHN MACDONALD, Esq., Director of the New Oriental Bank Corporation (Limited), and formerly President of the Bank of Bombay.

\*WILLIAM COTTON ROHDE, Esq., Coffee, Tea, and Cinchona Planter, late of Ootacamund.

\*Shareholders of the Oriental Bank Corporation.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. HOLLAMS, SON, and COWARD, Minding Lane, London.

**BANKERS.**—NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION (Limited), 40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.; 23, St. Andrew's Square, Edinburgh; and Eastern Branches. Messrs. J. R. BRUCE and Co., 25, Avenue de l'Opera, Paris.

**BROKERS.**—Messrs. J. and A. SCRIMGEOUR, London. GEORGE ROBINSON, Esq., Mauritius. SECRETARY (pro tem.)—HENRY GREY. OFFICES—40, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

## PROSPECTUS.

This Company is formed for the purpose of acquiring any assets of the Oriental Bank Corporation now in liquidation, and for such other purposes as are specified in the memorandum of association.

As will be fully understood, the assets of the Bank comprised a great variety of securities in all parts of the East. Pending the realisation of these to the best advantage, the Official Liquidator of the Bank has, under the direction of the Court, kept up many of the estates upon which the Bank had charges, being sometimes first mortgages, sometimes mortgages subject to prior charge. In like manner, the Official Liquidator has continued to make advances to limited companies in Mauritius and elsewhere, for the upkeep of estates owned by such companies, where the Bank held by way of security either the estates advanced upon, or a sufficiently large proportion of shares, to retain the control of the conduct of the business of the companies to whom advances have been made.

The properties so worked by the Official Liquidator included estates in Ceylon and Mauritius. As regards the former, the Official Liquidator is entitled to sell the entire estates, free from any rights of mortgagors or others to redeem, but his claims in respect of the Mauritius estates constitute book debts. The estates in Ceylon and Mauritius are of considerable value, and the operations of the Official Liquidator during the last few years have resulted in a profit, as the Directors consider to be sufficiently shown by accounts in his possession, to which by his permission they have had access, and the future profits may fairly be expected to increase considerably.

This Company, and, before its incorporation, a number of gentlemen interested in the shareholders of the Oriental Bank, have been for many months past in treaty with the Official Liquidator for the acquisition of some of the Eastern assets of the bank, and the Directors are now glad to announce that terms have been arranged with the Liquidator for the purchase of his interest in some of the Ceylon and Mauritius estates, which have been selected as those most suitable to commence with. A conditional agreement for sale and purchase has been executed by the Liquidator and the Company, and now awaits the sanction of the Court.

By the terms of purchase the Ceylon estates are to be taken over as at 30th June, 1886. These Estates are reported to comprise an area of about 10,000 acres, about one-half of which is under cultivation. Coffee, cinchona, and cocoa have hitherto been the principal products, but tea is being largely substituted for coffee. Upwards of 2,000 acres are already under tea, a considerable portion of which is now in bearing.

As regards Mauritius, the estates comprise an area of over 11,000 acres, of which more than half are in cultivation, and estimated to produce an annual crop of over 8,000 tons of sugar. They include some of the finest properties in the colony, upon which very large sums have been expended in machinery and other improvements during the past few years, and all are reported to be well cultivated. A reduction in the cost of production, estimated at 25 per cent., has lately been effected, and large profits may be earned at a

much lower range of prices than formerly prevailed. As explained, the Official Liquidator has been keeping up these estates, and the agreement for purchase provides that the Company shall take his place as from the 1st of January, 1886. The company will thus have the practical control and management of the Mauritius Estates, while the companies owning the estates, or the persons who have pledged their shares in such Companies, remain indebted to it; but most of these debts are old and have been much augmented by arrears of interest, so that at present there is little probability of any redemption being attempted on a large scale. But if this should be the case the Company would receive the full amount of debts and accumulations, which would considerably exceed the purchase money, and the proceeds could then be invested in the purchase of other assets.

The Directors are well satisfied with their purchase. The Company are to pay the Official Liquidator £152,960 in cash, and to issue to him 106,666 fully paid-up ordinary shares. The Official Liquidator attaches importance to the acquisition of the shares in the Company, as enabling him to retain an interest in the property sold. As already stated, he has been managing the estates for the past two seasons, and from the accounts in his possession to which the Directors have had access they expect the future profits to be very considerable.

The Directors confidently anticipate the acquisition from time to time of other estates now being worked by the Official Liquidator, and negotiations have already taken place between the Directors and the Official Liquidator with this view.

The above conditional contract, which is dated 2nd June, 1886, and made between the Oriental Bank Corporation by Thomas Abercrombie Welton, the Official Liquidator thereof, of the first part, the said Thomas Abercrombie Welton of the second part, and the Oriental Bank Estates Company (Limited), of the third part, can be seen at the Offices of the Company. The only other contract made by the Company is dated the 2nd June, 1886, and made between the Oriental Bank Estates Company (Limited), of the one part, and Thomas Colman of the other part, respecting the application for, and allotment and issue of the Company's shares. This also can be seen at the Offices of the Company.

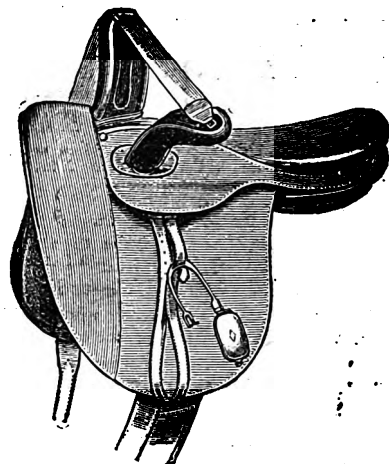
Where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned to the applicant in full, and when the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the surplus paid on application will be credited in reduction of the further sums payable on allotment.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company can be inspected at the Offices of the Company, or at the Offices of the Solicitors of the Company.

Prospectuses and forms of application can be obtained at the Offices of the Company, or from their Bankers and Brokers.

40, Threadneedle-street, E.C., London, 2nd June, 1886.

For the convenience of residents in Mauritius and Ceylon the Directors are empowered to issue shares expressed in silver money.



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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1886.

## General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE overland mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 25th May; from Allahabad to the 23rd May; and from Calcutta, Madras, and Ceylon to the 22nd May.

At the meeting of the Viceregal Legislative Council held recently, the Hon. Mr. Ilbert introduced his new Bankruptcy Bill, and after explaining its provisions and the proposed alterations in the existing law, it was referred to a Select Committee, who, however, will not report upon the Bill until the Council assembles in Calcutta.

SIR STEUART BAYLEY obtained leave to introduce a Bill to alter the constitution of the Trust of the Indian Museum in Calcutta.

THE Finance Committee, who are still engaged in making preliminary inquiries at Simla, will, it is expected, commence visiting the head-quarters of the Provincial Governments at about the end of July. The order in which they will make their visits has not yet been decided upon.

THE dacoits are becoming very active in Burma on the old frontier.

THEY have committed several serious depredations, and are reported to have murdered Mr. Thurston, the civil officer at Toundwingyi.

THE arrangement for the housing of the troops in Upper Burma are well advanced.

THE expeditionary party ordered to explore the Upper Burma ruby mines never started, owing to the cholera in the 43rd Assam Light Infantry, from which regiment the main body of the troops was to have been drawn. The cholera is, however, said to be decreasing.

COMPLAINTS are said to be numerous in regard to the conduct of the new Punjabi Military Police, organised for service in Upper Burma.

THE foundation-stone of a new fire-temple for the Parsee community in Bombay was laid on Sunday.

MILITARY officers are to be assessed to the income-tax on all sums received by them from private sources in India.

THE Resident of Hyderabad is paying a short visit to Simla.

THE Calcutta Chamber of Commerce have made a representation to Government regarding the block of business in the Bengal Presidency Court of Small Causes.

THE Chamber makes a severe indictment against the working of these Courts, and considers that their constitution and working requires reform.

THE Afghan Boundary Commission were at Doulatabad on the 14th inst. The health of the party is fair.

THE Committee of the Khojak Railway route recommend that a line should be constructed a little to the north of the present road over the pass.

THE steamer *Adria* is reported to have been lost near Zanzibar, while on a voyage to that port from Bombay.

THE whole of the 38-ton guns intended for the defence of Bombay will soon be placed in position.

THE Government of India have sanctioned an outlay of six lakhs of rupees for improving the water supply of Mhow.

COLONEL LOCKHART and party are still at Gilgit by the latest news received.

It is stated that Brigadier-General A. C. Johnson, commanding the Eastern District, Madras, becomes Inspector-General of Artillery in India.

THE Maharajah Dhulip Singh apparently prefers remaining at Aden to returning to Europe; so for the present he will continue to be the guest of the Resident, pending the decision of the Home and Indian Governments as to his future.

REGARDING the Japanese visitors now in Simla, Captain Y. Fukushima and Lieutenant S. Tanouchi will probably remain at the headquarters of Government for some time to study the organisation and administration of our army, while Dr. Sugewoya will start in a few days for a trip to several stations where there are large military hospitals, there to examine the working of the medical system.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL R. C. STEWART, Quartermaster-General, Madras Army, is appointed to the temporary command of the Haidarabad Subsidiary Force.

MR. J. B. LYALL, the British Resident in Maisur, is expected to arrive at Madras on the 24th inst., and will at once proceed to Bangalor to take over charge of his office from Mr. Girdlestone, the acting Resident.

ON the abolition of the Gurdaspur Civil Division Major H. J. Lawrence, officiating Divisional Judge, will be transferred to Rawal Pindi, vice Mr. J. Frizelle, who has been granted privilege leave.

THE Government of India have decided to reduce the second class arsenal at Mhow to the footing of a second class depôt, and on the other hand to establish a second class arsenal at Quetta.

THE following transfers have been ordered in the Punjab Commission:—Captain H. P. P. Leigh, Assistant-Commissioner, from Bannu to Kohat; Captain C. H. Morris, Assistant Commissioner, from Kohat to Simla; Mr. H. C. Cookson, from Simla to Bannu.

SURGEON A. MILNE, M.B., has been appointed to act as Professor of Chemistry and of Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology, Grant Medical College, Bombay, during the absence of Surgeon-Major I. B. Lyon.

MR. B. L. RICE has been appointed Director of Archaeological Researches in Maisur in addition to his own other duties as Educational Secretary to the Dewan, on a consolidated salary of Rs. 1,200 a month.

THE Government of India have recommended to the Secretary of State that Russian be included amongst the languages in which officers can be examined in India.

THE mail steamer has resumed its usual monsoon running, starting on Tuesday afternoon instead of on Friday.

THE latest date of London letters received up to departure of mail was April 3th.

Two Mahomedans in Hyderabad city made a curious wager the other day, which resulted in the death of one of them. The deceased accepted a challenge that he should stand facing the sun from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M. A certain day was appointed, when a large gathering assembled to witness the *tamasha*, as they styled it. Bets of Rs. 100 a side were laid. The deceased took his stand gazing at the sun from the agreed time up to 3 P.M., when suddenly he dropped foaming from the mouth. Medical aid was soon summoned, but, before assistance arrived, life was extinct.

## Notes of the Week.

THE state of affairs in Burma continues to be very unsatisfactory, notwithstanding that there are now in that country some 22,000 British troops. In Upper Burma there are about 12,000 men and forty-two guns, and yet dacoity-fighting continues, and valuable soldiers' lives are being lost. Of course, this is one of the necessities of military service, but if an efficient police force could have been organised and kept in hand the soldiers would have had less to do and to suffer. Owing to the absence of such a force it has been necessary to break up batteries and regiments into numerous detachments, and thus the work which falls upon the military in isolated posts is heavy and harassing in the extreme.

THIS splitting up of the British Regiments is said to interfere seriously with their efficiency, and one reason given for this splitting up is anything but satisfactory. "After certain experiences," says an Indian contemporary, "of the fighting powers of the Madras Sepoy, General Prendergast ordered that a 'stiffening' of British troops should invariably be applied to each flying column and outpost." This is not complimentary to the courage or discipline of the Madras Sepoy, and we take the liberty of thinking that the ill-natured hint of our contemporary is unjust. Properly handled and led, the much abused Madras Sepoy has always done good service in the field. If he fails now the fault must lie somewhere beyond the rank and file.

If feeding can do it, Imperial Federation ought to be a settled thing. The hospitality which is being shown to the Colonial and Indian visitors through the exertion of the Exhibition Reception Committee seems to be boundless, although subscriptions to keep it up continue to be asked for from the public. Some of the public, however, do not seem to know what is the qualification required from those who are being so sumptuously entertained, as not a few of the guests, whose names appear as assisting at successive banquets, can hardly be considered as "strangers within the gate."

THE unfortunate Colonial, who on arriving to help the cause of Federation found himself presented with an Income-tax paper instead of a menu-card, was, it is to be hoped, a solitary exception to the general rule which is supposed to rule at South Kensington. The victim did wisely in writing to the *Times*, and doubtless the Reception Committee have made "swift atonement for their first delay."

SCOTCHMEN have seldom had a more grievous wrong done to them by their English rulers than have the worthy sons of the North who lately in Calcutta found that their whisky had been watered in the Custom House there. The question put in the House of Commons to the Under Secretary of State, asking "if his attention had been called to an adulteration of MacGavin and Co.'s whisky, and whether he would communicate with the Government of India on the subject?" met with the prompt reply, "Yes, sir; the Government of India will be asked to inquire into the cause."

So far, so good, but who is to restore the lost spirit to the Scotchmen? As it was never out of bond the fraud must have been committed through the carelessness or connivance of the Custom House officials, but what is to supply the place of the once favourite but now adulterated brand? Will the children of stern Caledonia have to put up with Irish whisky, as they once had to do upon a certain St. Andrew's night many years ago? The result on that occasion was a melancholy one.

THE Finance Committee at Simla has issued a letter to various public bodies in which it is stated that "the task entrusted to the Committee is one of a financial nature." Upon this the *Civil and Military Gazette* remarks:—

The deliberations of the Committee are secret and confidential; but we can well understand that, before this result of combined

wisdom could be so lucidly and so tersely formulated, there must have been a prolonged and anxious controversy. No doubt it was argued in one quarter that the task entrusted to them was not so much financial in its nature as social; or, in other words, that the Committee was sent to Simla as an ornament to society. Another contention probably was that the Committee's task was sanitary; they had come to Simla for the benefit of their health. One member, we expect, thought that music and the drama, rather than finance, would probably define their *raison d'être*; while another inclined to the idea that whist was intended.

In the meantime they have made the discovery quoted, and have adjourned *sine die*.

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)  
(Times Correspondents.)  
INDIA.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 13.

At this season of the year the question whether the monsoon rains are likely to come in good time and plentiful quantity becomes one of great interest to all dwellers in the plains of India, and one of supreme importance to the millions who derive a livelihood from agriculture. The news from Bombay and Colombo seems to indicate that the monsoon has already burst in both districts. In Bengal for the last fortnight the heat has been unusually oppressive, but all indications point to an early setting in of the rains.

The indigo districts in Lower Bengal have already had some rain, which has done much good, but more is required. The process of manufacture has already begun in some factories, and it will probably become general before the end of the month. Some showers have fallen in the Behar indigo districts, but not enough to enable the planters to commence the manufacture. The news from the tea districts is generally favourable, as also from the wheat districts of Upper India. The last official report states that the total area under unmixed wheat in the North-West Provinces and Oude included 5,240,381 acres, or nearly 1 per cent. less than the area of last year. The decrease has occurred in the Western districts, especially Meerut and Agra; while Oude and Benares show a considerable increase. The expected out-turn in the two provinces is put at 1,847,406 tons. The same report estimates the rapeseed crop at 520,000 tons, and the linseed crop at 152,500.

The results of the third opium sale of the current financial year, held at Calcutta a few days ago, are very discouraging. The average price realized was only 1,168 rupees per chest, which is 32 rupees less than the estimate in the Budget. Since the sale prices have been further reduced about 25 rupees per chest; and it is stated that they are likely to continue to fall. The causes of this are alleged to be the increased consumption of home-grown opium in China, and the belief that the Indian Government intends to sell a large quantity next year.

The official trade and navigation reports for April show a net increase in the value of merchandise imported of 70½ lakhs of rupees, as compared with the figures for April, 1885. Of this increase 28 lakhs were in Bengal and 44 in Bombay; while Madras shows a decrease of 2½ lakhs. There is a net decrease of 8½ lakhs in the exports. Bengal shows a decrease of 21 and Scinde of nearly 12 lakhs; but Bombay has an increase of 29 lakhs. The export of wheat in April was in Bengal 12,764 tons, against 16,532 in April of last year, and in Bombay 71,320, against 38,512 tons.

A debate of considerable importance took place in the Legislative Council on Wednesday last, on a motion to refer the Oude Rent Bill to a Select Committee. Mr. Quinton, the member in charge of the Bill, stated that the following were prominent facts which, in the opinion of the government, made it necessary to legislate. The province was densely inhabited by an agricultural population, 75 per cent. of whom were tenants at will, and liable to enhancement of rent and to eviction at the landlord's pleasure. During the past 15 years the average rise of rents had been 25 per cent., and the number of ejectments had greatly increased. The most important provisions of the Bill were that the peasant should have seven years' rest from the date of each enhancement, and that a landlord ejecting a tenant who was willing to pay a proper rent would have to allow him one year's rent as compensation.

Rana Shankar Bakhsb, representing the Oude Talookdars, while admitting the necessity for a Bill, strongly objected to the provisions regarding compensation, which he said implied the existence of rights where no rights existed.

Sir Stuart Bayley generally supported the Bill, but thought that the landlords might well object to being fined a year's rent if they wished to eject a tenant who was a nuisance to the neighbourhood.

The Viceroy said he was glad that the Talookdars had expressed acquiescence in the main provisions of the Bill. He could not agree that the clauses giving compensation for disturb-

ance would deprive the landlords of a portion of their proprietary rights. The tenant's claim to compensation was placed on equitable considerations, and was fully recognised by all civilised nations. The Irish Land Act allowed from four to seven years' compensation, and this was not considered to interfere with proprietary rights. In Oude, moreover, the landlord, by granting an eight years' lease, would avoid the necessity for compensation. The Bill was then referred to a Committee.

At the same sitting of the Council Mr. Ilbert introduced a Bill to amend the law of imprisonment for debt. He said that when introducing the Bankruptcy Bill he had referred to this subject, and, while admitting that the present law was bad, had stated that he did not see his way to an amendment of it applicable to the whole of India. He thought, however, that the Government was justified in proposing legislation confined to a particular province, where the authorities were in its favour; and that being the case in the North-West Provinces and Oude the Bill would be confined to those provinces, but would be capable of extension thereafter to other provinces. The Bill would follow generally the provisions of the English Act of 1869, and restrict imprisonment for debt to certain special cases, treating it not as a measure of coercion, but as a punishment.

Scindia's health has not improved by his trip to Bithoor, and the latest news is that he is somewhat weaker.

It is stated that two junior Princes of Cashmere, Umur Singh and Ram Singh-Ho, who have been associated with the Maharajah in the administration since his accession, have announced in public Durbar their determination to resign and quit Cashmere at once. There has lately been considerable friction in Cashmere, owing, it is said, to the dismissal of old officials and their replacement by the new British Resident, as he is now called, the old title of "officer on special duty" having been abandoned since the death of the late Maharajah. This Resident is henceforth to be allowed to rely on the British flag, and to have a guard consisting of one Havildar, four Naiks, and some Sepoys.

#### BURMA.

RANGOON, JUNE 13.

Full details of Mr. Phayre's death have now been received. He left Minbu on the 4th inst. for Sagu with fifty Sepoys of the 2nd Bengal Infantry, thirty Punjabee military policemen, twelve Hindustani policemen, and twelve Burmans. On his arrival at Sagu he heard that Bosweh was at Ngape with a large gathering. He therefore left Sagu early on the 5th, and reached Padein, seven miles to the south of Ngape, on the evening of the 6th, and attacked and defeated Bosweh's advanced guard. Mr. Phayre then advanced to Ngape and took up a position in a pagoda. Nothing occurred on the 7th until 9 p.m., when the rebels opened fire, and kept it up until midnight. Next morning Mr. Phayre found himself surrounded by the insurgents. About 8 a.m. the rebels set fire to the town. Shortly afterwards Mr. Phayre sallied out with ten Sepoys and ten Punjabees to try and dislodge the rebels from a stockaded position in a pagoda about 200 yards away. When close to the pagoda Mr. Phayre was struck by three bullets and killed. A Punjabee policeman and a Sepoy tried to carry off the body, but were both wounded. Shortly afterwards another party went out to recover the body, but could not find it. All that day and during the night the Sepoys were under fire; and as they were running short of ammunition, they left Ngape on the morning of the 9th and returned to Minbu. Mr. Phayre had no European officers with him.

On the 10th a force of 100 British and native troops, with two guns, started from Minbu, and hoped to reach Ngape on the 13th.

Sir Charles Bernard, in an official minute announcing Mr. Phayre's death, says:—

"Mr. Phayre bore a name much honoured in Burma by men of all races. His career in Lower Burma was marked by firmness, as well as by great knowledge of and regard for the people among whom he worked. In Upper Burma, as Deputy Commissioner of the large and difficult district of Minila, he did excellent service."

Cholera has attacked the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry) at Mandalay.

THAYETMYO, JUNE 12.

A detachment of fifty of the Royal Scots Fusiliers and fifty Sepoys, under the command of Major Auchinleck, left for Tinedah this morning in search of Bosweh, the dacoit leader who caused the murder of Mr. Robert Phayre.

#### THE MISSION TO TIBET.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 13.

The mission to Tibet is still at Darjeeling, awaiting the arrival from Calcutta of eighty-two cases of articles to be used as presents. They include, among other things, some dozens of sponges and tooth-brushes, several musical boxes, and an electric lamp. Messengers have been sent to the frontier to disabuse the Tibetans of the idea that the mission will be accompanied by an army.

#### ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

##### THE COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

The opening of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition seems to have been a ceremony of more than ordinary importance. Since Her Majesty, attended by the Prince Consort, inaugurated the first International Exhibition in Hyde Park, which it was fondly hoped would mark the beginning of an epoch of universal peace and good-will, there has been, we are told, no ceremony more imposing. The staff of the South Kensington Shows have by this time learned all the arts of exhibition stage management; they have superb scenery and properties; and on this occasion the resources of a vast Empire are placed at their disposal. The enthusiasm evoked would seem to have surprised these most skilful purveyors of public diversion, apt though they may be to gauge the ever changing movements of the popular mind. Of late, the vague prospects opened out by the words "Imperial Federation" have attracted many who, with just cause, are dissatisfied by the nearer outlook on political affairs. It is by no means clear what Imperial Federation may eventually mean, since its warmest advocates seem to be in doubt as to the programme or policy that it were best to adopt. So it is not surprising that the display made by our British Colonies should be regarded with interest. India has been so much in the mouths of some very busy and very pushing, if somewhat self-seeking persons, that it is quite intelligible that the public should hail, with satisfaction, visible and tangible evidences of its being able to produce something more interesting than querulous complaint and foreboding.

We are assured, by a doubtless admirable body of agitators, that this most distressful country suffers from grinding poverty, and that its unhappy people live in a state of chronic starvation. Some philosophical observer, wandering in the South Kensington Courts, may perhaps note the fact that, from nearly every town and village, jewellery and other articles of luxury are sent. He may remark the vast number of objects made for purely festive and decorative uses; and it is by no means improbable that he will arrive at a conclusion diametrically opposed to that which, with such tiresome and mendacious insistence, is being constantly laid before English inquirers. It is like, indeed, that the evidences of wealth and *bien être* at the Exhibition, may lead him to make a mistake in over-estimating the prosperity and resources of the country; as dangerous as the belief that it is wretchedly poor and hideously oppressed. The English mechanic will marvel at the technical incompleteness (from his own point of view) of work, the artistic intention of which he will freely acknowledge. The English manufacturer, keenly looking out for new markets for the products of his hundreds of operatives and acres of mills, will anxiously search for a fabric or class of objects of general consumption in this country, which he can make cheaply, export largely, and so undersell the local producer. The advertising tradesman has already advertised his "Amritza" cashmeres and his Madras muslins. He will now doubtless cull other strange and fantastic names, and apply them with an intelligence which, though it may appear contemptible from this side of the seven seas, seems to serve its purpose with that somewhat stupid personage the British public. It is not to be expected that these two important classes—artisan and manufacturer—will view with satisfaction the efforts made to extend the sale of Indian goods in England. But they are aware of the historical fact that the exclusion of the finer products of the looms and ateliers of the rest of the world, and the isolation in which a system of protection maintained Great Britain, was for centuries a serious bar to its industrial progress. So, being pretty certain that if India can show anything worth copying, they will be able to copy it on their machines at a much cheaper rate, they will regard the models spread out before them with tolerance, if not with complacency.

After the first blush of surprise has passed it will probably be found that England has already vastly improved in these matters wherein it is generally supposed the Oriental artisan can give instruction; and we may expect to hear some sharp lessons from glib virtuosi and arbiters of tastes. We shall again, probably, be told that the brutal British Government has ruined a trade which never existed, that its attempts to make carpets have deprived hundreds of "caste weavers" of a livelihood, although no one on the spot has ever seen a "carpet caste weaver," nor by the most diligent search has been able to trace their existence in the past. But on some matters we shall hear unmistakable truths which it would be well to convey to the minds of our artisans.

Having invented aniline colours, the workmen of Europe have grown tired of their toys; or they soften and subdue them so skilfully, that their worst qualities are lost. The poor Indian, with untutored mind, regards these ugly and fleeting tints as in the highest degree new and precious.

We may be sure that the English public, its art critics, its newspaper writers, and the quaint groups of earnest "friends of India" who agonise over her at the Northbrook Club, who labour for her welfare at the Society of Arts, who gush over her at the

meetings of the Indian Association; all the buzzing flies and midges fluttering over the slow wheel of Indian progress, will arrive at some notable conclusions, which will be recorded at great length. Observers in this country will have the pleasure of watching the effect of these conclusions on the people of India. It is a far cry from the Cromwell-road to the Delhi Dariba, and the ear of the Indian citizen is not quick to take in new sounds.

The district officer, to whose exertions the completeness of the Indian section is due, will perhaps have more reason than any one else for satisfaction and congratulation. It is true that the Department of Revenue and Agriculture directed, in a general way, the operations of the officers appointed in each Province or Presidency to make the Indian collections. But it was on the district officer that the brunt of the work fell. That, individually, he will receive on this occasion any more than on others, the credit due to him, may be doubtful. His rôle, as an individual, is one of hard labour and self-effacement. As a part of the Government of India, he will share in the chorus of admiration which seems to be freely given for complete and effective organisation. For the rest of us here in India, we may be permitted to hope that the Rule Britannia-like ring of Lord Tennyson's Ode may be an evidence of a change in the whirling current of popular feeling. The empire, whose greatness is shadowed forth in the pleasure grounds of Kensington, is safe from all hands but those of its own people. It may be that an exposition of its extent and importance may lead the populace to think twice before they allow the wedge, now inserted for its dismemberment, to be driven home. It may be that, for a time, persons like Mr. Seymour Keay and Mr. Hyndman will shrink into silence, or fail to find hearers. Nor is it improbable that a reaction, almost as deleterious to the best interests of the country as the destructive mood of dissatisfaction and despondency, may set in. We can only wait and see.

India, loaded with jewels and decked in costly stuffs, sits in a richly-carven pleasure-house, calmly awaiting the many-voiced verdict of those who write and talk in England. Meanwhile the Government of India has the satisfaction of knowing that, for a long time to come, it has done with exhibitions. It is not only that it shivers, at this moment, in one of its intermittent agues of economy; but from the Viceroy to the President of "Local Kemety," there is a strong feeling that we have had enough and more than enough of these tournaments of peace. That the last should be the best is satisfactory; but it is still more pleasing to know that there is henceforth to be rest in the land.

#### CONCERNING SOME NONSENSE.

(Pioneer.)

Brief notice has already been taken in these columns of the latest effort made in London to educate the British public in the comprehension of Indian affairs in the shape of an article entitled "Our Stake in India," which appears in the *British Quarterly Review*, from the pen of Mr. P. T. O'Callaghan. A few of the leading ideas which the writer puts forward as a foundation for his essay will give readers in this country a complete grasp of the views he represents. Indian affairs used to be discussed in Parliament, he says, to "yawning, empty benches," but now a satisfactory change is perceptible. "The appeal from the people of India to the electors of Great Britain and Ireland issued before the General Election burst like a meteor on the political firmament." It is hardly necessary to go beyond this sentence in order to forecast the contents of the article it inaugurates. Just as Professor Owen used to build up a whole skeleton from a single bone, the Indian political anatomist can readily supply the missing nonsense from any literary structure known to include a single example of certain hackneyed formulæ. For instance, we know that a conception of things embodying the idea just quoted, must rest on the theory that in the direction of Indian affairs by the Indian people the solution of all knotty problems of administration is to be forthwith sought. Accordingly, we find our essayist dilating on the readiness of the "teeming millions" of India to "upheave," as a consequence of having been "taught by the Press, the Post Office, the Telegraph, and all the other educational agencies that have lifted the Hindu into a political factor." Also, of course, we find him recognising Lord Ripon as "the greatest friend India has ever had," and recommending as a practical measure the following line of policy:—"Let the nation be drilled, educated, trusted; let no prejudice stand in the way of equality; let justice be done between State and State, and man and man, and there need be no fear of the future." Applying these principles to any given question of the day, we know what views they will bring forth in connection with finance; the doctrine they develop is familiar and simple. India under native rule had no national debt. Now its debt is over 150 millions. This is, of course, the surviving cost of British misrule. The methods of restoring a healthy tone to the pecuniary affairs of the State are to be sought for naturally in the abolition of the opium revenue—an immoral traffic—and in the abolition of the salt duty. "The minister who would abolish or reduce the salt tax in India would confer on the people as great a boon as was the abolition of the Corn Laws here." Coupling these reforms

with a liberal rearrangement of the land tax, in such a spirit that the Government should no longer grasp an excessive share of the produce of the soil, we can readily begin to see Mr. O'Callaghan's theory of Indian progress taking symmetrical shape.

It is a law of nature, as Moore expresses it, that half in sun and half in shade this earth along its path advances; and making use of a somewhat intricate metaphor, he suggests a hope that only that side the sun shines on may ever meet his lady's glances. In the same way it may be recognised that half illuminated by reason and the other half shrouded in the blackness of imbecility, the great public discussions of our democratic epoch proceed along the grooves of time. The black side is amusing sometimes, and this explains the cynical enjoyment one may derive from such a paper as that of Mr. P. T. O'Callaghan in the *British Quarterly Review*. But it is to be regretted that the public at home should not have the key to the comicality of such writing. A good conscientious British voter, for example, picking up the periodical before us at his club, and settling down for a lesson in Indian affairs, may easily resent a mental surfeit of Lord Cornwallis and the three F's, but he does not at once perceive what he ought to be reading about instead. He may be sensible of great wretchedness as he learns that British Government in India, which he hoped had been conducted on sound principles, had ended by saddling the country with a debt of 159 millions sterling, besides costing seventeen famines and 16,000 lives. But he misses all the fun of the paper which instructs him to this effect for want of local information, and he will not be a bit better able to enjoy himself if he follows up the clue suggested by Mr. O'Callaghan, and procures that "very able work on India," *India for the Indians*, by Mr. William Digby. The worst of the situation is that no one at present in a position to answer the grievous nonsense talked at home by the Indian democrats and their friends has any adequate motive for taking the trouble. There is a brief season in the life of every returning Anglo-Indian during which he is keen upon writing about Indian affairs, and talking of them in public if occasion offers. And whenever it chances that such returning Anglo-Indian is a man who combines the literary faculty with administrative knowledge, he may run a spear for the moment through such wind-bags as Messrs. O'Callaghan and Digby. But in the nature of things the democratic assailant is always a more active man than the counsel for the defendant in any political controversy. By the hypothesis he or his clients have something to get by fighting,—some tangible purpose to achieve. The apologist of the *status quo* has a mere intellectual sense of the fitness of things to support him. With his client he can have no direct relations. A Government attacked can only, as far as it is concerned, rely upon its *vis inertiae* and latent power of rebutting specific charges whenever they may take official shape. So for the defence, in such a paper war as that raging now round all topics of Indian administration, there is very little ever said, and one can only trust that not a few people, even among British readers of such articles as that before us, may spontaneously develop the idea that probably the characteristics of the "permanent settlements" have not been discovered in this present year of grace for the first time; that if India has grown a big national debt in a few years, the money is probably not owing for fireworks the Government have been letting off, or for champagne it has been drinking, but may be—not remotely—associated with the fact that in the same few years India has been setting herself up with the plant and fixtures of modern civilisation. The absurdity of such articles as Mr. O'Callaghan's leaps to the eyes in a very glaring way for readers who are acquainted with the facts, and one is tempted in that way to suppose that it cannot be unnoticed altogether, even by readers without that safeguard.

#### TIBET TRADE.

(Englishman.)

The name of the city of Lhasa is surrounded with a glamour of mystery only partially dispelled by the few travellers who have told us of it. The holy city is vaguely shadowed forth in our fancies like Tennyson's "dim rich city of Caerleon" as a wondrous home of beauty and wealth; and the imagination is more strongly attracted from the jealousy with which the precious vision has hitherto been guarded from our sight. Travellers, too, have spoken of the abundance of gold throughout the country, to be had for the trouble of scooping it up with the sand of the country streams. But, "golden rivers" have found a place in the travellers' tales of all new countries; and they have never yet been able to bear scientific scrutiny. It may be that Tibet is rich in minerals; but, so far as our present information goes, it is a poor and entirely undeveloped country. No mines are known to be worked; there are no important manufactures, and a comparatively small area is under cultivation; and the greater part of Tibet might be fairly described as one vast grazing-ground for innumerable flocks and herds. What hidden resources lie under the surface of these pasture lands cannot be guessed; the discovery must be left to the influences of free trade which it is now hoped to establish. At present Tibet seems capable of giving us little, and of receiving little in exchange. Wool and yak-tails are already exported in what, considering the restrictive



tions placed upon trade, may be regarded as considerable quantities; and it is probable that, were these restrictions removed, the trade in wool would rapidly reach large proportions. It might be expected also that a considerable business would be possible in hides. But this exhausts the list of probable exports of any importance; and the catalogue is meagre. In exchange for these articles, the Tibetans would probably take increased quantities of piece-goods, indigo, and other dyes, brass and copper, salt, and tobacco. It is possible, also, that some means may be derived of making Indian tea palatable to Tibetans. The problem has not yet been solved, but it would be unreasonable to expect that, with a tea-drinking population on one side of the mountain, and a tea producing country on the other, and given reasonable facilities for trade, the producers and consumers will not be brought together. The prospect thus opened out are not brilliant, but, at any rate, a substantial beginning will be made and future possibilities may be greater than we are now able to estimate. From a purely commercial point of view, therefore, which is, perhaps, the only aspect in which it is possible to regard it, the attempt now to be made is worth making, and we hope to be able, before many months are over, to congratulate Mr. Macaulay and his colleagues on their success in opening the Tibetan passes to free intercourse between the two countries.

## FAIR PLAY.

[*Dulce est de Seepere in loco.*]

SIMLA, May 11.—The meeting of the Legislative Council, to consider the Bankruptcy Bill, which was fixed for the 13th inst., has been postponed till the 20th, on account of the Seepie Fair, which commences on Thursday. See yesterday's telegram.

The jharan-coated subalterns  
Are mounted and away—  
Shall we, his Lordship's Councillors,  
Be laggards more than they?  
The Matrons of the Mountain haste,  
The jocund with the jeldie,  
Where Rockcliff spoons Elysium,  
And Lowrie's Abergeldie.

Ho! gallop up the Jakko road!  
Hi! scuttle down the hill!  
Let be your legislative load—  
The burden of the Bill!  
Come ye who rule a people's fate,  
Old men with grizzled hair—  
Pack up the hamper and the crate,  
We ride to Seepie Fair.

There let us pass the foaming glass,  
In place of measures dry;  
And form Select Committees on  
The *padé* and the pie.  
There let us bid the swings revolve,  
And frolic on the green;  
As fits the trusted Ministers  
And Stewards of the Queen.

To horse, to horse, my aged ones!  
Staid senators and hoar—  
For life is short, and laws are long—  
The steed is at the door.  
And if men sneer, and if men scoff,  
'Tis little we shall care,  
The Council of the Empire stands  
Postponed—for Seepie Fair.

R. K.

—Civil and Military Gazette.

## TOM-TOM PATRIOTISM.

(Bengal Times.)

Bengalee patriots of the tom-tom, or indeed of any other order, noisy, useless, and merely sensational, admitting their entity, rarely go further in the expression of their views, prospective and retrospective, when met face to face by polemical antagonists, than to indulge in injurious speculations on the alleged problematical virtue of many generations of their opponents' female ancestry, and a touching, and probably painful picture being drawn of systematic decadence from the severe principles of a Pamela, applied with excoriating personality to rival candidates, a Bengalee patriot, in a majority of cases, feels that he has deserved well of his country. A Bengalee crowd, moreover, is generally good-natured, and unlikely to emphasize its emotions by overt acts of depredation. Granting our Bengal peasantry a wide margin of credit, however, for law-abiding tendencies, and admitting the innocent character of its conventions, it might be profitable to inquire to what end mass gatherings are called together, what public purpose they are destined to serve, and what ultimate results it is anticipated are likely to flow from their alleged deliberations? That they denote any clearly defined mode of rational expression of feeling, that they

are designed to reflect any constitutional system of development, in reference to regenerating agencies silently leavening the masses with patriotic sentiment, does not appear apparent on the surface. It needs no philosophy to teach us that the world is preparing for a great crisis—a universal struggle for emancipating human intellect from the slavery of ignorance, and in this silent yet sure revolutionary development there is a steady outgrowth to be traced of gradually progressive intelligence. To some extent every nation, class and creed, must take part in this movement, and a pertinent inquiry quickly presents itself—what part has agricultural, mechanical, or commercial Bengal? In the hallowed Conservatism of ages, sanctified by cycles of custom, and endeared by centuries of association, a Bengalee peasant lives, moves, and has his being. Steam and its uses, electricity and its grand discoveries, medical science and chemical analysis, are to him adaptations to European life and habits; he will have none of them. For him, as for his compatriots in other branches of industry, no truer word was written than that man wants but little here below. Having the simple conveniences of life well within his means, he is perfectly contented to glide through his three-score and ten years, holding on to a primitive plough tail, or sculling a dug-out. Rain and sun are to him recurrent phenomena fixed in a certain orbit of Providential routine, and his bucolic mind, swayed by sage reflections on the immutability of human affairs and anchored on inexorable *kismet*, controlling his preconceptions of the inevitably recurrent decrees of fate, derives no consolation from a prospective advent of development, when he will be asked, as it were, to abolish Allah, to abjure those rustic sages, who, for a handful of paddy, or, probably, a few coppers, assuredly less than would command three acres and a cow, can not only forecast, but guarantee him a plentiful harvest, and can generally set at rest all uneasiness regarding the result of his case in Court, and the ultimate overthrow of his litigious enemy. When can our Native friends hope to convert these simple village patriarchs into tribunes? Agriculturists, mechanics, and traders in Bengal are much of a muchness—*ab uno disce omnes*. Upon what authority do so-called reformers ask us to believe that these clodhoppers are educating to a level of intelligence that will enable them to discuss an Act of the Legislative Council, in view to its modification? More than a quarter of a century's tail-twisting may have constituted them expert at obtaining from their oxen a maximum of labour on a minimum of nourishment, but has it enabled them to depart one iota from the time-honoured traditions of forefathers they are apt to speak of with bated breath, as marvels of wisdom, of altogether superior fibre, mental and physical, to the present race of degenerated humanity? Are Bengal's future patriots to spring from these potential Cincinnati, whose present tom-tom aroused faculties are stayed upon glowing prospects of *tamasha* and *nalack* and *metai*?

## WITH A CONVOY THROUGH THE KHYBER.

[From a Correspondent.]

The sun has done its day's work. It has frizzled the backs of tillers and reapers. It has bemuddled the brains of poor Clarke of the Civil Service, who has been stewing all day in kutcherry. It has vanished below maidan, sand-hill, bungalow and temple; and locally it has disappeared in the golden light that crisply outlines the purple shadows of the delectable hills overlooking Fort Jumrood. All day long a seething string of camels, men, oxen, sheep, goats, women, and lambs from Peshawur have been pouring into the Jumrood Serai. The human portion have already pitched their tents. They don't take long to pitch—these Afghan tents. They are but threadbare blankets supported at the corners by roughly-hewn branches from trees.

Night creeps on apace. The evening meal gives place to the fumes of the hubble-bubble, and the silence of mastication to the buzz of tittle-tattle and small talk. The mosquitoes and sandflies, sleeping on the arms and legs of their victims, wake up. It is time for their evening meal, and they are hungry. The crickets chirp, and the croaking frogs "guggle-gobble" in the streams. Night has commenced in earnest. I will go to bed. I go, but, alas, not to sleep. Sandflies yap, and round my ears mosquitoes hum. I wait and listen for the ominous silence that I know from long experience precedes the desire to scratch a bitten particle of flesh. I have no curtains and no punkah. I finger my revolver, but the chances of hitting a mosquito on the wing in the dark are small; so I put it away again, turn over and try to go to sleep on the other side. No use. Some five-and-twenty Sepoy entries are incessantly howling to each other that "all is well." I am glad of that, really, but I wish they would depute one of their number to let me know, say once every two hours, instead of howling it collectively every twenty minutes. The Guard are just in front of me. They are rehearsing for a comic opera. They can't be baying at the moon, because there isn't one. I don't care for the music, and I don't understand the words. I could overlook the faults of the many concerted pieces; but I cannot overlook the fact that one internal sepoy is using the cracked but sonorous *time-gong* for a drum!

Morning breaks at last, as Indian mornings will do even after

the worst of nights. Long before the sun is over the horizon, the convey toll have been collected in the serai (they are worth some Rs. 70,000 a year), and the caravan has started on its journey through the Pass, escorted by a couple of companies of the Khyber Levies. Each little hillock in the neighbourhood of the road between Fort Jumrood and the Shadi-Bagyar outpost is crowned by a couple of "armed and loaded" levies, who keep watch over the advance of their charge through the territory of those thieving outlaws, the Kuki Khels. In and out of little valleys, over little hills, again along the flat, and we are at the mouth of the Pass. The sun has risen, and so have the flies. The heat and glare are becoming considerable, but once in the Pass, we begin to ascend almost immediately; and by the time we are on the Shagai heights, we are through the property of more murderous cut-throats—the Sipah tribe—and some 1,500 feet higher than when we started and cooler in proportion. Through more Kuki Khels; through the Kamrai Tribe, whose domains extend to Sultan Tara; then through the country of the Kabbar Khels, and we arrive at Ali Musjid, the historical Fort where we first drew blood in 1879. Wali Mahomed Khan, the Chief of the Zakha Khel tribe, met us on the road soon after leaving the fort, and being on horseback, he joined our cavalcade. As he was in command of the Fort during its attack, we humoured his inclination to be talkative, and heard his first impressions of that memorable day. He told us that, when the defenders saw the smoke, and heard the boom of our first gun from the Shagai heights, they cried "God be praised, their ammunition waggon has blown up." When the shell landed in a hut, and sent the souls of five men into eternity, the cry of exultation became a wail of grief. "What devil is this," they cried, "that not only knocks down a wall, but is good for accurate ball practice when it gets to the other side?" Mr. Wali Mahomed Khan said that, before the day was over, he was glad to leave a *p. p. c.* card on the residents of Fort Ali Musjid.

From the Fort up to Lundi Kotal there is a gradual ascent of another 1,500 feet. Passing through Gurzura, we leave the Malik Din Khels behind us, and we are in the thick of Zakha Khels till we reach a ravine near Lundi Kotal. From this point to Lundi Khana, the Shinwari tribe hold possession. With the exception of the Shinwaris all these tribes are branches, or rather the component parts of the great Afridi tribe. Each is at deadly enmity with the other. Their villages, of some eight or ten houses each, are surrounded by twelve feet walls, flanked at the corners by round loop-holed towers. War and peace alternate week by week; and often even day by day. There is not much difference between the two. In one case the sheep graze outside their village walls, in the other they take their chances of food and life *inside*. In peace times a man smokes his *hookah* under a tree near his sheep; in time of war he climbs up into his bastion, and huddle-bubbles as contentedly as possible throughout the day. He occasionally removes the stem from his mouth to look along the barrel of his rifle, and eject a piece of lead in the direction of an incautious foe, who perhaps has forgotten that war was declared the day before. The strife ends as suddenly as it commenced. A man's *pugaree*, a woman's earring or a baby's pair of *pyjamas* are returned to their rightful owner, and peace reigns till the morrow, when a man's throat cut, or a couple of stolen sheep afford an excuse for the recommencement of hostilities.

We have ridden, and consequently arrive at our destination long before the convey. It is nearly 6 P.M. before the head of the column appears through the gorge that opens on to the Lundi Kotal plateau. Pouring into the plain come strings of foul-smelling camels, of foul-mouthed Pathans and Cabulis, men bound for Bokhara, Herat, and Persia, taking up bales of tea and Indian merchandise. Here and there a camel, in addition to its load, has its young hoisted on its back; but as often as not the thing of tender years has to "foot" it like its parent, and, moreover, if camels are few and loads many, every beast must carry a load suitable to its years. Bullocks, asses and goat, sheep and young lambs, lend their lungs gratis to the blatant screeches of women and the plaintive wails of children.

Tents are soon pitched, fires lit, and the evening meal cooked and swallowed. Soon the grey smoke from the huddle-bubble joins its blue companion from the fire, and we know that those travellers, squatting in groups round the camp fires, are as happy as kings. They talk of the thousand and one things they have talked about thousands of times before. They tell the same old stories that their grandfathers told their fathers, and what their grandchildren will tell their descendants; then come the same old songs with the same old tunes. A party of Shinwari musicians present themselves and beg to be allowed to give the dress circle, or upper ten, an entertainment. We permit them to do so, and they sing us songs of Cavagnari, and chant an ode about the Umbeyle campaign. They give us Afghan selections of interminable length, and a demon youth makes night hideous with his drum. He bethwacks, thumps, batters, and belabours that skin in a thousand different attitudes. I pray he may put his foot through it; but it must be a sacred or theosophical drum, for it miraculously escapes the thin pair of legs that must go through the skin, like a finger through a paper jam-pot cover, if he only *will* make a mistake. The drum, however, comes out

unscathed. We tell the musicians they may go; that we have enjoyed their performance immensely, and we fix a night for a repetition, when we know we shall be back at Peshawur. The night has far advanced now, and our fellow-travellers of the caravan have sought the shelter of their tents, and have allowed the clattering hum of their tongues to rest for a few short hours in sleep. To-night neither mosquitoes nor sandflies trouble us, and when we wake in the morning the sun is high in the heavens, and the caravan has vanished from the plateau. It is three or four miles beyond Lundi Khana where the responsibility of the Khyber Levies ceases, and that of the Ameer's troops commences. Nothing remains except a few heaps of refuse, and a few smouldering fires to mark the passage of a convoy through the Khyber.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

#### BENGAL.

**EXTENSIVE DEATHS FROM CHOLERA.**—The following statement, which may be taken *cum grano salis*, appears in a Calcutta native paper:—"It is reported that in one single village, named Madhab-Diar-Char, in Furridpore, three hundred persons have died of cholera through want of medical assistance. The cause of the epidemic is scarcity of water, which we reported the other day."

**A FORTUNATE POLICEMAN.**—At the close of the recent trial at the Calcutta High Court Sessions of the two prisoners convicted of Post Office frauds, Mr. Justice Norris spoke in high terms of the services rendered by Inspector Okhoy Coomar Bannerji, by whose exceptional energy and vigilance the fraud was detected and brought to light, and by whose excellent management of the case the prisoners were traced and the money recovered. His Lordship directed that the money should be made over to the Postal authorities. A large portion of the Rs. 2,000 reward offered by the Postal authorities in this matter will fall, it is said, to the share of Inspector Okhoy Coomar Bannerji.

#### MADRAS.

**THE LATE COLONEL KNOX.**—A handsome brass tablet to the memory of Colonel Knox was erected in Trinity Church, Bolarum, on the 30th ult., corresponding to the one lately erected to the memory of Lieutenant Innes and Seymour.

**HYDROPHOBIA AT OOTY.**—The *South of India Observer* says:—"Rabies appear to be epidemic in Ooty just at present. We hear of no less than four dogs having been destroyed on this score during the past fortnight. In one instance the dog—a pet terrier of diminutive size—attacked and bit his mistress and four children. The mistress—a native lady—applied to a European neighbour for advice; but when she was told that she must cross the 'Kalapani' to Paris, and place herself and progeny under M. Pasteur's care if she desired to be insured against the effects of the bites, she shuddered and elected to remain and take the chance of hydrophobia in India."

**MYSORE STATE RAILWAY.**—The *Bangalore Spectator* says:—"We are in a position to state that the Mysore Government the other day despatched a telegram to the Southern Mahratta Railway authorities to come and take charge of the line, and consequently the Agent and Manager, Mr. Stewart, Traffic Manager, Mr. Craik, and the Locomotive Superintendent, Mr. Witcombe, have come to take over the line after inspecting the same. We also expect the Examiner of Accounts, who will be here very shortly. They have inspected the Railway offices, the Gubbi and Mysore lines, and are about to make all arrangements to introduce their own system of working."

**AN INTERESTING DESERTER.**—A deserter from the Cheshire Regiment of the name of Woodbridge was arrested and brought up before the Black Town Magistrate at Madras on Friday last. In his statement to the Court, Woodbridge, who stated he was born in 1870, said that when he was in Forest Gate School, he was told he was heir to the Woodbridge property, yielding £800 per annum. Shortly afterwards he had gone to Guernsey, where he received a communication from a solicitor named W. W. Gunstin on the subject of his claim. After the matter had been placed in his hands Mr. Gunstin died and his widow placed his claim in the hands of another solicitor named Ham, with whom he held correspondence till March 1885. After this all correspondence ceased. As he was unable to get further tidings of his heirship, he was induced to desert his regiment in order to get to England to prosecute his claim. His Commanding Officer, Colonel Patton, interested himself on his behalf, and even communicated with a person named Woodbridge who was a Lieutenant in the Middlesex Volunteers, and who, he had reason to believe, was his (Woodbridge's) uncle, and hostile to his claim. He did not know what answer Colonel Patton got in reply, as that officer had since retired from the command of the regiment. It was under this unsatisfactory state of things that he deserted in order to get to England. His worship directed the man to be made over to the military authorities.

#### BOMBAY.

**GUN ACCIDENT AT EOMBAY.**—Mr. Thomas Widdowe, fourth engineer of the steamship *Sumatra*, of the P. and O. S. N. Co., went to Elephanta on Sunday, in company with the steward and

second engineer of the steamer, on a shooting excursion. While the steward was loading a rifle it accidentally exploded and the bullet passed through Mr. Widdowes's right thigh. The wound was immediately bound up by his friends, and he was brought to Mazagon and from thence was taken to the European General Hospital for treatment. He now lies in a serious condition.

**THE MEKRANIS AGAIN.**—A Bombay paper says the Mekranis of the native State of Junaghad have of late been very troublesome. They go about plundering property, and killing or mutilating those who endeavour to pursue them. The Junaghad police have failed to successfully cope with these Mekranis, who are constantly on the move. The Government of Bombay, it is understood, have frequently remonstrated with the Junaghad authorities to try and bring these rebellious Mekranis under control, but hitherto without any success. It is said that some of the members of the Junaghad police have been in secret alliance with these Mekranis, who are thus enabled to set authority at naught. The Government of Bombay have deputed Major Humphrey, Superintendent of the Ahmedabad Police, to Junaghad, to take charge of the police of the State.

**PARSIS AND THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.**—The *Times of India* says:—"We hear that a number of Parsi gentlemen, under the leadership of Mr. K. N. Kabrajee, intend to celebrate the birthday of the Queen-Empress (the 24th May) by a concert of loyal and patriotic Native songs. There are, we learn, in the different vernaculars, many songs and poems in praise of the Queen-Empress, and in favour of the British rule and loyal attachment to the Queen and to India, and these have only to be adapted to the different Native melodies. The programme for this year's entertainment comprises about fifteen songs, fourteen in Guzerati and the well-known song of *Davi Shri Victoria* in Marathi. The concert will take place in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, and the meeting, though private, will be as large and influential as possible. It is hoped that this concert may become a regular feature on the Queen's birthday in future, and, as the motive as well as the music will be essentially Native, we wish the promoters every success. The attempt to introduce "God save the Queen" into the different vernaculars was an inevitable failure, for it was impossible to transplant the associations that give every national anthem its true value, but a selection of loyal Native songs sung to genuine Native tunes will have an individual character of its own, and we hope that the promoters of the "Queen's Birthday Concerts" will publish a translation of the songs on their programme, so as to let Englishmen appreciate their good feeling and good fellowship.

#### NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

**MR. C. L. TUPPER, C.S.,** Junior Secretary to the Punjab Government, has rejoined his appointment from leave.

**THE NEW GHOORKA BATTALIONS.**—General Murray, C.B., commanding the Lahore Division, is said, by the *Civil and Military Gazette*, to be still busily engaged at Dharmasala and Bakloh, in connection with the raising of the two new Ghoorka battalions.

**THE TIBET MISSION.**—The *Englishman* says that the last news from the Tibetan passes brought in, on apparently good authority, is that the guards have orders not to allow so much as a letter to be taken across the frontier, and that the Mission will not have a chance of effecting an entrance into Tibet; but the paper adds that "it would be a mistake to place implicit faith in rumours of the kind." The *Indo European Correspondence* on the other hand says:—"The latest news regarding the Tibet Mission is favourable to the prospect of its admission to the country."

**COLLISION ON THE CENTRAL INDIAN RAILWAY.**—A somewhat serious collision, unfortunately attended with loss of life, occurred on Thursday morning at the Habra Station of the Central Bengal Railway, some twenty-eight miles from Calcutta. It appears that the No. 54 down passenger train to Calcutta was due at Habra at 7.46 A.M., and usually reaches Sialda at 9.32 A.M. At the former station a ballast train, containing a number of coolies, was waiting on the siding for the down passenger train to pass. The passenger train arrived punctually to time at Habra, but owing, it is said, to the points to the siding being open, it rained into it, and collided with the rear end of the ballast train. The train was running at a reduced speed, and hence a most serious accident was avoided; but the two coolies who were sitting on the top of one of the open waggons of the ballast train were killed on the spot, and a third man so seriously injured that he is not expected to survive. The passengers in the other train all escaped uninjured, with the exception of five, who were very slightly bruised. These men were at once brought down to Calcutta and examined by a doctor, when it was found that nothing serious was the matter with them. The passenger train escaped damage, and, after a detention of some fifty minutes, was allowed to run down to Sialda, where it arrived safely. Mr. Barclay, the Traffic Superintendent of the Eastern Bengal Railway, and some other officials, have proceeded to the scene of the accident. It is said that the Native pointsman concerned is in custody.—*Englishman*.

## NOTICES OF BOOKS.

### HOBSON-JOBSON.\*

Colonel Yule has long been known as one of the first living scholars in the line of mediæval research. His "Marco Polo" placed him "per saltum" at the head of the few—the very few—who investigate facts before launching them on the ocean of criticism; but high, and deservedly so, as his reputation stands, the work which, in concert with a scarcely less gifted coadjutor, the late Mr. Burnell, he has now given to the world will, we venture to think, raise him to a still higher pinnacle—indeed, he is now *facile princeps*, without a rival in the peculiar line which he has made his own. It is not often the lot of a reviewer to award pure, unalloyed, and none the less most merited, praise. It may seem fulsome flattery to write that there is not a single demerit in the work. Whether the volume be perused for profit or merely to while away the fitful hour, there is no room for improvement. Even as regards the views propounded, the acumen displayed is so great, the arguments are so convincing, that although the reader may feel at times disposed to question the theories tendered to him for acceptance, yet he cannot but help feeling that his own opinions are equally open to doubt; and in a matter which can never be authoritatively settled there is wide room for divergent views and conflicting theories. The only point we could have wished to have seen otherwise is as regards the title. The work is a most erudite examination of the various Anglo-Indian colloquial words and phrases—some the profound and scientific experiences of the learned, others the mere jargon and common-place parlance of the ignorant. True it is "chit-chat" scarcely less interesting than instructive, but surely it imparts to the work an air of frivolity to call it "Hobson-Jobson," and yet withal, in the whole range of Eastern literature, it would be difficult—we had almost written impossible—to recall a single publication which displays more earnest investigation, more universal scholarship, or more sound deductive power. Flimsy? Why, there is not a sentence from beginning to end which does not bear the impress of a master's mind, and a veteran's footstep. Lest, however, these remarks may seem couched in too high a strain of panegyric, it may be well to glance briefly at some of the articles—*four or five thousand in number*—which meet the eye.

In India, and, indeed, equally so in England, to "run amuck" is a common term—well "understood" of the people, especially as regards those with extravagant sons. Colonel Yule gives us the derivation from the Malay countries, where there is a word, "mengamuk," signifying to "make a furious attack." In the process of time there arose on the Malabar coast a clan of desperadoes called by old travellers "amouchi" or "amuco." The spirit of lawlessness thus engendered found vent in a singular custom, to wit, that after the Zamorin—or sovereign—had reigned twelve years a great assembly was held, when that Prince took his seat surrounded by his dependents fully armed. Anyone might then attack him, and the assailant, if successful in killing the Zamorin, got the throne. The men engaged in this enticing sport of "king-sticking" were known as *amar-khar*, to which circumstance, coupled with the above-mentioned Malay term, Colonel Yule ascribes the origin of the common phrase to "run amuck."

Few of us, perhaps, but are aware from personal experience of the meaning of the verb to "chouse," although as a rule the passive is more familiar than the active form. Its origin is amusing. In 1609 Sir Robert Shirley sent a messenger or *chiaus* (as our old writers call him) to this country as his agent from the Grand Signor and the Sophy to transact some preparatory business. Sir Robert followed him at his leisure as Ambassador from both these Princes, but before he reached England his agent had *chiaused* the Turkish and Persian merchants here of £4,000 and taken his flight.

Every midshipman in the Royal Navy knows what a "dingy" is, but few would pass a Competitive Examination as to its derivation. Yet the matter is simple enough—*when you know it*. There is a Bengali word, *dingy*, signifying a small boat or skiff; hence, when the Portuguese held sway in India they applied the term to their war boats, which were called *diagas*. In process of time the appellation crossed the seas, and obtained the imprimatur of the Royal Navy of England.

"Verandah" puzzles even Colonel Yule. One derivation is from the Persian word "Barāmadā" (coming forward, projecting); another hazard is the Sanscrit word "Varanda" (a portico), but this apparently satisfactory solution of the difficulty is qualified by the circumstances that "Varanda" is only used in comparatively modern works, and that the term "Veranda" having existed in the earliest narrative of the adventures of the Portuguese in India, it can scarcely be supposed that this nation learned the word for the first time in that country. However, be this as it may, a Colonel Yule of the future—should there be one—must settle a point in regard to which his namesake of to-day confesses himself puzzled.

\* "Hobson-Jobson. Being a Glossary of Anglo-Indian Colloquial Words and Phrases, &c." By Colonel Henry Yule, R.E., C.B., LL.D., and the late Arthur Coke Burnell, Ph.D., C.I.E. London: John Murray, Albemarle-street. 1886.

To multiply extracts is needless; enough has been given to show the nature of the book. More than this the reader must do for himself.

We now proceed to the delicate and difficult task of criticism, prefacing our remarks with the observation, that as Colonel Yule says of himself, "only a fool could imagine that he had not fallen into many mistakes, but these when pointed out may be amended."

Ghoul, or "ghūl"—Persian "ghol." In spite of the circumstance that this transliteration is supported by the high authority of Johnson's Dictionary, we make bold enough to assert that in Persia the sound of the "o" is unknown, except in so far as occasionally words borrowed from the Arabic are pronounced the same as in the language from which they are taken. So again Koh-i-nūr seems to us condemnable; it is not even consistent. If "Koh," why not "nor?" In the original the vowel rendered alternately "o" and "ū" is precisely the same. Mār-khōr (snake eater) is still more questionable, seeing that in Persian the word "Khurdan" (to eat), together with all its derivatives, is by a peculiarity of language pronounced as if the long vowel "ū" were short—thus "Khurdan"—and the phrase should be "Mār-khur." In this case Colonel Yule is not supported by Johnson's Dictionary, which gives "Khur." These remarks are in allusion to the Persian of Persia. We are fully aware that in India, where a bastard jargon does duty for the pure dialect of Shiraz, authority can be found for every peculiarity under the sun. We are tempted also to question the soundness of the derivation of the Arabic word "askar" (an army), from the Persian term "laskar"—a theory also supported by the same dictionary; but beyond sound there is little in common between the two words, the former of which has the Arabic "ain" in place of the Persian "Zabar," or short "a." Of course everyone is at liberty to assume what he pleases in the sphere of etymology, where proof is not within the pale of possibility.

Under the head "Likin" a later edition should bring the information up to date. The amount of "duty" is now fixed—at any rate, "on paper."

The origin of the word "Loonghee" is given as possibly the Persian "lunggi." It may be assumed that the duplication of the "g" is a misprint.

Under the head Mosque it is propounded that "Masjid" is literally the place of "Sujūd." It would have been preferable, we think, to have selected the form "Sijdah," but either is possible.

"Mutlab" is said to be derived from the Arabic "talab" (he asked); as the source of the Arabic verb is never less than three syllables, the last of which *always* terminates with fatha (a), the word should have been written "talaba"; so at page 768 "badal" should be "badala."

A "crore" in Persia is not, as in India, 100 lakhs, = 10,000,000, but 5 lakhs, = 500,000.

"Omedwaur" is taken from "ummedwār" (a hopeful one). Admitted, but there is no "e" in Persian, and in this instance the letter rendered by that vowel should in Roman characters be written either "i," or possibly as a diphthong "ai."

Head "Omlah"; 'umalā should not be written with a long ā—it is either "umala" or "umalat"; and this brings us to a point in regard to which Colonel Yule (p. 625) writes:—"The final 't' in Arabic is generally silent, giving 'sharba' in Persian 'sharbat.'" This is somewhat misleading. What Colonel Yule calls "t" is the "h with two dots above," generally a sign of the feminine nouns in Arabic, in which language its pronunciation is indifferently "h" or "t"; thus "hidāyat" (direction) is equally written "hidāyah" or "hidāya." The same rule applies when the word is adopted into the Persian tongue.

At page 490 "Tamil" and "Tamāl" are both given—of course a mere typographical slip.

The modern spelling of the Persian equivalent of a "scymitar" (page 608) is "shimshir," not "shamshur," a circumstance which makes the derivation hazarded by Colonel Yule more feasible than it would otherwise be.

At page 615 the entry under date 1808 should follow after the explanation "b" regarding "surāhis" instead of preceding it.

Finally, as to the derivation of "rowannah" (page 5-3), we prefer the form "rawān" (going) instead of "rawā," selected by Colonel Yule.

As regards affixes (page 831) a reference to Mr. Wollaston's "English-Persian Dictionary," head "number," would have enabled Colonel Yule to have added materially to his stock of information.

With these few—we admit not particularly important—criticisms, we take leave of a work which, we venture to assert, will stamp its indefatigable author as king in his own line of investigation and in the paths of learned research, while it will assuredly make ignorance as to the topics upon which it touches as unpardonable as it has heretofore been unavoidable.

#### THE KILIMA-RIJARO EXPEDITION.\*

Kilima-rijaro is the name currently given to a mountain range in Eastern Africa, about 175 miles from the Coast. Its highest

\* "The Kilima-rijaro Expedition." By H. H. Johnston, F.Z.S., F.R.G.S. London: Kegan Paul, Trench and Co. 1886.

summit, Kibo, has an altitude of about 19,000 feet, and, although in the Equatorial Zone, is covered at its summit with perpetual snow. This circumstance, which obtains elsewhere only in Central and South America, coupled with the extraordinary range of climates on its slopes, induced the British Association for the Advancement of Science and the Royal Society, acting in concert, to place a sum of £1,000 at the disposal of Mr. H. H. Johnston, for the purpose of visiting the spot and ascertaining the characteristics of the fauna and flora to be found in that region. It is true that Rebmann, a German Missionary, who discovered the snowy dome of Kibo in 1848, and Kraff, who afterwards started for the interior, and reached within forty miles of Kilima-rijaro, had published to the world the results of their remarkable expedition. True, too, that a Hanoverian, Von der Decken by name, in 1861 ascended the latter mountain to a height of 8,000 feet, while in 1873 the Rev. Charles New, and later (in 1883) Mr. Joseph Thomson visited these regions. Still there was much to be learned, at any rate, as regards natural history, to which none of the travellers in question had paid much attention.

So after a month's sojourn at Zanzibar, in order to complete his arrangements, Mr. Johnston, early in 1884, started on his adventurous mission, the sole European of a party of some thirty or more souls—a medley of races, all bad, and differing only in the degree of positive, comparative, and superlative. The first day's tramp brought the usual trouble of the African traveller—want of water—followed by the equally usual revolt of the caravan. However, there was no Court of Criminal Appeal in that country, so justice was summary, and a sound thrashing to one porter brought all the rest to their senses; but it did not solve the difficulty as to absence of drink, and the mission was within "a measurable distance" of collapsing within two days of its start, but a goblet of champagne (alas for teetotalism be it written!) restored vigour to the panting frame of the Chief, and his example spurred on the underlings to second the efforts of their master. So on they pushed till water was found. After this no difficulty was experienced in reaching their goal at Kilima-rijaro, where they pitched their camp and awaited the good pleasure of Mandara, the ruling potentate, who in due course gave Mr. Johnston an interview. The great chieftain happened to be pleased with his new guest. "I like your face," was the verdict upon which hung the fate of the mission. So the wanderer was allowed to "settle in the neighbourhood, and ere long an English homestead, with its cow, its goats, its kid, its garden and vegetables, its milk and honey was founded in the centre of an African encampment. Within a month, too, the breakfast-table was graced with some new-laid eggs, a dish of radishes, a home made loaf, a pat of butter, and a jug of cream!"

But the course of true exploration was not destined to run smooth, for while Mr. Johnston was so tranquilly and innocently pursuing his quiet avocations—skinning birds, drying plants, building houses and cutting roads amidst the ferny glades which surrounded his settlement, wars and rumours of wars were filling the air in close proximity to his peaceful abode. So the white man had to assist his black allies in the work of extermination; but the campaign, so far as the European *corps d'armée* is concerned, was bloodless, for, thanks to the foresight of the commander of the "pale faces," who had provided himself in Europe with a mysterious box, of which the contents were unknown to any save himself, the enemy were scattered and utterly routed by the simple device of a *feu de joie*. The natives, who had never seen or heard of fireworks, fancied that the spirits of the unknown world were aiding their foes, and when a rocket rushed into the air, and burst into a mass of stars, as it descended fears came over their trembling limbs, and they fled for their lives to the surrounding jungle.

Nor was this the only trouble they had to encounter, for the Chief of Mosi, who had hitherto befriended the mission, finding that his request for "bakhshish" were after a while refused by Mr. Johnston, as the latter considered that the demands on his resources were becoming too frequent, began to turn rusty to an extent that when even a tiny bird was shot it had to be taken to the Chief as *his* property. The predicament was alarming, as such hard-and-fast ideas of the rights of kingship, if carried into practice, must of necessity be fatal to the success of the mission; so diplomacy was brought to bear, and after considerable trouble his dusky Majesty was induced to see things in a more favourable light. Once again, then, the Collector's boy was brought into requisition, and all went well. The time had now arrived when the object for which the journey had been undertaken was to be fulfilled, and for the third occasion the heights of Kilima-rijaro were destined to bear the footprints of a white-faced explorer. The summit was, it is true, never reached, for at 16,315 feet above the level of the sea Mr. Johnston, alone and unaided as he was, found it impossible to ascend higher in the midst of the thick clouds and bewildering mists which encircled the majesty of the snow-capped "Kibo." So, perforce, he was compelled to retrace his steps and rejoin his companions, who had pitched their tents some hundreds of feet below the spot to which he had scrambled. The descent, however, was in this instance more troublesome than the ascent, for the party were surrounded on two occasions by hostile tribes; in one instance they escaped destruction by the circumstance that the theodolite



which was in use at the time, was taken for an enchanted box, and the natives did not dare raise a finger against persons in charge of the powers of darkness. On the second occasion the mission were permitted to pass unharmed because they had ready wit enough to proclaim that small-pox had broken out amongst them—a pious fraud to which they owed their safety, if not their lives.

So Mr. Johnston reached his "settlement" without injury. A successful traveller, he had accomplished the object of his mission, and it only remained to say good-bye to his friends, and turn his face homewards.

The immediate aim of his journey having been the fauna and flora of the regions through which he traversed, there are, of course, some chapters devoted to these subjects, as also to anthropology and language. But to many readers, especially to those who are seeking "pastures new" for adventure and enterprise, the final remarks on the commercial prospects of Eastern Equatorial Africa will be the most interesting and important part of the work. And what does Mr. Johnston tell them:—"British capitalists, shipowners and manufacturers have lost the spirit of 'merchant adventurers,' and now regard every venture that does not immediately promise interest or preliminary outlay with pardonable timidity. Nevertheless, it seems to me that there are still young energetic men in our country who love a roving life, and who do not shrink from entering the wild regions of Africa because there is no railway to take them. Such as these flock year after year into the unpleasing regions between the Cape Colony and the Zambesi, attracted by the love of sport, or a sheer unreasoning English desire to pry into new countries. Why do not some of them band together, and instead of spending their money, time, and energies on barren Bechuanaland, boldly push into the countries west and north of Kilima-rijaro, trading, shooting and exploring?"

Why, indeed! It can only be said that it will be no fault on the part of Mr. Johnston if they do not do so, for he has written a charming book to attract them. He has told them of a lovely climate and beautiful, more than beautiful, scenery; he has, in short, opened to them a vista of pleasurable enterprise, and to all that way "disposed" we would say read the "Kilima-rijaro Expedition," start for Eastern Africa, and—the reader must fill up the blank according to individual experience of a "personally conducted" tour.

#### RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

- "A Peep into Ceylon: a Book of Travel written for Children." By Mrs. Arthur Thompson.
  - "Missionary Work among the Ojebway Indians." By the Rev. Edward F. Wilson.
  - "Through Tumult and Pestilence: a Tale of the Bristol Riots and the Cholera Time." By Emily M. Lawson.
  - "Inasmuch; or, the Flower Sermon." By F. C. F.
  - "Our Own Book: Very Plain Reading for People in Humble Life." By the Rev. Francis Bourdillon.
  - "Cheerful Christianity: brief Essays Dealing with the Lesser Beauties and Blemishes of the Christian Life." By L. B. Walford.
  - "Spiritual Counsels; or, Helps and Hindrances to Holy Living." By the Rev. Reginald G. Dutton.
  - "An Address to Churchwardens." By the Bishop of Carlisle.
- (London: Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. 1886.)

In its latest publications the Society, affectionately known by so many under its initials S. P. C. K., has surpassed itself as to the elegance of the exterior, while by no means falling short of the established quality of the interior, of its books. The Society is wise in its generation. The young, especially, and—in so far as they are permitted, in these Radical days, to remain unsophisticated—the poor, take more kindly to a "dear, pretty, book" than to one of less attractive external appearance.

The little works, which have been sent to us, deal, among other matters, with countries as far apart as Ceylon, and the part of Canada inhabited by those Ojebways, of whom, and of their neighbours, Fenimore Cooper had so many queer stories to relate. "A Peep into Ceylon," a prettily written series of letters from a mother *en voyage* to her children, contains, besides much solid information, not a few amusing anecdotes, especially one setting forth how the "spicy breezes," which, according to excellent Bishop Heber,

"Blow soft from Ceylon's isle,"

are, on board a steamer, produced by rubbing the deck, as the vessel approaches the island, with oil of cloves: an explanation which will, we fear, for ever affect our equanimity when hearing this verse sung in church.

Turning to Canada, we are pleased to find that Mr. Wilson's account of the Church Mission to the Ojebways differs from many missionary narratives in that the writer really seems to have met with a fair share of success. He had, to be sure, no Moollahs or Pandits to deal with, but a simple tribe, to a great extent patriarchal in their habits of life, receptive of new ideas, and anxious to be taught by the "whitefaces." Roman Catholic missionaries on the one hand, and Dissenting preachers on the

other, delayed, but did not finally impede, the success of the Church Mission. The narrative is modestly written and nicely illustrated.

"Inasmuch" is the prettily told story of a poor child, the daughter of a drunken mother, whose accidental admission to the flower service, which, originating at St. Mary Cree, in the City, has fortunately become an annual festival at many churches, first led her, and, through her, others, to a knowledge of higher matters than those presented by this sublunary sphere. The tale is very suggestive, and most touching: we know few books of this kind which we should prefer to place in the hands of very young children.

"Through Tumult and Pestilence" is the narrative of the early difficulties of a seemingly ill-assorted couple of humble position (the husband being a stern, though excellent, man, while the wife, the former belle of the village, is given to pleasure). The prosperity which eventually falls to their share, owing to the husband's gallant conduct during the Bristol riots, forms a pleasant, and unexpected, conclusion to a well-written story.

The publications, in our subjoined list, which are more immediately concerned with the influence of religion on daily life, scarcely form subject for comment in our columns: it will be enough to say, as we truly can, that they are conceived (as may be said of the other works on this topic, so far as we know them, to which the S. P. C. K. gives its imprimatur) in a thoroughly liberal spirit, widely differing in tendency from that of the old saying, "Orthodoxy is my doxy: heterodoxy is any other person's doxy." They are, accordingly, even calculated to fulfil the object of such works. These should well aim at attracting, by simple, yet persuasive, plain-speaking: at alluring to brighter worlds, while showing the way.

The *Englishman* says that the schoolboy of the future, asked to name the typical Asian product of A.D. 1885-86, will probably be taught to reply, "Boundary Commissions." The Franco-Chinese Boundary Commission is busily idle over the frontiers of Tonquin. An Indo-Chinese Boundary Commission will soon be required to settle the limits of Burma. A Russo-Chinese Boundary Commission is just assembling on the confines of Oussouri. The Russo-Afghan Boundary Commission, the Russo-Persian Boundary Commission, and the Beluchistan Boundary Commission complete the tale—as the buffalo said of the tufts at the end. The popularity of this new method of marking our frontiers with pink tape and pillars instead of blood and bones is, no doubt, largely owing to the ease with which the work can be brought up again for revision. When people fought for their frontiers they liked to have long pauses in between; but they are always ready to talk and telegraph. A special department of the public service might be created from the Bunder-in-Chief, who looks after Russia, to the deputy sub-protem joint assistant subordinate Municipal Bunder, who would mark out with *lathis* the fighting districts of village pariah-dogs. Here is a large sphere for further employment of Native agency.

DEPUTY SURGEON GENERAL BELLEW, C.S., Sanitary Commissioner of the Punjab, who has left Lahore for England on furlough, previous to retirement, has had more to do with politics during his service than sanitation. His father, Captain Bellew, was killed in the disastrous retreat from Cabul in the first Afghan War. He himself entered the Medical Department, and was posted to the Corps of Guides, as Assistant Surgeon, some thirty years ago. Shortly afterwards he was selected by Government to accompany the mission sent to Kandahar, under Colonel Henry Lumsden. The only other Englishman of the party was Lieutenant, now Sir Peter Lumsden; and these three were in Kandahar throughout the Indian Mutiny, in deadly and daily peril of their lives. Dr. Bellew published a valuable account of his experiences in the "Mission to Afghanistan." On the return of the Mission, he rejoined the Guides as Assistant Surgeon, holding a position which offered immense facilities for acquiring a knowledge of the language and customs of the people on our North-West frontier. His Grammar and Dictionary of Pushto, and his report on the Yusafzais, show how enthusiastically these opportunities were seized. In 1868 Dr. Bellew was appointed Civil Surgeon of Peshawar; and a year afterwards he was employed as interpreter to the Ameer Shere Ali, when that potentate paid his memorable visit to Lord Mayo. In 1870 Dr. Bellew was sent in medical charge of the Seistan Mission under Colonel T. R. Pollock; and he has given a very interesting account of the march through Afghanistan to the Persian frontier, and onwards through Persia, in his "From the Indus to the Tigris." In 1873 he was sent with the Forsyth Mission to Yarkund; and whatever results remain of that enterprise are largely due to his industry of research, and intimate familiarity with the manners and languages of the East. The chapters he contributed to the bulky report of the Mission are a perfect mine of information; and the same may be said of the book he published. After the massacre of the ill-fated Cavagnari Mission in Cabul, Dr. Bellew was sent as Political Officer with General Roberts. On the circumstances connected with his work then we have no desire to dwell. It is sufficient to say that Dr. Bellew returned to Civil duty; and has held for some years past the post of Sanitary Commissioner under the Punjab Government.

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TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1886.

### LORD DUFFERIN AND THE NATIVE PRESS.

ACCORDING to the Native Press, especially that of Lower Bengal, Lord Ripon was the "well-graced actor" who left the Viceregal stage to be followed by one upon whom their eyes are not "bent idly," but maliciously. Lord Dufferin at the present time is being contrasted in the vernacular journals with his predecessor, and the conclusion come to is, of course, against the new Viceroy and in favour of the old. Lord Ripon paved the Bengal Hades with good intentions, now bearing unpleasant results with the thermometer over 100 degrees in the shade. Political agitations are being got up by certain grievance-mongers, mass meetings of the ryots and of the humblest representatives of any industry that can find leisure or profit in declaring discontent with its present condition are being held, and the authorities are in some apprehension that all this restlessness may be followed by some outbreaks of disorder in districts where it is generally very easy to bring about a disturbance between zemindars and ryots or planters and coolies. But because some necessary precautions have been taken, the conductors of the Native Press have come to the conclusion that the Government is swayed by fear and that Lord Dufferin is "anxious." They have given currency to a report that he has petitioned the Secretary of State for India for increased powers in order to put a stop to what they are pleased to call the "political activity" of India. It is stated that he has asked particularly for permission to impose a very stringent gagging Act upon the Native Press. Fear is perhaps father to this thought, for it must be a matter of wonder to the writers themselves that they are allowed to continue to scribble sedition with such impunity, and that the forbearance of the Paramount Power should be so great. The long-suffering British Government must, they think, sooner or later lose patience, and so they are making use of the interval of toleration to "pile on the agony" of words. The Paramount Power knows, however, that the danger, so far as the influence of the vernacular Press extends, is confined to words, and it is therefore inclined to let these pass by it as the idle wind. But, unfortunately, many of these outbursts of "the wounded ego of the awakened mind" (to borrow the latest phrase of classical Babúdom) are being translated for exportation to England, where English agitators pretend to accept them as honest expressions of Native opinion, upon which it is the duty of British philanthropists to moralise, as they condemn the wickedness of British rule in India. Here are a few specimens which have come to hand by

the present mail, and will doubtless serve the purpose of one or more of the Indian Delegates and their sympathising Home Rule friends:—

Lord Dufferin's chief aim is to acquire fame in England. He is deaf to the cries of the people of India. He tries to conceal crimes and oppression which the white demons commit on the people of India. He himself does not shrink from injuring India. If any Englishman shows us sympathy Lord Dufferin immediately drives him away from India, without allowing him to utter a single word. By celebrating the Camp of Exercise at Delhi, causing complications in Afghanistan, and imposing the Income-tax, he has embarrassed the people of India very much, and has not shown them a particle of mercy. . . . Lord Dufferin publicly declared that he would nurse and water the seed sown by Lord Ripon. But what has he done? Like Lord Lytton, he has been busy with scientific frontiers and warlike preparations. He has no time to lend ear to our grievances. Lord Lytton celebrated a Durbar at Delhi by wasting a considerable sum of money. Lord Dufferin celebrated a Durbar at Pindi and a Camp of Exercise at Delhi, and caused a profuse waste of money for the same. Lord Lytton declared an unjust war against the Afghans. At the instigation of English merchants, Lord Dufferin annexed Burma to the British Empire. Lord Lytton introduced the License-tax. Lord Dufferin has imposed the Income-tax.

And then follows what is evidently nearest the writer's heart:—

From what we hear, efforts will soon be made to revive Act IX. Some of our contemporaries believe that the sanction of the Secretary of State has been asked for the introduction of a rigorous policy and the destruction of the liberty of the Press. The rayats' meeting will be stopped, and the National League will be suppressed. The Government may try to put a stop to our political enthusiasm, but it will not be successful. . . . What terrible oppression! Lord Dufferin is as stony-hearted as Sir Lepel Griffin is unmerciful.

The allusion to Sir Lepel Griffin is owing to a report which has gone abroad in Calcutta that that official is to be the next Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. This rumour has occasioned a perfect terror in the minds of the Babús, who are the authors or abettors of the safe sedition cultivated in the vernacular Press of that Presidency, for they know that Sir Lepel is a "strong" ruler who has the velvet glove over the iron hand, and who, fully appreciating Native worth, knows how to deal with Native tricks of disloyalty.

That the freedom allowed to the vernacular Press of Bengal must be a difficulty at present in Lord Dufferin's way can hardly be denied. The Home Rule cry is being re-echoed, of course, by the agitators in the East, and remarks like the following are the logical sequences of Mr. Gladstone's latest attempt to dismember the Empire:—

Every word of what Mr. Gladstone said in his speech on the Irish question may appropriately be applied to India. Good laws are not generally made in India. Mr. Gladstone says that good laws are not good unless framed by the Natives of the country. He will not be able to deny that the people of India at this moment ought to be vested with the powers of making laws for their own country. We may be benefited if, after getting rid of the Irish complications, he turns his eyes towards India. . . . In course of time the English will have to grant to India the favour which Mr. Gladstone is going to grant to Ireland, but the people of India will not then consider it as a great favour. For the people in general do not consider any concession a favour that is granted under pressure.

It may be urged that the Native scribes who penned the above do not really understand what they are asking for, and would be the first to repudiate a gift which, could it be granted, would be the signal for the cutting of the throats of the mild Hindus of lower India, by the stronger races of the north. But the foolish words are now being followed up by mass meetings—which are as easy to get together in Bengal as in Trafalgar-square—and at these meetings venial agitators do their best to raise the storm of discontent. What India wants is rest, and this she is not likely to obtain under a system of grandmotherly government. Lord Dufferin requires no extraordinary powers from England to put down mischievous agitators

who are trying to serve only their own ends. He has only to use fearlessly and impartially the powers he has, to ensure the approval of all honest opinion in India, Native as well as European.

### THE BRITISH BURMA DINNER.

The above annual dinner took place on Monday, the 7th inst., at St. James's Restaurant, when some sixty gentlemen, formerly connected, officially or commercially, with Burma, assembled. The Hon. Sir Ashley Eden was in the chair; Colonel Sladen acted as vice-chairman. Amongst those present were General Blake, lately commanding a Division in British Burma; Mr. Robert Stewart, late member Legislative Council, Calcutta; Mr. W. Strang Steel, of Rangoon; Mr. Garnet Man, Sir Joseph Frayer, and Major-General Barnett Ford, Hon. Sec.

In proposing the toast, "To the memory of the late Sir Arthur Phayre," Mr. Stewart spoke as follows:—

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN,—

The duty, which I rise to discharge, is one which cannot be approached without sorrow and difficulty, but it is one which this assembly would not willingly suffer to be omitted, and it is also a duty, the performance of which carries with it a very mournful satisfaction, for the toast which I am about to submit for your silent and reverent acceptance is the memory of the late Sir Arthur Phayre. Gentlemen, when I came here to-night I felt, and I think many of us must have felt, that, right and fitting as it was that we should meet, and glad as we were to do so, there must yet, on this occasion, for the first time be wanting from amongst us one gracious and much-desired presence, which could never be replaced. I mean, of course, the presence of that dear and honoured friend and President, who had, at all our previous assemblies, occupied the chair, which he filled as none else could have done, and which, indeed, so long as he lived and was able to come amongst us, none else would have desired or consented to fill, for he was recognised by all who came here as our perpetual President, and that not more by right of station and of years; far less by these, than by the higher and better right of the deep respect and affection in which he was held by us all, and by right of the fact that in our common attachment to him we found, for ourselves, a bond of kindness and of friendship. But Sir Arthur is no longer with us, and all we may now do is to think of him as he was, to revere his memory, and to express our thankfulness that we were so long permitted to enjoy the honour of his friendship, the advantages of his labours, and the benefit of his example. It is not my purpose, gentlemen, to detain you this evening by any long or elaborate eulogy of our late President, for that would be as inconsistent with what we know to have been his great modesty and simplicity as it would be foreign to my own feelings and desire; but a brief and temperate estimate of such merits and services as his is surely different from extravagant or elaborate eulogy, and I venture to ask you now to give me a few moments of your time in which I may endeavour, however imperfectly, to recall to your minds what seem to me to have been some of the more remarkable features of his rare and beautiful character. Amongst these I should place, first and foremost, his strong and most impressive individuality; for, in truth, Sir Arthur was no common man, but one who stood out from the ranks, as in all ways fitted for position and for command—fitted for these, alike by his noble presence, by his vigorous intellect, and by his long and most fruitful experience. Then I would ask you to think of his absolute and untiring devotion to duty, of his power of work and of organization, of his loyalty and devotion to the people, whom, for so many years of his life, he ruled, not only wisely and well, but, better and rarer still, with much attachment and acceptance on their part, as well as of the trust and confidence which he reposed in those who served with him and under him. I would ask you to think, too, of his independence, of his modesty, of his dignity, of his wide and catholic sympathy with all men and objects that were good, of the control he had acquired and so uniformly exercised over a temper, by nature strong and perhaps even somewhat impetuous, together with that attractiveness, courtesy, and grace which sat upon him so lightly and so well, and which were, after all, but the just type and faithful reflection of his good and gentle heart. All these gifts and qualities, combined with the other splendid advantages with which Nature had endowed him, invested our late President with a power, an influence, and an authority such as few men have possessed, and such as fewer still have exercised as he did, for objects always unselfish and always worthy. Of Sir Arthur's great work in Burma—that land in which we are all so deeply interested, and our connection with which has brought us together to-night—I intend to say but little, for I feel that speaking to such an audience as this it is not needful, and would, perhaps, hardly be becoming, that I should dilate upon the subject. That work, having undergone the test of time and of the many and important changes which have taken place both

in the political and in the economic conditions of the country, still remains to speak for itself; and its strength and solidity, as well as its excellence and utility, have been freely recognised by all who are most competent to judge of it, by none, Sir, more fully and unreservedly than by yourself, our friend's most able and distinguished successor. Sir Arthur was one of those Governors who have found their fitting and appropriate—let me say also their grand and worthy—sphere of action in India, men of whom the Empire is justly proud, for they are men who have been remarkable for nothing so much—not even for their courage and their fearless acceptance of all needful responsibilities—as for their ceaseless care for the interests of the subject-races who have been committed to their charge. His name still lives, and will live on in the hearts of the Burmese people, just as it lives and must for ever remain engraved upon our own. Some of you may remember the epitaph which Macaulay wrote upon the tombstone of Lord Metcalfe, whose splendid yet touching story we Indians know so well; and I refer to it now, because I find there some words which seem to me fitly and rightly to describe the man whose loss we deplore. His position was less considerable, and his range of influence and beneficence was more restricted, than Lord Metcalfe's; but of him, as of the great civilian, it may truly be said that he was, in the words of the prince of essayists and historians, "a statesman tried in many high posts and difficult conjunctures, and found equal to all." I wish to add a word regarding the more personal side of Sir Arthur's character, and it shall be but a word; for I recognise, gentlemen, that you, many of whom knew him well, can justly estimate his private virtues, as well as his public character. Truly, his was a noble and good life, well lived out, even to its sudden end, let us be thankful, its most peaceful and painless close—a life, in the long course of which he had attracted to himself, as he retained to the last, the respect and high regard of all with whom he came in contact; and I can well believe that, to such a man as he was, the knowledge that he was most loved and appreciated by those who had known him longest and best must have been the reward, which next to the verdict of his own conscience, of which he was secure, and the approbation of his Sovereign, of which he had so many proofs, he must most have desired and valued. We shall be agreed in this—that we shall best honour Sir Arthur's memory by keeping constantly before us his example, by learning the lessons which his most worthy life was so well fitted to teach us, and by trying to follow, at a distance, however humble, in his footsteps. I sometimes think of Sir Arthur in the beautiful words of Tennyson, as,

"Thro' all this tract of years

Wearing the white flower of a blameless life;"

and so thinking, I add, still in the matchless language of the Laureate,

"Where is he

Who dares foreshadow for an only son,

A lovelier life, a more unstained than his?"

His life and example are our inheritance—it is for us to use it well. And now, having expressed our sense of the value of that life, and our sorrow and pain that its course on earth is for ever ended, let us drink, with full and appreciative hearts, and in deep and reverential silence, to the dear memory of Sir Arthur Phayre, a man whom we loved while he lived, whom we mourned when he died, and whom we shall never forget.

#### COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION.

The number of visitors to this Exhibition for the week ending June 12 was 159,715; total since the opening, 873,569.

The *Times* of this morning, in noticing the exhibits of the Economic Court, calls attention to the importance of the Department of Revenue and Commerce, paying well deserved compliment to its head, Mr. E. C. Buck, and especially to Dr. George Watt, whose able and energetic labours deserve fuller public recognition than they have yet received:—

This department is of comparatively recent creation, but it is one on the efficient working of which depends almost entirely the future development of Indian industries. The present chief of the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, as it is called, is Mr. E. C. Buck, whose duty it was to superintend the collection of the exhibits now on view at South Kensington, and who, being home on furlough, has, in a somewhat informal manner, been placed on the Commission. Mr. Buck was most efficiently supported by the officials in each province who had to make in nine months the art ware collections, and their work deserves prominent recognition. In the meantime we can only mention the names of Mr. Griffiths, Bombay; Mr. Kipling, Punjab; Colonel Pitcher, North-West Provinces; and Dr. Handley Jeypur. It seems a pity that some arrangement could not have been made whereby these gentlemen would have accompanied the collections they have made with so much trouble and so much intelligence. In collecting and arranging materials for the Economic Court, Mr. Buck had the able assistance of Dr. George Watt, to whose energy, accurate and wide knowledge, and exceptional power of organisation the success of this court is

almost entirely due. Dr. Watt properly belongs to the Educational Department of Bengal, to which he went out as Professor of Botany when Sir George Campbell was Lieutenant-Governor. Meantime he is temporarily attached to the department of which Mr. Buck is chief.

When Lord Mayo was Viceroy of India he founded a Department of Revenue and Agriculture, which, after being in existence for five years, was broken up on financial grounds. Two or three years later the Secretary of State for India sent out, at the bidding of Parliament, a Famine Commission, of which Sir James (then Mr.) Caird was president. That Commission decided that one of the most important needs of the country was a department of the very kind which Lord Mayo had established, and accordingly the Department of Revenue and Agriculture was re-instituted in 1881, and Mr. Buck was placed at its head.

The main duty of the department was to collect, collate, and disseminate information as to the condition of India in its agricultural aspects; and during the last five years efforts have been successfully made, by a few simple modifications and improvements in the provincial establishments, to arrange for the annual submission to headquarters of facts and statistics in an intelligible form. The machinery already existed in every village, and it only required organization, at no serious increase of expenditure, to make it produce results of the highest importance as regards agriculture.

But facts and statistics regarding the great bulk of economic products, not agricultural, which were equally called for by the Famine Commission, were left untouched; and, moreover, scientific knowledge regarding agricultural products was also lamentably deficient. In January, 1883, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal proposed an exhibition to be held in Calcutta in the following year, and Mr. Buck was charged with the formation of a collection of products from all India. Mr. Buck agreed to do so only on condition that the Bengal Government would lend him Dr. Watt, whose exceptional qualifications for work in connection with the new department had become known. Fortunately, at the same time Sir Joseph Hooker, as Director of Kew Gardens, in which Dr. Watt had worked for some time to acquire a mastery of economic botany, pressed for his employment in work of the character for which he was sent to India. Dr. Watt, fortunately, was lent, and began the work for the Calcutta Exhibition which he has been doing in London for the Indian Court at South Kensington. Again, when in 1884 the Prince of Wales asked the Government of India to contribute to the London Exhibition, the responsibility fell on Mr. Buck's department, and again he asked for and obtained Dr. Watt's very valuable assistance.

But surely these makeshifts in a department of such vital importance are highly unsatisfactory. The work which Dr. Watt has shown himself capable of doing, and actually has done, must lie at the very root of the efficiency of such a department. It has only been due to the accidents of the two exhibitions, it seems, that an economic specialist has had anything to do with the department at all; and we cannot understand how it is that Mr. Buck's request for a permanent appointment of this kind has met with no response. We have already referred to Dr. Watt's great dictionary of the economic products of India; but during his comparatively short career in India much other work has come from his hands. Indeed, the number and value of the publications of the new department are astonishing. The latest of these is a statistical atlas of India, in which a vast amount of varied information is summarised in graphic charts and accompanying text. This atlas will be continued and enlarged, and will form a storehouse of information on our Indian Empire in all its aspects. But the work of this department has only begun, and if Dr. Watt's labours in connection therewith are to cease in March next the department will be seriously crippled. So far, all that has been secured is a basis for future investigation. All that has been done has been to collate existing knowledge, and that is a great deal; but the further the work is carried the greater is found to be our ignorance and the need that exists for future inquiry. To send a man of Dr. Watt's special qualifications back to teach small native boys how to add up sums would be a lamentable waste of power. The work of investigation of Mr. Buck's department would come to an abrupt end. The matter virtually rests with the India Office. The authorities in that department have it in their power to ascertain for themselves the value of the work being carried out by Dr. Watt, under Mr. Buck's superintendence, for the effectual development of the vast resources of a country which is capable of producing almost anything that will grow under the sun.

A CURIOUS LETTER.—The following letter has been addressed to the editor of the *Indian Daily News*:—"Ten of us, Europeans, have, owing to the total ignoring of the unemployed by Government, decided upon embracing the Mahomedan faith, as we have been promised a livelihood together with employment; but the question now arises that eight out of this number are Volunteers, some of old standing. Do we still retain our places in the ranks, or must we resign."





## Official Gazette.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, May 15.)

**WILLIAMS, Mr. H. C., C.S.**, deputy commissioner of the 2nd grade in Assam, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 1st grade, from March 30, vice Colonel J. Johnstone, on leave.

**CHARLES**—The services of Surgeon R. H. Charles, M.D., garrison surgeon, Attock, are permanently placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

**STEPHEN, Surgeon Major A., M.B.**, to officiate as sanitary commissioner of the Punjab, during the absence on furlough on medical certificate of Surgeon H. W. Bellow.

**MUTTANNA, Mr. M.**, sub-assistant conservator of forests in Coorg, is appointed to officiate as an assistant conservator of forests of the 3rd grade.

**TANNER**—The services of Colonel H. C. B. Tanner, deputy superintendent, survey of India Department, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

**OLDHAM**—The services of Mr. R. D. Oldham, deputy superintendent, Geological Survey of India Department, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

**PERNET**—The Governor-General-in-Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Monsieur Pernet as vice-consul for France at Rangoon.

**VETTER**—The Governor-General-in-Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Carlos Vetter as acting consul for Germany at Rangoon, vice Mr. L. Schumacher.

The following temporary promotions are made in the Graded List of the Political Department, consequent on the departure, on furlough, of Lieut. Colonel W. J. Muir, political agent of the 1st class, from April 1:—

**REYNOLDS, Colonel E. S.**, political agent, 2nd class, to officiate as a political agent, 1st class.

**ROBERTSON, Major D.**, political agent, 3rd class, to officiate as a political agent, 3rd class.

**ROBERTSON, Mr. P. J. C.**, political assistant, 1st class, to officiate as a political agent, 3rd class.

**CORNISH, Lieut. W. H.**, political assistant, 2nd class, sub pro tem., to officiate as a political assistant, 1st class.

**DALY, Lieut. H.**, political assistant, 3rd class, sub pro tem., to be a political assistant, 2nd class, sub pro tem.

**DAVIES, Lieut. H. S. P.**, officiating political assistant, 3rd class, to be a political agent, 3rd class, sub pro tem.

Consequent on the appointment of Lieut. Colonel S. B. Miles, officiating political agent of the 1st class, to officiate as a resident of the 2nd class, from April 2:—

**MOCKLER, Lieut. Colonel E.**, political agent of the 2nd class, to officiate as a political agent of the 1st class.

**LAW, Lieut. Colonel V. E.**, political agent of the 3rd class, to officiate as a political agent of the 2nd class.

**MACIVOR, Captain I.**, political assistant of the 3rd class, and political assistant of the 1st class, sub pro tem., to officiate as a political agent of the 3rd class.

**MUIR, Captain A. M.**, political assistant of the 3rd class, to be a political assistant of the 1st class, sub pro tem.

**PINHEY, Lieut. A. F.**, officiating political assistant of the 3rd class (supernumery), to be a political assistant of the 3rd class, sub pro tem.

Consequent on the appointment of Lieut. Colonel H. P. Peacock, political agent of the 2nd class, to officiate as a resident of the 2nd class, from April 5:—

**FRASER, Major E. A.**, political assistant of the 1st class and officiating political agent of the 3rd class, to officiate as a political agent of the 2nd class.

**RAMSAY, Captain H. L.**, political assistant of the 2nd class and political assistant of the 1st class, sub pro tem., to officiate as a political agent of the 3rd class.

**MELVILL, Lieut. P. J.**, political assistant of the 2nd class, sub pro tem., to be a political assistant of the 1st class, sub pro tem.

**NEWMARCH, Lieut. L. S.**, political assistant of the 3rd class, sub pro tem., to officiate as a political assistant of the 2nd class.

**MACIVOR, Captain I.**, political assistant of the 3rd class and officiating political agent of the 3rd class, is appointed to be a political agent of the 3rd class, sub pro tem., from April 21, vice Major N. C. Martelli, appointed an additional political agent of the 1st class, and political agent in Baghelcund and superintendent of the Rewa State.

**PLOWDEN**—The services of Lieut. Colonel T. J. C. Plowden, C.I.E., deputy commissioner of Dera Ghazi Khan, are replaced at the disposal of that Government, from April 16.

#### MILITARY.

**DORWARD, Captain A. R. F., R.E.**, is appointed to the Staff of the Field Force in Upper Burma as commanding Royal Engineers.

**CARR, Lieut. A. N.**, Bengal S.C., squadron officer 3rd Bengal Cavalry, to officiate as assistant superintendent of the Reserve Depot, Saharunpore, vice Captain J. C. F. Gordon, appointed to officiate as superintendent of the Reserve Depot.

The following appointments are made to the Staff of the 3rd Brigade of the Forces in Upper Burma:—

**PEARSON, Captain A. A.**, Bombay S.C., 24th Bombay Infantry, to be deputy assistant adjutant and quartermaster-general.

**SHEPARD, Captain C. S.**, Royal Lancaster Regiment, to be brigade-major.

The undermentioned surgeons appointed to the Bengal Establishment, reported their arrival at Bombay on the date specified:—

**H. R. Woolbert, G. H. Baker, T. Grainger, M.D., J. B. Adie, A. O. Younan, A. W. Alcock, A. R. Edwards, and J. M. Cadell**, dated April 27.

**VENNER, Lieut. C. F. V.**, Royal Sussex Regiment, appointed by the Secretary of State for India a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, is posted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the date of his arrival in India.

**SHORE, Lieut. O. B. S. F.**, West Yorkshire Regiment, squadron officer 18th Bengal Cavalry, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from April 27, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

**PHILIPPS, Lieut. I.**, Manchester Regiment, officiating wing officer 2nd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, having completed eighteen months from date of appointment on probation, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps.

**NICHOLLS, Mr. G. J., C.S.**, Ghazipur Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be major to complete the establishment.

**ROSE, Mr. E., C.S.**, to be captain, vice Captain W. Irvine, C.S., who vacates the appointment in transfer.

**PRIESTLEY, Mr. N.**, Rajputana-Malwa Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

**MACINTYRE, Lieut. D. C. F.**, 1st Battalion 2nd Goorkha Regiment, to be adjutant, Assam Valley Administrative Battalion, from March 20, vice Lieut. H. W. Priestley, transferred as adjutant to the Lakhimpur Volunteer Rifle Corps.

**PRIESTLEY, Lieut. H. W.**, adjutant Assam Valley Administrative Battalion, to be adjutant, Lakhimpur Volunteer Rifle Corps.

**MEADOWS, Surgeon-Major C. J. W.**, Dacca Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be honorary surgeon, vice Surgeon-Major A. Crombie, who has resigned that appointment.

**LEIGH, Captain F.**, 2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be major, vice Major R. J. Francis, who has resigned that appointment.

**MACDONALD, Mr. R. G.**, 2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be captain, to complete the establishment.

**THELWAL, Mr. E. W.**, 3rd Punjab (Sind, Punjab, and Indus Valley Railways) Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

**BIRCH**—The services of Sub-Assistant Apothecary J. W. Birch, of the Subordinate Medical Department, are dispensed with.

**GAEL, Mr. C. E.**, executive engineer, 2nd grade, temporarily employed in Madras, is transferred to Central India.

**HUBBARD, Mr. I. S.**, examiner of P.W. Accounts, is posted on return from furlough as examiner, P.W. Accounts, Central India.

**NEWCOMBE, Mr. A. C.**, officiating examiner, P.W. Accounts, Central India, on being relieved by Mr. Hubbard, will revert to his former appointment of deputy examiner in the office of the examiner, P.W. Accounts, N.W. Provinces and Oudh.

The services of the undermentioned executive and assistant engineers are placed at the disposal of the director-general of railways:—

**OWEN, Mr. T. E.**, executive engineer, 1st grade.

**JOSEPH, Major F. W.**, Bombay Staff Corps, executive engineer, 1st grade.

**MOORE, Mr. G. E.**, sub pro tem., executive engineer, 1st grade, on return from furlough.

**ROBERTS, Mr. P. B.**, executive engineer, 2nd grade.

**ROGERS, Mr. A. C. C.**, executive engineer, 3rd grade.

**BROWN, Major L. F., R.E.**, executive engineer, 3rd grade.

**CUBBY, Mr. T. E.**, executive engineer, 3rd grade, sub pro tem.

**NIXON, Mr. G. T. St. A.**, assistant engineer, 1st grade, on return from furlough.

**BREMNER, Mr. A. G.**, assistant engineer, 2nd grade.

**McNAIR, Mr. J. W. A.**, is appointed to Class III. of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Stores Department. Mr. McNair's services are placed at the disposal of the Director-General of Railways.

The following officiating appointments are made in the Indian Telegraph Department, from the dates specified:—

**MACLEAN, Mr. F. G.**, to officiating superintendent, 3rd grade, March 12.

**LARKINS, Mr. A. B.**, to officiating superintendent, 4th grade, March 12.

**DOWSON, Mr. E.**, to officiating superintendent, 4th grade, April 7.

**BRIND, Mr. M. G.**, to officiating superintendent, 5th grade, March 12.

**TOWNS, Mr. G. L.**, to officiating superintendent, 5th grade, April 7.

The following promotions are made in the Indian Telegraph Department, from March 17, consequent on the retirement of Mr. G. J. Moberly, superintendent, 3rd grade:—

**MARSAC, Mr. F. R.**, de, to superintendent, 3rd grade.

**BIRD, Mr. E. C.**, to superintendent, 4th grade.

**LARKINS, Mr. A. B.**, to superintendent, 5th grade.

**DUFF, Lieut. B.**, to be captain in the Bengal Staff Corps, dated May 8.

**LLOYD, Sub-Assistant Apothecary** (temporary 2nd grade assistant apothecary) C., Subordinate Medical Department, is permitted to resign the service.

## FURLONGS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—  
**FAGAN**, Lieut. H. H. F., Bengal Staff Corps, squadron officer 10th (The Duke of Cambridge's Own) Bengal Lancers, private affairs, for one year.  
**CASTELLARI**, Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain R. F., Ordnance Department, Bengal Circle, medical certificate, for one year.  
**WELCHMAN**, Major A. J. T., General List, Infantry, medical certificate, for six months, in extension.  
**CARTER**, Major T. T., R.E., medical certificate, for six months, in extension.

## BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, May 19.)

**MENDES**, Mr. T. J., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Kurigram, Rungpore, is transferred to Darjeeling, and is posted to the Sudder station of that district, from the date on which he joined his appointment.  
**DAVIDSON**, Mr. J. S., temporary deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Bhuddruck, Balasore, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Khoorda sub-division of the district of Pooree.  
**MELITUS**, Mr. P. G., C.S., reported his departure from India, on special leave, on April 9.

## FURLONGS.

The undermentioned officers reported their departure from India on furlough on the dates mentioned opposite their names:—  
**BARTON**, Mr. E. J., C.S., March 19.  
**FAULDER**, Mr. C. J. S., C.S., April 22.  
**HEYSHAM**, Mr. W., land acquisition officer, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is granted three months' privilege leave.  
**CLEMENTSON**, Mr. E. H., assistant engineer, 1st grade, passed the departmental standard examination in Hindustani on April 7.

## PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, May 13.)

**EGERTON**—In P. O., No. 15, dated Jan. 27, after the words "Lieut. R. G. Egerton, wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster," add the words "in addition to his other duties."  
**BAYNES**, Lieut. C. E., R.A., 3rd (Peshawur) Mountain Battery, is granted leave to Madras from May 1 to Aug. 15, to study the Native languages.  
The following officiating appointments in the 2nd Punjab Cavalry are made with the sanction of the Government of India:—  
**CAMPBELL**, Major J. R., 2nd squadron commander, to officiate as 2nd in command, vice Colonel J. H. Broome, on furlough.  
**BISHOP**, Major L. T., 4th squadron commander, to officiate as 2nd squadron commander.  
**STUART**, Captain C. J. L., squadron officer, to officiate as 3rd squadron commander.  
**NORMAN**, Lieut. W. W., squadron officer, to officiate as 4th squadron commander.  
Regimental Order No. 248, confirmed, dated April 21, making the following temporary appointment in the 1st Punjab Infantry:—  
**HOWELL**, Major H., wing commander and officiating second in command, to officiate as commandant, vice Lieut.-Colonel Vallings, on furlough.  
**BROWNLOW**, Lieut. C. B., adjutant and officiating wing commander, to officiate as second in command.  
**HIGHT**, Lieut. E. L., wing officer and officiating adjutant, to officiate as wing commander in addition to his own duties as wing officer.  
**JERVIS**, Lieut. S. W., quartermaster, to officiate as adjutant.  
**DAWSON**, Lieut. R. H., officiating wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster.

## CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, May 8.)

**JACOB**, Lieut.-Colonel H. R., inspector of schools, 3rd grade, in charge of the Southern Circle, is granted three months' privilege leave.  
**ELLIOTT**, Mr. J., inspector of schools, 4th grade, is appointed to officiate in the 3rd grade, vice Lieut.-Colonel Jacob, but will continue in charge of the Eastern circle.  
**STUART**, Mr. H. R., district superintendent of police, is posted to the Chanda district, and assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 6th current.  
**FOX-STRANGWAYS**—The Commissioner is pleased to appoint Mr. M. W. Fox-Strangways, C.S., assistant commissioner, Rajpur, to be a justice of the peace in the Central Provinces.  
**WRIGHT**, Mr. T. H., temporary deputy examiner, 2nd grade, appointed by Government of India P.W.D., Notification No. 85, dated May 25, to the office of examiner, P.W. Accounts, Central Provinces, reported his arrival at Nagpur on April 22.  
**CHIRNSIDE**, Mr. J. R., assistant engineer, 1st grade, passed the examination by the Lower Standard in Hindustani, prescribed in P.W. Code, Chap. II., Sec. I., paragraph 21, on Jan. 4.

## NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, May 22.)

## FURLONGS.

**LARPENT**, Major Sir G. A. de H., Bart., A.D.C. to his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner, privilege leave for ninety days, from May 14, or subsequent date.

**QUINLAN**, Rev. A. W. R., chaplain of Moradabad, privilege leave for three months, from May 5, or subsequent date.  
**COOKIN**, Rev. J. J. B., civil chaplain, Lucknow, privilege leave for three months, from May 1, or subsequent date.  
**CONSTABLE**, Mr. E. T., inspector of European schools, North-West Provinces and Oudh, and inspector of schools, Meerut division, privilege leave for two months and seven days from June 1, or subsequent date.  
**MCCONAGHEY**, Mr. M. A., C.S., commissioner, Lucknow division, privilege leave for two months from June 17, or subsequent date.  
**LILLIE**, Rev. J., chaplain, Church of Scotland, Allahabad, privilege leave for three months from June 1, or subsequent date.  
**LYALL**, Mr. K. D., district superintendent of police, Bulandshahr, privilege leave for forty-one days from May 15, or subsequent date.

## BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, May 8.)

**PERNET**—With the sanction of the Government of India, the Chief Commissioner recognises the appointment of M. C. Pernet as Vice-Consul for France at Rangoon.  
**ANNESLEY**, Mr., who has been appointed an assistant superintendent of police, 2nd class, in British Burma, is posted to Kyaikto, in the Shwegyin district.  
**CHOIMELY**, Mr. N. G., C.S., assistant commissioner, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 1st class in the Shwegyin district.  
**HEWETSON**, Mr. J., C.S., assistant commissioner, received charge of his duties as assistant commissioner, Shwegyin, on March 23, and relinquished charge of the same on April 20.

## ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, May 6.)

**CLANCEY**, Mr. D. J., assistant engineer, Khasi and Jaintia Hills, is placed in magisterial charge of the branch jails at Tilakhal and Cherra Punji in the Sylhet, and Khasi Hill district respectively, and is invested with the powers of a magistrate of the 2nd class for the punishment of offences committed by prisoners in custody within the jail, or by persons attached to it as officers or servants.  
**HATTON**—In supersession of Notification No. 37, of the 30th April, published in the Assam Gazette of April 30, leave of absence for six months is granted to Lieut. A. Hatton, M.S.C., adjutant, Cachar and Sylhet Mounted Rifles, from April 15, or subsequent date.  
**JOHNSTONE**, Colonel J., reported his departure from India on furlough on April 7.  
**SPRING**, Rev. H. C., reported his departure from India on furlough on April 30.

## MADRAS.

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## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

## BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

## CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, May 19.)

**WELD**, Mr. M. R., to act as sessions judge, Kistna, pending Mr. Power's arrival, without prejudice to his appointment as acting collector and magistrate of the same district.  
**BROADFOOT**, Mr. R. D. B., to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate, Kistna, during the employment of Mr. Underwood on other duty.  
**WILTSHIRE**, Mr. S., sub-registrar, 7th grade, Palkonda, Vizagapatam, to be sub-registrar, same grade, Chicacole, Ganjam.  
**COURT**, Colonel H. S., superintendent of police, 2nd grade, to be a lay trustee of St. John's Church, Trichinopoly, in the place of Lieut.-Colonel H. E. D. Bayley, who has left the station.  
**SMITH**, Mr. F. F., assistant engineer, South Indian Railway, to be lay trustee of St. John's Church, Trichinopoly, in the place of Mr. D. Irvine, gone on furlough.  
**YOUNG**, Captain H. H., Madras Staff Corps, adjutant, Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, to be a lay trustee of St. John's Church, Bangalore, in the place of Mr. J. Wilkins, who has left the station.

The undermentioned persons are licensed to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians:—

**GRONING**, Rev. W., American Evangelical Lutheran Missionary, Rajahmundry.  
**STILLWELL**, Rev. J. R., of the Canadian Baptist Mission, residing at Cocanada.  
**ANVACHE**, Rev. T. W., of the Canadian Baptist Mission, residing at Samalkot.  
**SMITH**, Mr. G. F. N., inspector of Salt Revenue, Madras, has been granted by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India extension of leave on medical certificate for four months.  
**LERESCHE**, Mr. H. B., assistant conservator of forests, 3rd grade, to be district forest officer, Kurnool.  
**RHENIUS**, Mr. C. E., inspector of Salt and Abkari Revenue, in charge of the Mangalore Circle, will also take charge of the Coondapoor Circle during the absence of Mr. McMurray, on privilege leave.

The following transfers are ordered in the Salt and Abkari Department:—

LAYBOURN, Mr. E. D., assistant inspector, from the Ganjam to the Calingapatam Circle, on relief by Mr. Beauchamp.

BEAUCHAMP, Mr. H. K., is appointed inspector in the Salt Department, and posted to Ganjam Circle.

The following transfer is ordered:—

TRUSTWEIN, Mr. S., supervisor, 2nd grade, from the VI. Circle, Negapatam division, to the office of the chief engineer, Public Works Department, as a temporary arrangement.

### MILITARY.

HODDING, Colonel G. C., Staff Corps, to the Brigade Staff of the army, with the rank of brigadier-general, from the date of his assuming command of the Ceded district.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief:—

BUSTEED, Surgeon-Major H. E., M.D., Indian Medical Department.

MACPHERSON, Lieut. D. H., Seaforth Highlanders.

The services of the undermentioned officer are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India:—

TOWNSHEND, Lieut. C. V. F., probationer, Staff Corps 7th Madras Infantry.

TREVITHICK, Lieut.-Colonel F. H., Madras Railway Volunteers, to be commandant.

### FURLONGS.

CRIGHTON, Lieut.-Colonel C. E., South Indian Railway Volunteers Rifle Corps, is granted leave out of India for three months from June 1, or date of departure.

BURNETT, Rev. R. P., privilege leave for three months, from June 1.

PENNY, Rev. F., privilege leave for three months, from June 4.

NELSON, Mr. J. H., district and sessions judge, Chingleput, furlough for one year, in extension of that notified in the *Gazette* of July 17.

McMURRAY, Mr. W. G., inspector of Salt and Abkari Revenue, is granted three months' privilege leave from May 25, or subsequent date.

MENZIES, Colonel H., Staff Corps, deputy commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, on private affairs, for one year and forty-eight days.

POWER, Surgeon-Major R., M.D., 12th Madras Infantry (m.c.) for one year, from date of landing in Europe.

HUDLESTON, Lieut.-Colonel J., Staff Corps, in charge of pensioners and holders of family certificates, Trichinopoly, is granted privilege leave for sixty days from May 18 or date of departure, the deputy collector of Trichinopoly performing the duties of the appointment on Lieut.-Colonel Hudleston's responsibility.

HALEMAN, Major F. L., Staff Corps, in charge of pensioners and holders of family certificates, Masulipatam, is granted privilege leave for sixty days, from May 12 or date of departure, the Tahsildars of Masulipatam, Guntur, and Bezvada performing the duties of the appointment on Major HALEMAN's responsibility.

## BOMBAY.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

### MILITARY.

(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, May 21.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

NICHOLSON, Lieutenant R. W., 2nd Bombay Lancers, Staff Corps, officiating squadron officer, to be squadron officer; this cancels the appointment of Lieutenant Nicholson to the 1st Lancers.

COMYN, Lieutenant-Colonel F. F. W., 22nd Regiment Bombay Infantry, General List, Infantry, second in command, 4th Bombay Rifles, to officiate as commandant during the absence of Colonel Drummond on furlough.

LUCAS, Surgeon J., M.D., Indian Medical Service, is transferred from general duty, Mhow Circle, to field service, Burma.

BAYLY, Captain A. W. L., deputy assistant quartermaster-general, is transferred from the Bombay district to the Sind district.

REILLY, Major R. E. D., officiating deputy assistant quartermaster-general, is transferred from the Poona division to the Bombay district.

### FURLONGS.

WACHORN, Surgeon-Major H., Medical Staff, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

JACOB, Colonel J., Staff Corps, for 180 days, on medical certificate; this cancels the leave granted this officer.

GRANT, Major James, Staff Corps, for six months, on private affairs.

TRITTON, Lieut. C., Staff Corps, 24th Regiment Bombay Infantry, for one year, on private affairs; this cancels the leave granted this officer.

BROWN, Surgeon-Major D. B., for 182 days, on medical certificate.

MAYNE, Capt. R. C. G., Staff Corps, 29th Regiment Bombay Infantry, to Tasmania, for three months, from May 12, on private affairs.

A YEAR'S furlough has been granted to Colonel J. Bonus, R.E., Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways.

## INDIA OFFICE.

[JUNE 10.]

### ARRIVALS REPORTED.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. M. A. Kerr, S.C., Lieut. H. S. G. Hall, S.C.  
*Madras Estab.*—Lieut.-Col. S. L. Bagshawe, Inf., Lieut.-Col. E. W. Bigbie, Inf., Col. G. E. Fryer, S.C.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Surg.-Maj. M. L. Bartholomeusz, Surg.-Maj. S. O'B. Banks, Surg. J. E. Ferguson.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—A. E. C. Casey (Cov.), W. E. Neale (Cov.), R. L. D. Gompertz, J. Posford (Cov.), C. F. H. Maclean, W. N. De Lange, E. G. Glazier (Cov.), R. T. Denne, A. Conley, F. A. Chichester, A. Biernaski, P. J. Dudgeon.  
*Madras Estab.*—E. Maltby, W. A. Willock (Cov.).  
*Bombay Estab.*—E. Lawrence (Cov.), R. M. Kennedy (Cov.).

### EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

#### MILITARY.

*Madras Estab.*—Capt. C. H. M. Kensington, R.E., 246 days; Lieut.-Col. H. F. H. Sewell, S.C., four months; Brig.-Surg. B. T. Suffrein, three months.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—R. W. Blair, three months' s.c.  
*Madras Estab.*—T. E. K. Wedderburn (Cov.), leave commuted to nine months' furlough.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Surg.-Maj. H. K. McKay, Lieut.-Col. J. P. Steel.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—E. Hodges, A. Sells (Cov.).  
*Bombay Estab.*—G. H. D. Wilson (Cov.).

### JUNE 11.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps and the Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India:—

#### BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Majors—Capt. Arthur Ooombe Gordon Lydiard, April 3; Capt. Henry Opie Woodhouse, April 10.

#### BENGAL INFANTRY.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel—Major Hatley Frere Woodcock, March 27.

#### BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Surgeons to be Surgeons-Major—John Lane Corbett, M.D., Samuel Haslett Brown, M.D., Edward Mair, James Armstrong, Louis Richard Dawson, M.D., Horace Parr Yeld, John Campbell Fullerton, Charles James Hislop Warden, March 31.

#### MADRAS MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Deputy Surgeon-General—Brigade Surgeon William Frederick de Fabeck, M.D., March 28.

To be Brigade Surgeons—Surgeon-Major Joseph Francis Barter, March 26; Surgeon-Major Hugh Griffith, March 28.

#### BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Major—Captain Richard Salisbury Simpson, April 10.

#### BOMBAY MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Surgeons-Major—Surgeon David Aikman Patterson, M.D., Surgeon James Sutherland Wilkins, Surgeon William Alexander Barren, March 31.

#### INDIAN ARMY.

To be Colonel—Lieutenant-Colonel Reginald William Sartorius, C.M.G., V.C., Bengal Infantry, February 27.

ERRATUM.—In the alterations of rank in the Bombay Medical Establishment, notified in the *London Gazette* of May 14, for "Brigade-Surgeon Edward Harley Raynsford" read "Brigade-Surgeon Edward Harley Raynsford Langley."

## Correspondence.

### THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—Permit me to recall the attention of the English public to the strategical importance of the railway between Bhosawul and Khundwa—seventy-seven miles.

The Report of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company has been issued, and will be placed before the proprietors next Friday.

In para. 13 Colonel James Holland, the chairman, states that the detailed estimates for doubling the line are now all before Government.

The doubling of the line will not prevent its being washed away by the Bookri and Ajunta mountain torrents during the heavy rains in July, neither will it prevent interruption of communication between Bombay and Calcutta by Tania Bheel and other dacoits.

What is required is an alternative line to be constructed by the Indian Government from Nagpoor to Jubulpoor, as recommended by General Viscount Wolseley, G.C.B.—Your obedient servant,

June 11th.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.

HOME.—June 7, *Henzada* (s), Bombay.—8, Engineer (s), Calcutta ; *Clan Mackenzie* (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—June 9, *Stella* (s), Middlesboro' ; *Pekin* (s), Colombo.—12, *Niagara* (s), Clyde.

CALCUTTA.—June 10, *Coromandel* (s).

## DEPARTURES.

HOME.—June 8, *Astronomer* (s), Calcutta ; *Allegiance*, Calcutta.—10, *Mirzapore* (s), Bombay.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers :—

S.s. *Paramatta*, from London, June 17 ; s.s. *Gwalior*, from Venice, June 24 ; from Brindisi, June 28.

For Bombay : Mr. Hodges, Capt. Cocks, Mrs. Pitt and two infants, Mr. Bowen, Capt. G. H. C. Hamilton. *From Venice* : Mr. G. H. D. Wilson. *From Brindisi* : Major Davidson, Mr. J. W. Faulkner, Rev. F. C. Gittens, Mr. Carew, Major Coussmaker, Major Burton, Capt. Daniell, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, Colonel R. B. Campbell.

For Calcutta : Two Misses Slade, Mr. and Mrs. Midwinter, Dr. C. H. Gibson.

For Malta : Assistant Paymaster Pritchard, Mr. Martel, Mr. Ferguson.

For Madras : Miss E. Paddon, Mr. Ryan, Mr. Ryan, jun., Mr. J. Mudge.

For Port Said : Mr. B. Cotton.

S.s. *Bokhara*, from London, June 24 ; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, July 1 ; from Brindisi, July 5.

For Bombay : Mr. W. B. Webster, Mr. W. Thomas. *From Brindisi* : Mr. E. Gay, Lieut. Cooper, Deputy Surgeon-General Slaughter, Mr. W. Ludlam, Lieut. F. B. Mein, Mr. J. Boxwell, Mr. D. M. Smeaton, Mrs. Hastings Fraser, Mr. J. S. Hancock.

For Port Said : Mr. J. Harrison, Mr. R. Mackay.

For Malta : Major McCracker.

S.s. *Hydaspes*, from London, July 1 ; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, July 8 ; from Brindisi, July 12.

For Bombay : Major J. A. Strachan, Mr. Mackeson, Mr. D. J. Smith, Mr. Allan W. Brand. *From Brindisi* : Mr. D. M. Smeaton, Mr. P. Snow, Mr. Ross Johnson, Major Tyndall, Mr. E. Handcock, Capt. A. C. Talbot, Mr. and Mrs. Lorne A. Campbell, Colonel C. B. Ewan Smith, Mr. A. Stanton, Miss King, Colonel T. W. Rutherford, Mr. Goodrich, Dr. Wilmot, Mr. Dale, Mr. J. Farrant. *From Venice* : Sir H. and Miss Prendergast.

S.s. *Khedive*, from London, July 1 ; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, July 8 ; from Brindisi, July 12.

For Colombo : Mr. Owen.

For Calcutta : Dr. G. Perkins.

For Madras : Mr. Walter Kiess.

S.s. *Brindisi*, from London, July 8 ; s.s. *Nizam*, from Venice, July 15 ; from Brindisi, July 19.

For Bombay : Mr. J. H. Campbell, Mr. J. Edge, Mr. and Mrs. Eroughton. *From Brindisi* : Rev. A. Quintain, Mr. J. Sladen, Mr. Dunlop, Lieut.-Colonel Benson, Rev. C. A. Pelly, Mr. Pedley, Mr. A. L. P. Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Major Grigg, Dr. J. Anderson, Dr. Waddell, Mr. Griffiths.

S.s. *Kaisar-i-Hind*, from London, July 15 ; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, July 22 ; from Brindisi, July 26.

For Madras : Mrs. Foord and daughter, Mr. L. S. Moss, Mr. and Mrs. Shortlands and child.

For Bombay : Mr. C. Lumley.

For Aden : Mrs. and two Misses Chetwin.

S.s. *Pekin*, from London, July 29 ; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Aug. 5 ; from Brindisi, Aug. 9.

For Madras : Mr. J. Brown.

S.s. *Ravenna*, from London, Aug. 5 ; s.s. *Gwalior*, from Venice, Aug. 12 ; from Brindisi, Aug. 16.

For Bombay : *From Venice* : Dr. E. M. de Souza, Mr. and Mrs. Swinton. *From Brindisi* : Colonel Hornby.

S.s. *Nepaul*, from London, Aug. 12 ; s.s. *Assam*, from Venice, Aug. 19 ; from Brindisi, Aug. 23.

For Bombay : Rev. W. E. B. Norman, Mrs. Norman.

S.s. *Siam*, from London, Aug. 26 ; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Sept. 2 ; from Brindisi, Sept. 6.

For Bombay : Mr. and Mrs. Richie and two infants.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Goorkha*, to sail June 24.

For Calcutta : Mrs. O'Kelly.

For Madras : Mr. R. H. Hudleston.

For Malta : Capt. E. B. and Mrs. Elwes.

For Aden : Dr. William Logan.

For Colombo : Mrs. John H. Campbell, Mr. H. Whittle.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Quetta*, to sail June 29.

For Madras : Mr. and Mrs. William McAlpine.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Rewa*, to sail July 8.

For Colombo : Mr. A. J. Roberts.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Chyebassa*, to sail Aug. 5.

For Calcutta : Mr. Ellis, Mr. E. C. Bird.

For Colombo : Miss Duckers.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Manora*, to sail Sept. 1.

For Calcutta : Mrs. Anderson and family.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Nuddea*, to sail Sept. 30.

For Colombo : Mrs. Dobson and infant.

## Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. *Clan Grant*, sailed from Liverpool, June 6.

For Colombo : Mr. C. B. Brown, Mrs. Alex. Souter and child, Mrs. N. M. Souter, Mrs. Wm. Graham Lang, Mr. R. Mant.

For Madras : Miss C. A. Elsworth, Miss E. M. Elsworth.

For Calcutta : Mr. James B. Ogilvie, Mrs. McLinton, Miss McLinton, Miss Elizabeth McLinton, Master John McLinton and two children, Mr. Henry McLinton.

At LONDON, Per s.s. *Clan Mackenzie*, June 9.

From Calcutta : Mr. White, Mr. and Mrs. Forbes, two children and infant, Mr. Brown.

From Madras : Miss M. Gardner, Mr. James McGregor, Surgeon-Major Thomas, Mrs. Thomas, infant and ayah.

From Colombo : Mr. J. D. Stevenson, four children and servant, Major Clutterbucks, child and nurse.

Per s.s. *Clan Sinclair*, to sail from Liverpool, June 26.

For Bombay : Mr. and Mrs. T. Uphill, Lieut. F. R. Falkiner.

Per s.s. *Clan Macarthur*, to sail from Liverpool, July 3.

For Colombo : Mr. H. M. Husey.

Per s.s. *Clan Macpherson*, for London, left Colombo, May 30.

From Calcutta : Mr. and Mrs. Chambers, five children and ayah Mr. Nuthall, Mr. S. M. Forrest, Mr. W. Elliot, Mr. Luke, Mr. Henson.

From Colombo : Mrs. Black, Mr. and Mrs. Peto.

Per s.s. *Clan Lamont*, from London, left Colombo, June 9.

From Calcutta : Mr., Mrs. and Miss Nicholson and four children.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per s.s. *Belgravia*, Commander G. C. Boothby, May 19.

From Liverpool : Capt. and Mrs. Shute, Miss Shute, Miss Anderson, Mrs. Maurice, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lequesne, Mr. J. S. Hubbard, Mr. and Mrs. Tomlinson.

At PLYMOUTH, per P. and O. s.s. *Khedive*, Capt. Loggin, June 5.

From Calcutta : Mr. W. M. Harcourt, Mr. Hobson, Capt. Wright, Mrs. Harman, Mr. Conley, Mr. and Mrs. Farthing, Mrs. Boscok, Mr. W. E. Jefferson, Mr. Weddle, Mrs. C. H. Denham, Mr. T. E. Thompson, Mr. H. Meyer, Capt. Gardner, Mr. Lamprey, Mr. O. C. Klopp, Hon. W. F., Mrs. and Miss McDonnell, Mrs. F. A. Schlach.

From Madras : Mr. Justice Kernan, Miss Kernan, Rev. and Mrs. Lill, infant and two children, Miss Goldsmith, Mr. Martiu, Mrs. Ditmas, Colonel and Mrs. Fryer, Mr. and Mrs. C. Simpson, Miss Reade, Mr. Kates, Miss Bolland, Miss Nelson.

From Colombo : Mr. J. A. Taylor, Mr. Seeley, Bandmaster Kelly, Mrs. Kelly and eight children, Quartermaster-Sergeant Bennett, R.E., Mrs. Boothby, Mr. and Miss Heriot.

At BRINDISI, per P. and O. s.s. *Gwalior*, Capt. Speck, June 6.

From Bombay : Colonel Berkeley, Colonel and Mrs. Mander, Colonel Woodhouse, Colonel Jopp, Surgeon A. Adams, Colonel P. F. G. Gallaway, Mr. W. A. Willock, Mr. J. H. B. Hallen, Mr. H. Moore, Capt. Clutterbuck, R.N., Major G. H. Farran, Mrs. Fendal Charles, Mr. C. Davies, Lieut. F. Campbell, Mr. Black, Colonel R. Campbell, Mr. F. Rawlins, Mr. W. H. Bell, Mr. C. Simon, Mrs. Quarrell, Mr. J. G. Smith, Rev. J. S. Sandy, Capt. Hext, R.N. *For Venice* : Mr. J. Jefferson, Dr. Thornhill, Mr. W. W. Macaulay, Mr. J. Dumbell, Dr. Cooke, Major M. Stevens, Mr. Tebbs.

From Alexandria : Lieut. J. A. Colwell, R.N. *For Venice* : Mr. J. Binder, Mr. and Mrs. Caillard, Miss Caillard, Mrs. Middlemass and maid, Mr. C. Lazion, Mr. F. L. Griffith, Mr. W. M. F. Petrice.

At PLYMOUTH, per P. and O. s.s. *Sutlej*, Capt. Johnson, June 7.

From Fort Said : Mr. Levey, Mr. Freedom and friend.

From Bombay : Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Spence and infant, Mr. Lawrence, Lieut. F. Elton, Sister Emily, Private Harpley, Sergeant Howrath, Mr. G. Blandford, Mr. F. Hicks, Mr. Atkins, Dr. W. Duthoit, Lieut. Way, Mr. and Mrs. Bayley, Mr. C. Scholim, Mr. Rambert, Mr. W. G. Symmons.

From Malta : Hon. W. Hely Hutchinson, Mrs. P. Daniell, two children and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Carreras, Mr. A. Wontner.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Malva*, Capt. G. W. Atkinson, left Bombay, May 25.

For London : Lieut. Colonel FitzGerald, Capt. Etheridge, Mr. and Mrs. Regan, Mr. H. Bull, Mrs. Foord, Capt. W. H. Earle, Mr. and Mrs. Rogers and two children.



For Brindisi : Mr. A. M. Hooper, Mr. Charles, Mr. H. P. Morgan, Mr. James Moore.

For Venice : Mr. W. H. Gill.

For Marseilles : Mr. W. E. Purser, Colonel J. Watts, Mr. J. H. Berry, Mr. Campbell Thomson, Mr. G. E. A. Ross, Colonel Wilson, Colonel and Mrs. Turton and two children, Mr. H. Caldicott, Colonel Jackson, Mr. C. E. Pitman.

For Aden : Mr. C. F. Andrades, Mr. Cowasjee Sorabjee.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Mirzapore*, Capt. Harvey, from London, June 10.

For Bombay : Mr. and Mrs. Graves, Mr. J. W. Hartley, Mrs. F. A. Bell, Mr. A. Bond, Dr. Hardwicke, Major C. F. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. James Muir, Miss Scott, Miss Janet Hark, Mrs. E. Helby and infant, Mr. Carroll.

For Aden : Miss Baxter, Rev. Mr. Wood, Lieut. Roope.

For Port Said : Lieut. A. Cragg, Mr. and Mrs. Routh, Mr. A. Robins.

For Malta : Mr. F. B. Miller, Mr. Keator, Mr. F. A. Miller, Mr. J. Wiley, Mr. C. Morey, Mr. L. Lenihan, Mr. Attarian, Mr. G. Humphries.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Nuddea*, from London, June 10.

For Madras : Mr. Charles Kough, Miss Minnie Smith, Mr. J. W. Bailey.

For Calcutta : Mrs. W. Scott, Mr. W. Southen.

For Colombo : Mr. Philip Barnard, Mrs. Lionel Lee, Mr. Paton, Mr. H. F. Tomalim.

The following passages have been engaged :—

Per s.s. *Ancona*, Capt. S. F. Cole, sailing on June 1.

For London : Mrs. Lindsay Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. Daniell Campbell, Mr. F. Murray, Mr. H. Picken, Mrs. Campbell and three children, Mr. Pickering Clark, Colonel J. S. Heywood, Mr. D. Christie.

For Brindisi : Mr. E. Wertheim, Mr. H. B. Simpson, Mr. Dods.

Per s.s. *Lombardy*, Capt. W. J. Webber, sailing on June 8.

For London : Mr. R. Rums, Mr. H. Dale and Mrs. Dale, Mr. H. Crozier, Mr. Leach, Mr. Harwood, Mr. J. J. Linchen, Mr. Creaneor, Mr. Owen, Mr. A. J. Murray, Mr. Mawhood, Mr. F. Murray.

For Brindisi : Major Sydney Smith.

For Suez : Rev. A. B. Solé.

Per s.s. *Pekin*, Capt. A. Symons, sailing on June 15.

For London : Mr. Knock.

For Brindisi : Mr. C. E. Goument, Lieut.-Colonel C. E. D. Branson, Mr. W. C. Furnivall.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### HOME.

#### BIRTHS.

DUKE—June 8, at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, the wife of Surgeon-Major Alex. Duke, of a son.

TOKER—June 4, at Folkestone, the wife of Alliston Champion Toker, Commandant 18th Regiment B.I., Burma Field Service, of a son.

WALLACE—June 5, at Dublin, the wife of Major-General Hill Wallace, C.B., late R.H.A., of a daughter.

WATKINS—June 7, the wife of James Watkins, late 18th Hussars, of a daughter.

#### MARRIAGES.

BARTRAM—WALKER—June 3, at St. James's Church, Tunbridge Wells, Captain G. W. Bartram, R.E., son of George Bartram, of Rocklands, Tunbridge Wells, to May, only daughter of Thomas Walker, of The Chestnuts, Tunbridge Wells, and of Solway, Lyme Regis.

BECKINGSALE—HUDSON—June 8, at Hove, Brighton, Beauclero Bennett, younger son of William Jefferies Beckingsale, of Fairlee House, Isle of Wight, to Annie Catherine, only daughter of the late Captain George J. Hudson, 67th Bengal Native Infantry, and of Mrs. Hudson, of 123, Lansdowne-place, Brighton.

GREEN—ELGEE—June 8, at St. Stephen's, South Kensington, Captain Percy Green, The Buffs, son of the late Major-General C. J. Green, R.E., to Eliza Agnes, daughter of Captain W. Percival Elgee, of 20, Queen's-gate-place, S.W.

HILL—LOWE—HUME—June 28, at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, Commander Hill-Lowe, late R.N., of Court of Hill, Shropshire, to Ada Mary, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Sir Gustavus and Lady Hume.

HULEATT—CRACKNELL—June 5, at St. Nicholas' Church, Rochester, Hugh Huleatt, R.E., to Ellen Kathleen, second daughter of Richard Cracknell, Bank, Rochester.

McKAY—RINGROSE—June—9, at Hornsea, East Yorkshire, Surgeon-Major Henry Kellock McKay, of the Bengal Medical Service, to Annie Emma, eldest daughter of the late John Ringrose, of Cottingham Grange.

SHORE—GLOSSOP—June 9, at All Saints', Isleworth, Charles Russell Shore, eldest son of Richard Noble Shore, late of the Bengal Civil Service, to Henrietta Frances, third daughter of the late F. H. N. Glossop, J.P., of Silver Hall, Isleworth.

#### DEATHS.

BRANDT—June 6, at Heathfield, Sandown, I.W., Harriette Emily,

the beloved wife of Lieut.-Colonel E. Brandt, late 103rd Royal Bombay Fusiliers.

ELIOT—June 3, at Fern Hill, Charmouth, Major-General John Eliot, retired, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, within a week of his 66th year.

KELLNER—June 10, at 46, Pembroke-villas, Bayswater, Sir George Kellner, K.C.M.G., C.S.I., aged 61.

KYSH—June 5, at Barons-court-road, Kensington, Henrietta, wife of Lieut.-Colonel Kysh, late Army Pay Department.

LE MESURIER—June 10, at Kensington, Lucy Evelyn, beloved wife of Lieut.-Colonel T. A. Le Mesurier, Commissariat and Transport Staff.

TRAILL—June 9, at Dulwich, Mary Ann, beloved wife of D. M. Traill, of Calcutta, in her 43rd year.

## INDIAN.

### BIRTHS.

ELLIS—May 18, at Landour, the wife of Major W. Verner Ellis, Brigade-Major, Lucknow, of a son.

GUNN—May 12, at Meerut, the wife of W. D. Gunn, A.V.D., of a son.

McARTHUR—May 5, at Pachmari, the wife of Colour-Sergeant W. McArthur, 2nd Battalion (The King's) Liverpool Regiment, of a daughter.

MACKENZIE-KENNEDY—May 18, at Benares, the wife of Lieut. H. Mackenzie-Kennedy, 2nd Battalion Norfolk Regiment, of a son.

### MARRIAGES.

JAMES—PAGE—May 12, at Calcutta, J. O. Nix-James, Retired List, Survey of India, to A. Sarah Page.

MOORE—BRUCE—April 13, at Assam, H. W. Moore, of Gronhund Tea Estate, Mungaldai, to Lillie, daughter of C. P. Bruce, of Tokankata, Mungaldai.

MOYLAN—FRERE—May 6, at St. Ann's Roman Catholic Church, Mazagon, William Morgan Moylan, eldest and only surviving son of William Michael Moylan, Esq., Government Engineer, Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers, Bombay Presidency, to Isabelle Drummond, second daughter of John Frere, Esq., of New Hills, Aberdeen.

PARRY—BEAN—May 15, at Bankipur, R. Parry, Bengal Educational Department, to Kate, daughter of the late J. Bean, Esq.

### DEATHS.

ANDERSON—May 17, at Negapatam, A. Anderson, of the firm of Anderson, Adamson and Co., Agents B.I.S.N., Co., Limited, aged 45.

BEATTY—May 18, at Allahabad, Alice, wife of R. N. Beatty, D.P.W. Secretariat.

DE SA—May 4, at Mapuca, Goa, Alexander Nicholas de Sa, lately returned from London, son of Mr. B. S. de Sa, late of the Commissariat Department, aged 31.

HADDOCK—May 10, at Sitapur, Lieut. E. Haddock, H.M.'s Norfolk Regiment, son of the Rev. E. Haddock, Rector, Harlington, Middlesex.

JONES—May 16, at Landour, E. Anne, wife of the Rev. D. Jones, Baptist Missionary, Agra, aged 38.

MELLISS—May 20, at Deesa, from typhoid fever, Lieut. Henry Sheridan Melliss, Worcester Regiment, attached 19th Bombay Infantry, aged 21.

O'SHAUGHNESSY—May 15, at Tiruvadani, Madura district, J. J. O'Shaughnessy, Acting Assistant Inspector, Salt Department, aged 21.

REAY—May 22, at The Hague, Dowager Lady Reay.

## OBITUARY.

THERE are many Anglo-Indians and Natives who will regret to hear of the death of Sir George Welsh Kellner, C.S.I., K.C.M.G., which took place on Thursday last at his residence in Bayswater, at the age of sixty-one years. Entering the Uncovenanted Civil Service of India in a very junior grade, he won his way to some of the very highest appointments in that country. He held the post of Inspector-General of Accounts, and afterwards that of Military Accountant-General. On his retirement from India Lord Beaconsfield appointed him Financial Commissioner in Cyprus, and the office which he held at the time of his death, viz., that of Paymaster-General of the Chancery Court, was given to him by Mr. Gladstone. In India he was in the confidence of the several Viceroy, from Lord Canning to Lord Northbrook, who all bore willing testimony to the able and conscientious way in which he discharged the often difficult and delicate duties entrusted to him. A modest, genial man, he made friends in every circle and an enemy in none.

THE *Indigo Planters' Gazette* says :—"Another cause célèbre, which will take the shine out of the *Statesman* libel case, is on the tapis. Mr. Arthur Tyton Blakiston, of the Jaintpore Concern versus the Mozufferpore Planters' Club Committee, for removing his name from the list of members on account of an unpaid balance of two annas six pies. The damages are laid at half a lakh ; the Gasper has been retained, and plaintiff is negotiating his passage home, as he intends retiring from India's coral strand after the verdict, and going into the Irish Parliament."

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BRIGADE-SURGEON T. N. HOYSTER, Medical Staff, expects to leave India shortly on promotion.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WILLIAM KEOUGH has been appointed to the command of the 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL C. B. LEMESURIER, Royal Artillery, has been posted temporarily to the command of the Presidency District.

EIGHT members of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles have been entered this year for the Alexandra and Queen's competitions at Wimbledon.

THE Fourteenth Central Rifle Meeting of the Bombay Presidency will commence at Poona on the 5th October next.

LIEUTENANT H. A. K. JENNINGS, Royal Artillery, Small Arms' Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, has been granted ninety days' leave to visit England.

LIEUTENANT L. G. OLIVER, 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, has been appointed Adjutant of the Coorg Volunteer Rifle Corps.

LIEUT.-COLONEL AND BREVET-COLONEL H. J. THORNTON, Royal (late Madras) Artillery, unemployed list, has been permitted to proceed to England at the public expense.

LIEUT.-COLONEL A. MORRIS, 4th Battalion 60th King's Royal Rifle Corps, has been granted six months' leave to England on medical certificate.

COLONEL J. HAYWOOD, 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, will complete five years' service as a Regimental Colonel on the 31st instant, and will vacate the command of the Battalion.

It is reported that proposals have been laid before Government by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India for the inauguration of rifle meetings in the Bengal Presidency, after the model of the Bombay Presidency and Southern India Rifle Meetings, where a certain number of picked shots from each corps of the regular army, European and Native, and volunteers, can be brought together at the public expense for prize firing; but doubts are entertained whether the present tightness in the public purse will allow of the meetings being held this year, more especially as a certain amount of diplomacy will be required to talk over the Council of the Northern India Rifle Association and get them to throw in their lot with the army meetings; otherwise, whichever is held first will seriously interfere with the prosperity of the other meeting. Perhaps some arrangement is feasible by which the integrity of the N. I. R. A. can be maintained, without in any way interfering with its present scope and management. At all events, it would be well to try to retain it.

The failure of the native shoe as a footpiece for infantry, which was demonstrated so undeniably at the Camp of Exercise, has led many officers to turn their attention to the devising of something better. Amongst others is Colonel C. W. Babington, of the 3rd Bengal Infantry, who has just published a little pamphlet on the subject. To give the native soldier the ordinary ammunition boot is not the way out of the difficulty. It is heavier than anything he is accustomed to, and harder, and is only meant to be worn with socks, without which it blisters even a native's foot. What Colonel Babington proposes is simply to take the ordinary Hindustani or Punjabi shoe and add an ankle piece to it after the fashion of an English shooting boot, and lacing up in the same manner. This, he believes, would answer all purposes, and the illustration given in the pamphlet certainly looks well enough. The price is put at Rs. 1-3 the pair, and it only remains to try the new boot by the crucial test of practice.

APPLICATION having been made by telegram for the services of six young medical officers, nine apothecaries, and twelve hospital assistants for service in Upper Burma, the Surgeon-General, H.M.'s Forces, regretted that he was not in a position to meet this demand, and suggested that, as the force in Upper Burma did not solely consist of Madras troops, this demand might be met from Bengal. The Government of India, the *Madras Times* learns, have informed him that the medical administration of Upper Burma shall be vested in the Surgeon-General, H.M.'s Forces, Madras, who will meet all requirements, with assistance from Bengal and Bombay, in communication with the Surgeon-General of those Presidencies.

THE BEHAR LIGHT HORSE AND THEIR LATE ADJUTANT.—Recently Major Vousden, the late Adjutant of the Behar Light Horse, received an invitation to attend certain festivities of the Behar Light Horse at Mozufferpore, and was formally presented, at a mess dinner, with a Wilkinson's cavalry sword and a magnificent photograph album, set with onyx stone and ornamented with silver regimental devices. Both articles bear an inscription in silver:—"Major W. Vousden, Victoria Cross, 5th Punjab Cavalry, from his old friends the Behar Light Horse: Land of the Leal."

A CALCUTTA paper says that the list of honours to be distributed on the Queen's birthday will be found to include a C.S.I. to Lord William Beresford.

## TRADE OF INDIA.

The statement of the trade of British India for the year ended March 31 last, just issued, shows that amid almost universal depression the decline of trade in India last year was small.

India's trade with England, it is stated, is more than half her whole trade with the world. Last year the proportion to the whole was a little smaller (under 1 per cent.) than in 1883-84, but was about the same as in 1882-83. "The other half of India's trade is so spread over a large number of countries that not one of them anything like approaches the proportion of the trade with England. China takes the largest share next after England, the proportion being under 11 per cent. for Hong Kong and the Treaty Ports combined. The trade with France does not represent 6 per cent. of our whole trade, being but little more than a tenth of the trade with England. Producing little of the descriptions of goods mainly required by India, while India's staple exports are weighted with heavy taxation in France, the trade with that country offers but little prospect of development. The Straits Settlements come next with under 3½ per cent. of our whole trade, the proportion reaching this sum in consequence of the considerable export of opium to that colony. The United States follow with about 3 per cent. of our trade, then Italy with 2.65 per cent., Belgium with 2.21 per cent., and Ceylon with 2.14 per cent. And then follow a great many other countries with a still smaller share of our trade. It will be evident at once from the figures here set forth that the main artery of Indian commerce connects this country with the United Kingdom, and that there is but one smaller vessel of any importance connecting India with China. The flow of trade with other countries, in comparison with that between England and India, is of little consequence. Our direct trade with France, for instance, which has a larger trade with us than any two other European countries combined, might altogether cease in any year or be doubled without producing any very material effect on the aggregate volume of our trade; but a diminution of even one-tenth in the dimensions of our trade with England would produce as much effect as the total cessation of our trade with France. It is of great importance, of course, that India should cultivate as close and extended commercial relations with other countries as circumstances will admit. But there is no question of the immense advantage that England possesses in being the one country which extensively manufacture goods adapted to the requirements of the people of this country, as well as the one country whose fiscal policy does not discourage the consumption by her own people of most Indian products. As long as other countries are unable to give us the cottons and woollens, the metals, machinery, coal, and railway material which form the bulk of our requirements, and as long as they maintain a protective system which heavily taxes many of the most important of our Indian exports, so long will England continue to take a share of the trade of India in comparison with which their share will be but trifling. As matters stand, while England alone has more than 55 per cent. of our trade, all the rest of Europe, with Egypt and the United States put together, have only about 19 per cent.

THE decision that military officers shall be assessed the Income Tax on all sums received by them from private sources in India will, the Lahore paper thinks, give rise to considerable heart-burning and unpleasantness. The defining section of the Act says distinctly that "Income means income and profits accruing and arising or received in British India;" and therefore, till the Act is amended, or the Governor-General in Council exercises his prerogative of excusing military officers as a class, there is nothing to be done but to assess them on such moneys as they may receive from home, even though these moneys may have paid income tax there also. It falls rather hard on the subaltern whose "allowance" is the one thing that keeps him from going utterly to the bad, and allows him to indulge withal in an extra polo pony, or even a decent pig-sticker. Such allowance really more resembles pocket money at school than the euphonious "income arising, accruing, or received in British India."

"STAFF CORPS" writes to the *Pioneer*:—"I shall be gratefully obliged if any one well acquainted with the Furlough Rules of 1868, and the Regulations regarding pensions, will kindly answer these questions for me. I shall be under the greatest obligation to him. A, whose commission dates 18th December, 1861, lands in India on the 24th October, 1862, joins the Staff Corps in 1867, and up to the 1st November, 1881, has taken two years and 100 days' furlough on medical certificate, viz. :—

6th June, 1868, to 21st March, 1869	... 288
8th May, 1880, to 1st November, 1881	... 1-177

2-100

(1) What furlough is due to him on the 1st May, 1887? Of course he can avail himself of two years of it only at a time? (2) When can he retire on the pension of £700 after thirty-two years' service? How much of this service must be in India, and what portion of furlough to count towards service? (3) Will he receive the £700 pension in pounds sterling in England, without any loss by exchange?

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## BOMBAY.—May 18.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Ra. 97 1-1 1-6	—
Four-and-a-half per Cent. ...	101½	to
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	105½	to
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1871	—	to
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1872	—	to
Paris Municipal Loan ...	—	to
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	91½	to
Four-and-a-half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	—	to
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	101	to
Coorla Spinning Bonds ...	—	to

## BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
Bank of Bombay ...	all	10 pr.ct.	715
Bank of Bengal ...	all	10 pr.ct.	840
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr.ct.	580

## EXCHANGE BANKS.

Agra Bank ...	all	6 pr.ct.	130
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	—	—	—
National Bank of India ...	£12½	17½ pr.ct.	120

## PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	1,400	16	1,030
Albert Ginning Co. ...	all	75 pr.ct.	450
Albert (Kurachee) ...	all	18 pr.ct.	1,070
Apollo ...	1,100	175	1,680
Bellary ...	400	nil.	260
Bombay Cotton ...	all	0	560
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	—	—	—
Colaba ...	125	0	200
Dhollera Ginning ...	1,880	70	740
East India ...	all	16	162½
Fort ...	1,000	180	1,320
French ...	8,500	150	2,450
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	—	—	—
Khangaum ...	—	—	—
Mercantile ...	—	—	—
Mofussil Co. ...	250	0	240
Manmar M. ...	all	45	610
New Berar ...	—	—	—
New Indian ...	400	50	410
Prince of Wales ...	125	0	125
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	—	—	—
Sassoon ...	1,000	90	1,200
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	750	70	600
Sind ...	800	80	535
Volkart ...	500	25	500

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Almcedabad ...	1,000	20	1,325
Alfred Manufacturing ...	100	2	330
Alliance Spinning ...	500	17½ p.ct.	750
Albert Edward Mills ...	1,000	90	1,375
Anglo-Indian ...	500	18½	440
Bellary S. & W. Co. (Bellary) ...	—	—	—
Bhowanuggur Mills ...	1,000	30	770
Bombay United ...	100	20	3
Central India ...	500	35	170
Coorla Mills ...	1,000	20	795
D. Spinning ...	all	—	100
Dhruv Mills ...	—	—	—
Dhruvsey ...	—	—	—
Empress Co. ...	all	25	82½
Franchise Petit ...	1,000	25	700
Golan Baba ...	400	20	690
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	—	256
Hindustan ...	1,000	40	175
Hingunghat Mill ...	—	—	—
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	30	895
Imperial Cotton ...	500	20	1,000
Indian Manufacturing ...	—	—	—
James Greaves ...	400	—	460
Jaffer Ali ...	500	40	450
Jewar Baloo ...	1,000	30	590
Khandeshi ...	1,000	30	1,025
Khatoo Mackungee ...	1,000	20	970
Leopold ...	100	5	925
Madras United ...	1,000	100	152
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	—	2,950
Manockjee Petit ...	all	—	1,220
Mazagon ...	250	9	185
Morari Goudlass ...	1,000	50	1,490
Nalgam ...	—	—	—
National ...	1,000	40	545
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20	930
Oriental ...	625	15	1,500
Parrell ...	400	—	430
People of India ...	—	6½	100
Prince of Wales ...	500	30	100
Sassoon ...	1,000	40	580
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	35	1,895
Sunderdas ...	1,000	50	775
Southern India ...	500	20	430
Southern Mahratta ...	—	—	—
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	35	580
Western India ...	1,000	50	810

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	218-3-0	5 pr.ct.	1,800
Do. New £20 Shares ...	180-14-6	do.	350
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	90
Do. do. ...	1-18-1	do.	20
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	198-15-5	do.	380
New £18 Shares ...	—	—	—

## MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	200
Bombay Ice Co. (A.) ...	600	110
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. (B.) ...	1,500	2,950
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	45
Karnali Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100	300
Kurachee Laring and Shipping ...	300	329

Kemp & Co. ...	175	36
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	90
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	Prem.
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	1,650
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	75
Teacher and Co. ...	all	70
Thacker and Co. ...	all	4½

## LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	12½	692½
Frere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	700	317½

## CALCUTTA.—May 21.

P.c.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Ra. 97 11 to 97 12
4 Promissory Notes ...	—	99 0 to
4½ of 1870 (1885) ...	—	101 2 to
4½ of 1878-79 (1895) ...	—	101 2 to
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	—	—
4½ of 1879 (Coupon) ...	—	—

## CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1865 (1885) ...	Rs. Paid off	—
6 of 1866 (1886) ...	100 0 to	—
6 of 1867 (1887) ...	101 8 to	—
6 of 1870 (1889) ...	102 8 to	—
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	103 0 to	—
5 of 1878 (1908) ...	99 0 to	99 4
5 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	99 0 to	99 4
4½ of 1882 (1902) ...	95 0 to	—

## BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to
Agra Savings ...	100	125 to
Allahabad ...	100	193 to 195
Alliance of Simla ...	100	140 to
Bank of Bengal ...	500	837½ to 840
Do. of Upper India ...	100	130 to
Delhi and London ...	£25	170 to
Himalaya ...	100	120 to
Mussoorie ...	100	100 to
National of India ...	£12½	113 to
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	105 to
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	325 to
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	80 to 85

## COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Paid.	Price.
Alipore Coal ...	100	125 to
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 5	Nominal.
Asiatic Jute ...	100	Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10	145 to 150
Barnagore Jute ...	£10	68 to 69
Bengal Coal ...	1,000	1,350 to
B. Baragund Copper (preface A. shares) ...	7s. 6d.	½ prem.
Do. D-ferrid B. Shares ...	£1	4½ to
Bengal Mills ...	£100	1,200 to
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100	80 to
Bonded Warehouse ...	445	260 to
Bowrah Cotton Mills ...	100	40 to
Budze-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	44 to 45
Burrakur Coal ...	100	150 to 155
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100	102 to 103
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	85	92 to
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar ...	100	106 to 107
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	60 to
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100	97 to
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100	25 to 26
Equitable Coal ...	250	130 to 140
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100	10 to 11
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	200	185 to 190
Gouropore ...	100	74 to
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100	92 to
Howrah Docking ...	500	110 to 115
Howrah Mills ...	100	60 to
India General Steam Navigation ...	100	95 to 96
Kamrhaty Jute Mills ...	50	90 to
Landing and Shipping ...	100	58 to 60
Murree Brewery ...	100	125 to 130
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100	100 to
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100	93 to 94
New Beerbrook Coal ...	100	80 to 81
Ramkistopore Press ...	100	55 to 56
Raneegunge Coal Association ...	100	45 to
Riverside Press ...	90	63 to 64
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	245 to 250
Seabpore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	40 to
Strand Bank Press ...	100	66 to 67
Watson's Patent Press ...	100	84 to

## TEA COMPANIES.

	Paid.	Price.
Adulpure Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	70 to
Amicable (Assam) ...	100	Liquidation.
Amuckie ...	100	70 to
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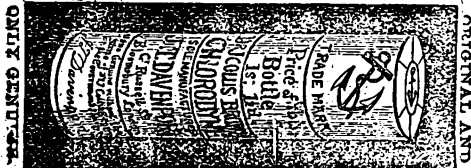
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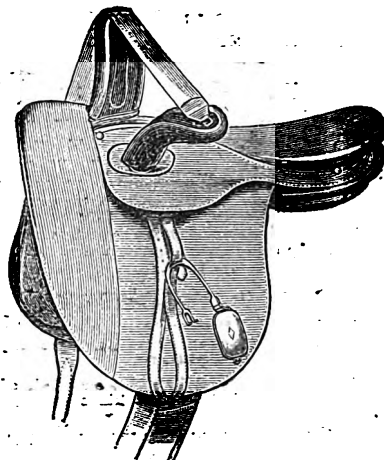
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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1886.

## General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE overland mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 1st June; from Allahabad to the 30th May; and from Calcutta, Madras, and Ceylon to the 29th May.

We have received from the India Office the following:—

“From Viceroy, June 18.

“Following casualties in affair with dacoits at Salen, June 12: Captain William George Dunsford killed, shot through the head; No. 327, Private Arnold, died of heat, apoplexy; No. 2,499, Private Cooper, No. 680, Private Terry, both wounded severely; No. 662, Lance-Corporal Leaver, wounded slightly; No. 139, Lance-Sergeant Fox, dangerously. All of 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment.”

MONDAY, the birthday of the Queen-Empress, was of course observed as a general holiday throughout the Empire; but at Simla, as the news of General Hughes's death became generally known in the afternoon, a gloom was cast over the station. In the evening the Viceroy held the birthday *levée* at the Viceregal lodge, at which the Commander-in-Chief and personal staff appeared with the usual sign of military mourning.

GENERAL HUGHES was buried with due military honours at Simla on the 25th May; the Viceroy, the Commander-in-Chief, the Members of Council, and nearly all the Military and Civil Officers at Simla, attended.

COLONEL NEWMARCH will officiate as Military Member of Council until a successor to General Hughes is appointed from England, and Colonel Collen will act as Military Secretary to the Government of India in the absence of Colonel Newmarch.

At an early meeting of the Viceregal Council next month the Oudh Rent Law Amendment Bill, which was introduced in Calcutta, will be referred to a Select Committee. Rana Shankar Baksh, President of the Oudh Talukdars' Association, who has just been appointed to the Council in the place of Raja Amir Hassan, who is still in ill-health, will take his seat whenever the Bill comes on for discussion. Two meetings of the Executive Council were held last week, there being just now a pressure of urgent business, in connection principally with the exchange question.

THERE is no news of importance from Upper Burma. The work of pacification seems to have made favourable progress during the past few days.

It is under contemplation to station a battalion at Manipore, with a view to secure a base from which to open out the country from Tummu to Bhamo.

THERE is a growing belief in Upper Burma that more cavalry are needed to ensure the thorough dispersal of the dacoit bands, and reference will probably be shortly made to the Government of India on this point.

It is expected that the Tibet Mission will be ready to start by the 3rd proximo.

THE latest news from Tibet shows that recent rumours of intended obstruction to the progress of the Mission were probably untrustworthy. It is now said that the Chinese Ampa, or official representative, at Lhasa, has sent a deputation to meet Mr. Macaulay at or near the frontier.

THE Indian portion of the Afghan Boundary Commission hope to be back in India by August.

THE Joint Boundary Commission were to leave Andkhui on Tuesday last to complete the last section of the Afghan frontier to the Oxus. The sickness which had been so prevalent in the country after the recent inundations has become less severe. Mr. Griesbach, who had fallen sick on the Bamian road, is reported better, and rejoins Sir Joseph Ridgeway's party at Andkhui.

RUMOURS are current in the Peshawar bazaar of the death of the Amir of Cabul. The statement is believed to be untrue, though Abdir Rahman is said to be again ill.

THERE has been a cyclone in the Indian Ocean, and several vessels which had left Bombay have had to put back owing to stress of weather.

THE temperature has been very high at several stations up-country. At Jacobabad on Friday the thermometer registered 122 degrees in the shade.

SEVERE weather has been experienced in the Bay of Bengal, and several shipping casualties are reported.

COLONEL BEN WILLIAMS, accompanied by Veterinary Surgeon Raymond, of the 6th Dragoon Guards, has left India for Persia, on special remount duty.

CAPTAIN GORDON, in charge of the Reserve Depot at Saharanpur, will officiate as Director of Army Remount Operations, during Colonel Ben Williams' absence on special duty in Persia.

COLONEL CLIFFORD succeeds Colonel Low as head of the Transport Department, but will not come out from home to take up the appointment till the cold weather.

It is understood that Brigadier-General A. Johnson will shortly be appointed Inspector-General of Artillery in India.

IN connection with the disturbances in Manipore, due to the contested succession, steps have been taken to preserve peace on the frontier.

THE MAHARAJAH SCINDHIA is in a critical state of health.

MR. MORGAN, Assistant Engineer, Midland Railway, who only arrived in India three months ago, has died at Gwalior from heat apoplexy.

At the birthday banquet at Government House, on May 24, Mr. Grant Duff delivered an address on the affairs of the Empire.

REFERRING to Home politics he said:—"Alas! he must be indeed very sanguine who does not now see that the evils which affect the body politic in the far Atlantic Islands lie far too deep to be cured by the triumph either of this party or that, and that the destinies have been of late impartially irresponsible to the prayers of all occupants of Downing-street. Ever since we were last gathered to celebrate the birthday of the Sovereign, the moral gloom which was resting over England has gone on deepening.

It is rumoured in Madras that Mr. Grant Duff has resigned the Governorship of that Presidency to mark his disapproval of Mr. Gladstone's proposed legislation for Ireland, but that he has been requested by the Secretary of State to retain his office until the termination of the usual quinquennial term.

SIR AUCLAND COLVIN, speaking at Simla on the occasion of a lecture on bi-metallism, by Mr. G. L. Molesworth, said:—"We are agreed with the Government of India of the necessity of improving the position of silver, but, unfortunately, we are not sufficiently agreed as to the fact that the commerce of this country is prejudiced by the depreciation of the metal."

A GOOD deal of practical inconvenience has been caused in Bombay by a strike of gharrywallahs, who object to wearing the uniform prescribed by the Commissioner of Police as being degrading.

THE HON. C. P. ILBERT proposes to introduce a Bill in the Supreme Legislative Council on the lines of the English Bills of Sale Act.

THREE hundred Ladakhis have arrived at Jammu to complain to the Maharajah of the oppression practised upon them by the Wazeer.

THE net Indian sea and land customs revenue, exclusive of the salt revenue, for April amounted to Rs. 12,81,000, or nearly the same as last year.

THE case of Colonel Hooper, late Provost Marshal at Mandalay, has been minuted upon by the Viceroy, and will probably now be sent home for final disposal by the Secretary of State.

THE income of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce from all sources in 1855 amounted to Rs. 32,371. There was a balance of Rs. 4,708 in hand at the end of the year.

IN the five years 1880-81 to 1884-85 82,127 emigrants left British India, and, 29,409 returned.

THE jute and gunny bag godowns of the Wellington Mill at Serampore have been almost destroyed by fire. The damage is estimated at two lakhs.

VISCOUNT CLANDEBOYE has returned to Simla from his trip to Kashmere, and resumed his duties on the Viceregal Staff.

## Notes of the Week.

THE *Times* publishes a telegram dated Simla, June 15, to the effect that the Finance Committee sitting there has recommended the permanent localisation of the Government offices at Simla on the ground of economy.

IT is announced in the gossip of the newspapers that according to present arrangements H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught will sail from London for Bombay in the P. and O. steamer *Bengal* on 2nd September next. It is rather early for reporters of news to make coming events so certain. According to other rumours his Royal Highness's services may be required nearer home, and it is possible that he does not return to India this year, if at all.

IT would be interesting to learn for what purpose telegrams are so often sent to the Calcutta and Bombay papers telling of disasters to English enterprises or officials beyond the frontier. Surely the editors of those papers ought to know their correspondents or be able to gauge in some way the value of the information sent. A Calcutta paper gave prominence a few days ago to a report that Colonel Lockhart's mission had been seized and imprisoned in Badakshan. This was telegraphed to London, and of course caused some uneasiness. A telegram from the Government of India, dated Simla, June 17 states that according to the latest official information received there from Colonel Lockhart his mission was proceeding from Bar Panjab to Zebak, whence Colonel Lockhart proposed to march through Badakshan or return to Chitral by way of the Dorah Pass through the Hindu Kush range as circumstances might require. The mission had been temporarily detained at Bar Panjab arranging for supplies.

ALL sorts of disquieting rumours have also been circulated regarding the prospects of the Thibet mission and the obstruction which it was prophesied it would certainly meet with. The latest accounts show that the Chinese authorities at Llassa have sent a deputation to meet Mr. Macaulay at or near the frontier.

THE questions connected with the cases of the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation in Upper Burma are likely to be referred for final decision to the Secretary of State. The Government of India are desirous of doing impartial justice to all parties concerned in the matter, that is, both

the Corporation and the public, to whose interests they have of course to pay special regard. Some form of settlement which shall neither allow unrestricted monopoly to the Corporation, nor completely cancel their arrangements with the late Burmese Government, will probably be the outcome of the Government policy. The whole subject is at present engaging the careful attention of the Supreme Government.

ACCORDING to a correspondent of one Calcutta paper the Simla Municipality have spent five lakhs of rupees in a somewhat original manner, although it is a little strong to say of a body, which counts some bankers and political economists amongst its advisers, that it is "as incapable of making a wise use of money as a cow of handling a musket." According to the correspondent this is how the money has gone:—

The five lakhs for sanitary improvements were made over to the Simla Municipality, but that "poor feckless body" was as incapable of making a wise use of the money as a cow of handling a musket. Their idea of sanitary improvements lies in the direction of providing a public place of amusement on the Ridge for the special use of "persons on the Government House visiting list," and of erecting lamp-posts from the Viceregal Lodge to the theatre—lamps only to be lit when the leaders of Simla society were about. The building on the Ridge is likely to prove their ruin, but the poor Municipal Commissioners are endeavouring to "raise the wind" by taxing everything and every living creature—puppy dogs, ducks, fowls, jinrickshaws, jhampanis, servants, visitors, and even the official lords of creation. In the dustiest and most exposed spots hard wooden benches have been provided for the tired wayfarer, the railings along the roads have been newly-painted for the express purpose of soiling our continuations, and the Committee propose to spend a good portion of the money obtained by increased taxation in employing Signor Rosetti, of the Volunteer Band, to teach the tonga drivers to play popular airs on their bugles.

OUR military contemporary, the *Broad Arrow*, commenting this morning on the latest news about the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, says:—

The Maharajah Dhulip Singh is evidently more satisfied with Aden than the Irish soldier to whose musical ear the pronunciation of the name suggested the paradise of Eden, and who, after a week's experience of the place, told the chaplain that he quite understood why Adam and Eve had committed a crime in order to get transported from it. The Maharajah prefers to remain there and brood over his sorrows, not the least of which is that his warlike countrymen, to whose passionate feelings he appealed, have met his overtures with coldness or disdain. The Sikh soldier has been true to his salt since the day he entered the British service, and he will continue to remain so while he is paid punctually and gets occasional fighting with a chance of loot. He has no desire to fly the *Khalsa* banner again on his own account or on that of anybody else's. It was a foolish impulse which led Dhulip Singh to attempt to stir strife in the Punjab, but we are informed that the whole question of the relationship between the British Government and himself is again under official consideration, and that a "blue book" will shortly be issued for public information, the result of which will possibly be a satisfactory settlement of a difficult and delicate case.

WE believe that this information regarding the coming Blue-Book to be correct. But it is to be hoped that there will not be found in it a justification of the action of the British Government on the grounds put by another writer in the home press that as the "Lion of the Punjab" stole from others the greater portion of the property he was possessed of, the British Lion only followed Native approved custom in stealing it from his son.

"MIXED" blessings are not always gratefully received or understood, but "mixed thanksgivings" are more uncommon. The Hindu inhabitants of certain wards in Calcutta indulged, however, in one on the Queen's birthday, when a sacred procession took place by way of "thanksgiving to God for the abandonment by the Municipality of the scheme of establishing slaughter-houses in the town; and in commemoration of the birthday of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Empress of India, under whose benign reign the Hindus enjoy perfect immunity from interference with their religion."

## ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

## THE TELEPHONE IN THE ZENANA.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

Is it not possible, asks a correspondent of one of the Calcutta journals, to counteract the influence of caste by gentle and unobtrusive means? Most certainly it is; but the question arises, what means may be fairly considered gentle and unobtrusive? The tide of cheap education is slowly and noiselessly undermining the barriers between class and class. The wild surge of a local autonomy that casts up the broker, the bunnia, and the Brahmin on the one civic bench together, tends towards the same end; but the work is necessarily laborious, and impatient spirits would gladly see its completion hastened. Neither education nor local autonomy appreciably affect the zenana: but the correspondent thinks that where art has failed science may step in, and the *purdanishin* be enabled to converse with her friends and neighbours through the telephone! The inspiration is a brilliant one; but dare the correspondent affirm that the telephone is either "gentle or unobtrusive," or a thing in any way fitted for the peace and seclusion of a Hindoo family? Conceive the disastrous effect on dames who "never saw the sun shine or the winds blowing"—as one of the songs of '58 has it, if a "devil cage" with wire strings attached were nailed to the wall of their room, and a shrill-voiced bell, moved by no visible agency, began to ring petulantly after the manner of telephones. Is there any lady who would remain for one second in a chamber so manifestly given over to the Evil One? Or, if her courage sustained her thus far, and with trembling hands she lifted the unclean horn trumpet to her ear, would not the first sound of a sepulchral voice from the mysterious outer world drive her to join her affrighted sisters on the roof-top, until the family priest arrived to exorcise the fiend by plugging up the communication tap? Admitting even that desperate alarm would give place to curiosity, and eventually to deep interest, we are brought face to face with a more difficult problem. Who is to talk to whom? Will the telephones be hung up in the Post-office that the Lotharios of Jaun Bazar may murmur soft nothings to the beauties of Sealdah with none to check—for, be it remembered, two cannot listen at one telephone? *Purdanishins* may, under certain circumstances, visit *purdanishins* and exchange with them the gossip of their respective households. What more does an enlightened nation require? Let them trust, as does Professor Wordsworth, to the operation of the Time Spirit rather than that of the telephone, which is an instrument devised by the West for the West and not to be lightly played with. The beginning of any ill-considered trifling in this direction will be hysterics; and the end thereof discontent.

## INDIAN CARPETS.

(Statesman.)

If the public should be persuaded to endorse the views of Mr. Vincent Robinson, communicated in a paper read at a recent meeting of the Society of Arts on Indian jail carpets, this branch of Native industry would seem to be doomed. Its fate has for years past been hanging in the balance, but the final blow was reserved for a member of the Society to deal. The fault, it appears, does not lie in their wear as carpets, but from their being "absolutely vile in colouring," which does not come up to the ideal of Mr. Robinson and his *confrères*, who hoped to find in the jail manufactures a "poem in wool" instead of a materialistic product of everyday use, devoid of sentiment or imagination. We have no room to reproduce the opinion of the *savants*, as to what the typical carpet ought to be, from an æsthetic point of view, but Sir George Birdwood has arrived at the conclusion that "it was perfectly awful to note the degeneration that had taken place in the artistic qualities of Indian carpets in recent years." The secret, however, is not that there is a decline in native taste, but that there is a deterioration in colour, due to Western inventions, which, while furnishing improvements on the primitive methods of India, supply unfortunately cheap and nasty substitutes. And so Indian processes are "improved" by aniline dyes, the result being a hybrid production, with the absence of that effective arrangement of colours for which our Indian carpets have been famous from time immemorial. The bad name now given to them by the connoisseurs in authority will have the effect of placing them at a discount in the present Indo-Colonial Exhibition, and every pretender who passes himself off as an art critic, following in the wake of the *savants*, will denounce the products of our jails and schools of art as beneath the notice of a discerning public.

It is complained, we observe in the home papers, that too great prominence has been given at the Exhibition to the jail carpet and the school of art pottery, and that the result is likely to be a one-sided and misleading representation of Indian industries.

"The unsophisticated Indian carpet-weaver is not yet quite extinguished, but he will be nowhere in the Exhibition, as compared with his subsidised criminal competitors. The native potter, as ancient as he whom Ezekiel interviewed, is still extant, but he

will be elbowed out of the Exhibition by those Government Schools of Art which are themselves a projection from and parasites of South Kensington. These instances of disproportion will not strike the general public; but it may be well that the few close observers who desire to trace the history of handicrafts should be forewarned that, in some notable respects, the indigenous arts of India may be conspicuous only by their absence."

We are certainly surprised at these remarks, as Sir George Birdwood's influence might have been expected perhaps to hold the tendencies thus spoken of in effectual check, so enthusiastic an admirer as he is of native art, pure and undefiled.

## TEA INVESTMENTS:—CEYLON v. ASSAM.

(Ceylon Observer.)

A correspondent interested in Ceylon writes to us that he lately met at home a gentleman who has extensive interests in tea-planting in Assam, with whom he discussed the relative position of the Indian and our island districts in respect to the prospect the former affords of successful competition in the matter of tea-growing. As regards quality, there appears to be no doubt but that Assam—at least on certain gardens—is fully able to hold her own; but it was acknowledged by the authority referred to that the good qualities, and, in fact, the present average of tea crops of Assam can only be produced at such a cost that Ceylon teas must ultimately oust a large proportion of them from the London market. Indeed, he seemed to think that, as a paying industry, tea-planting in Assam must in a few years begin to go down before the increasing and more cheaply produced crops of Ceylon, and he talked of investing in this colony so as to be prepared for the evil days which he foresees. It may be that this is a rather pessimist view to hold; but it is evidently shared by many who are engaged in tea-planting in the Northern districts of India. As we have often said, the greatest praise of the tea districts of Ceylon and of their probable future has come to us from the mouths of visitors who are acquainted with "tea" in India.

In support of the opinions so formed, our visitors generally refer to the advantages possessed by Ceylon. They assert that the more equable distribution of rainfall which this island enjoys is not alone more favourable to the growth of the plant and the development of its leaf, but must enable more frequent pluckings to be made, and that, too, at seasons when the leaf is in its most approved condition. Secondly, they advert to the great advantage available to Ceylon planters in its labour supply. One authority declares Assam quite unable to compete with Ceylon in this particular, and he can see no hope of the adverse balance being redressed in the future. Equally despondent was the view expressed by this same Indian tea proprietor as to the relative transport facilities possessed by the two countries from the tea-growing gardens to the port of shipment. Others, again, there are who attach much importance to the special reputation for activity, intelligence, shrewdness, and care which mark the mass of the Ceylon planters; the way in which they rub against and emulate each other—in striking contrast with the isolation and somnolence of most of their Indian brethren. Taking all these things into consideration, one authority after another can see no hope (as they maintain) of any escape by the districts they are interested in from the final consummation of the fears above expressed.

## THE INDIAN ARMY.

(Times of India.)

It is now a twelvemonth since the Russian scare was upon us, and we were promised all kinds of things for the better defence of India. But the end of the twelvemonth has arrived and finds us as regards material just where we were. The artillery are armed with the same guns still, and the infantry with the same rifles.

We are told that something over 50,000 of the new infantry rifles will be ready for issue to the troops located in the British Isles by the end of this year. At least such is the manner in which we understand the announcement recently made in Parliament. At this rate we may well ask, when are the infantry regiments in this country likely to be provided with similar weapons? It must take two years to arm the infantry at home at this rate of manufacture; and, if we see every sepoy armed, as he should be, similarly, by the end of four years may we not think ourselves fortunate? If this forecast is correct, was it at all wise to rescind the order, which was actually issued last year, but which was countermanded, directing Martini-Henry rifles to be issued to Native regiments? What is the opinion of civil master armourers, who have just completed their inspections, regarding the state of the rifling of the Snider rifles with which the Native troops are now armed? Years ago we heard officers declare that the rifling of these weapons was in a most unsatisfactory state. The reason advanced for rescinding the order we refer to was because it was considered that it would lead to confusion in the distribution of ammunition in the field if the Native portion of the army were armed with Martini-Henrys, whilst the British had the new rifle. But if there is no prospect of the latter rifle being in the hands of British troops for several years, would it not be wiser to arm the Native regiments at once with Martini-Henrys, even if only "to

prevent confusion in the field" between the ammunition for them and Snider cartridges?

Then, as regards the artillery, we have no hesitation in stating that the manner in which it is armed is a slur on the country; and that, consequently, it is small wonder that our Foreign critics commented so unfavourably on this point after the display they witnessed before Delhi. Ask the officers of this branch of the service what their opinion is, and we have not the shadow of a doubt that the generality of them will declare that their batteries were far more efficient when they were armed with the Armstrong breech-loaders than they are as armed with the present nine-pounder muzzle-loaders. Perhaps the artillery in India might aptly be described as being armed with probably one of the worst field guns in the universe, always excepting, of course, the old smooth bores. Thanks to the *Army and Navy Gazette*, we have learnt that at last the new breech-loading twelve-pounder has been approved of, and also the new pattern carriages. But as not more than a few experimental guns have been issued of this kind to the army at home, how long will it be before the artillery in India can be suitably equipped? If any one doubts the state of the artillery armament of India at this moment, let him turn up the recent issues of the *Pioneer*, which paper, by some flippant remarks it made regarding the non-necessity of an Inspector-General for this branch of the service, evoked from General Leslie, the late Inspector-General, Royal Artillery, in India, a scathing retort on this very point. Sir John Adye may or may not have a great deal to answer for in other respects, but that, as an apostle of the muzzle-loading system, he was one of the chief instruments of our pernicious act of retrocession from a breech-loading to a muzzle-loading gun for field artillery he could not deny. This very last drill season experiments have been carried out with increased charges of powder of a different make to that hitherto used with the present muzzle-loading nine-pounders, in the hope, it is to be presumed, of improving the shooting powers of these obsolete guns. Is this a satisfactory state of preparation? But such, we gather, is the state of affairs. It is not a case of want of men in these instances; it is a case of want of material. An ill-armed army is next in uselessness to no army at all. The remedy lies in our own hands, and that is to hurry on the re-equipment of both our infantry and artillery forthwith. It would be folly, or worse, to await the re-armament of the Home army, before taking that of the Indian armies in hand.

#### SHOCKING RESULTS OF OPIUM.

(*Pioneer*.)

The House of Commons had a dose of opium on the afternoon of May 4, and sank into unconsciousness about eight o'clock. Sir J. Pease was guilty of provoking this discreditable stupor by introducing his annual motion directed to the suppression of opium manufacture in India, and the abandonment by this Government of the revenue at present derived from that source. A brief and relatively cheerful stage of intoxication supervened while Sir Richard Temple sported with the subject. Then Mr. McIver weighed it in the balance of his judgment, and concluded that India could not spare the money. Then Mr. S. Howard made some decorous remarks on behalf of the Government, and pointed out that Sir J. Pease was getting more and more imperative in his successive proposals. He himself, on behalf of the Government, could not promise what he could not perform, but he had some comfort for Sir J. Pease after all. That gentleman had sent a memorial to the Secretary of State on the subject of opium-smoking in Burma, and the memorial had now been forwarded to the Viceroy. He was sure it would receive the consideration to which it was entitled considering the quarter from which it came. In view of this encouraging explanation, he hoped the honourable baronet would be satisfied with the progress his ideas had made, and would withdraw his motion. Sir J. Pease, however, was not fated to have an opportunity of explaining whether he was satisfied or dissatisfied. Sir George Campbell arose, and then—the drugged senses of Parliament gave way altogether, and its existence for that afternoon vanished in a count-out.

That is quite the most appropriate end that could be put to an opium debate. Sir J. Pease, in dealing with the subject, floats altogether in the land of dreams. He does not attempt to be practical. He merely reiterates the old idea that it is immoral to make money by pandering to an unhealthy appetite, and that a tax on vice which is profitable is a league with the powers of evil. It is not his business to raise the Indian revenue; he makes no attempt to say how the gap is to be stopped if the opium duty is abolished. He seems almost proud to take his stand upon the impractical ground of abstract morality. But human affairs are really too complicated to be legislated for in that simple way.

#### THE NEW GOORKHA REGIMENTS.

(*Pioneer*.)

We have insisted from the first that the true way of getting good recruits for the second battalions of the Goorkha Regiments is to arrange with the Khatmandu Durbar for free access of regimental recruiting parties to the interior of Nepal. The recent

attempts at desertion on the part of the recruits collected and sent to India by the Nepalese authorities have shown that the contract, for such it practically is, entered into between the Government of India and the Durbar is a very one-sided one indeed. It is quite true that some thousands of recruits have been sent to our frontier stations, but they are not, in too many cases, the stamp of men required; and what is fatal to the continuance of the arrangement, the majority are now volunteers in the true sense of the word. Now, the great secret of success with a mercenary army is that the soldiers should enlist willingly and cheerfully, choosing the army as their permanent home, and looking forward to active service as the great object of their lives. In the case of our Goorkha regiments, which are certainly *corps d'élite*, there has hitherto been this feeling, the Goorkha being essentially a fighting man and seen at his best when actually engaged with an enemy. He is of the material of which heroes of the rank and file are made; he is, moreover, when on service, cheerful and contented in the face of difficulties; easily amenable to discipline; devoted to his English officers, with an unlimited faith in the genius of the European race; the best of friends with the English soldiers, and in every way a most valuable unit in the army to which he belongs. In quarters his behaviour is better than that of any nationality all the world over, the absence of serious crime in Goorkha cantonments being almost phenomenal. Such has been his history in the past, and it would be a fatal mistake to jeopardise his reputation now. And yet, if every second battalion is to have in its ranks men who are serving against their will, having been either impressed or enlisted by the Nepalese authorities under false pretences, the character of the *corps d'élite* on which we place so much reliance will inevitably suffer. The Commander-in-Chief has taken the only step which can make the new battalions really efficient, by drafting steady and tried men into them from the first battalions. Their example may do much to reconcile the recruits to their new life; but then we have to look to the future. The Durbar may keep up the annual supply of recruits by measures similar to those which they have recently adopted; but the military authorities will still have to face the difficulty of training men who are not voluntarily serving in the ranks.

#### THE EXHIBITION AND ORIENTAL ART.

(*Civil and Military Gazette*.)

One result of the Indian portion of the Great Kensington show will probably be the establishment of the fact, that many of the industries we regard as of ancient Indian origin are purely modern growths. According to some would-be venomous writers, the British Government is responsible for the extinction of Oriental Arts and industries; and we are perpetually reminded of a time when the country was "steeped in gold and silver," and her products were to be found in all the markets of the world. Nothing could be further from fact. The Dacca muslin trade is invariably quoted as an example of a strangled industry; and it may be freely conceded that this delicate fabric has not been in demand since the extinction of the Great Mogul Courts. The armourers and koftgar's crafts have also been turned into other channels. But it would be easy to show that, for one artisan who earned his bread in these trades in times past, a dozen might now be counted. The writers to whom we refer, however, do not pin their argument to the periods of Mussulman rule; but expatiate on the wealth and glories of the ancient Hindu kingdoms. The students of the oldest literature of the country, and those who decipher the records and inscriptions left on stone and metal by the Hindus of old, seek in vain for evidence that Hindu India was ever supreme in the sumptuary arts. They find abundant confirmation of the belief that India was then as now, a purely agricultural country, sparsely populated, and interspersed with wide jungle tracts; while the life and manners of its people were marked by a rustic simplicity which, though admirable in itself, is distinctly adverse to success in the industrial arts. These flourish most conspicuously when associated with luxury; and the code of menu does not encourage luxury. That, side by side with rustic simplicity on the part of the people, there existed a remarkable aptitude for the pomp of carved stone on the part of the priestly class, in no wise affects the question. The massive temples of Orissa and Southern India, and the rock-hewn caves of Western India, were obviously never articles of exportation. Nor was the daily life of the rustic worshipper affected in any way by their splendour. Gold and silver were in all probability much more scarce then than now; while the elaborately wrought textiles of silk, wool, and gold, afterwards introduced by the Muhammadans, were simply impossible to people whose life was wily ordained to be one perpetual washing-day. It is equally clear that working in metal was in a rude and elementary state. For, when it is enacted that, after each meal, the brazen vessel is to be scoured with earth and water, all chased and engraved ornament becomes impossible. In pottery it is absolutely certain that nothing worthy the name was ever produced in ancient India, with the sole exception of the terra-cotta ornaments wrought for some few Buddhist temples. Porcelain was equally unattainable, for the very good reason that, until within the last few weeks, the existence of china clay was unknown in the land.



We may eventually see china produced, but it will be by Eurasian or English enterprise. The ancient life of India was admirable in many ways; but it is absurd to speak of it as a period of wealth or of success in the Industrial Arts.

### THE MILITARY AND THE PRESS.

(Pioneer.)

Many military officers at home are exercised in mind by the recent order which forbids officers and soldiers from expressing their opinions, "anonymously or otherwise," in the Press upon matters under discussion. With unconscious irony, military officers, under all kinds of *non de plume*, have incontinently rushed in to express their opinion upon the order itself. But the question is perhaps of more importance to military officers in this country, whose connection with the Anglo-Indian Press—itsself of necessity largely concerned with purely military matters—is much more frequent than in England. The order need, however, cause no very great inconvenience either here or at home. No officer, hitherto, whose spirit has moved him to indite of things unpalatable to his superiors, has been accustomed to affix his name to his literary outbreak; and the authors of the order in question must be sanguine indeed if they think that so palpable a scarecrow will terrify that wily, irrepressible bird, the anonymous correspondent, who is always picking holes wherever he can get his ink-tipped beak in. Or even suppose the whole Service suddenly smitten with conscientious reverence for an order which the authorities cannot enforce, and refraining by mutual accord from converting their grievances into journalistic prose; there are always substitutes at hand, in the shape of amanuensis, friends, or wives. Supposing even further that the order appeared to all ranks so sacred that no such artifice could be employed, yet a man with a grievance can talk, and talk he will; and it would be a wise headquarters that should devise a dam through which some currents of the torrent of fault-finding speech would not filter into the Press. Then the position of affairs would be that military men of all ranks with grievances—and few are without them—being denied the safety-valve of the correspondence columns of the Press, would simmer to the boiling-point of discontent; while the Press, denied the advantage of mature professional opinions upon matters under discussion, would get them somehow secondhand, aggravated by enforced silence and magnified in passing from tongue to tongue; and the last state of military matters under discussion would be considerably worse than the first. There is no need, however, for such doleful forebodings. The effect of the order must be, as a little consideration ought to have shown its authors, and as the discussion of the order itself by military correspondents in the home papers proves, almost imperceptible.

### ART EDUCATION IN INDIA.

(Times of India.)

One of the fruits of the old days where Natives did not mind spending money on noble works is the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy School of Art. When it was founded great things were expected of it, and great fruits would have been reaped if Government had supported it with funds. An Indian Government does not mind squandering thousands in the aesthetics of brick and mortar according to the Public Works Department, but it grudges a few hundreds to train a nation of artists. It is a disgrace to the city of Bombay and a civilised Government to read in the Report of the Director of the School of Art that "owing to the want of a properly qualified teacher, the wood engraving has been discontinued during the year under report." The remark about the Art Metal Department has a touch of humour which softens rage. Mr. Burjorjee Nowrojee Tata, who was in charge of this department, has been obliged to sever his connection owing to his holding an appointment in the Abkari Department. He has left a foreman in charge to complete the orders in hand for some ornamental iron screens for the new G.I.P. Railway Terminus. When this work is completed, the atelier will be closed." It is difficult to trace the binding link between the Abkari Department and Art Metal Work, but perhaps Mr. Tata is a man of genius. Burnes was a gauger and a poet, and Mr. Tata may be an artist in metal work, who is wasting his sweetness in the Abkari Department. We trust that the atelier is not closed for a long time. We are glad to read that "proposals for the efficient working of the Wood Engraving and Art Metal Departments are before Government," and we trust that before many months have elapsed they will be settled by Government. In India we have handed down from generation to generation the best traditions of metal work. The artists of Hindustan rival the artists of Sidon. The object of a School of Art ought to be to preserve those traditions, and by collecting good examples of Indian Art endeavour to some extent to counteract the injurious influence which the large importations of European manufactures of the worst possible design have had on the native handicrafts. The Bombay Government acknowledge this fact, and in a wild fit of extravagance has permitted Rs. 500 per annum to be spent on objects of Oriental art. A sub-overseer wastes more in a month. Attached to this School of Art ought to be an atelier for goldsmiths' work. The jewellery of India is fast losing its native vigour, and we ought to do our

utmost to counteract this evil. The silver ware of Cutch is beneath contempt. It is bad in design and vile in workmanship. A collection of good models of Indian jewellery ought not to be difficult to get, for the Indian jeweller cared little for intrinsic value, but a great deal for delicacy, beauty, and splendour. The Art School ought to contain a small weaving department and samples of the best patterns. Two hundred years ago a traveller wrote: "They make likewise excellent carpets of their cotton wool, in fine mingled colours, some of them three yards broad, and of a great length. Some other richer carpets they make all of silk, so artificially mixed, as that they lively represent those flowers and figures made in them." The fine mingled colours is fast becoming a thing of the past. In the jail carpets, as a rule, the dyes are hideous, and the colours crude. But the surroundings of a jail are not conducive to the progress of art. Pottery ought to be one of the departments of the Art School. It is made everywhere in India and has been from the ages of Manu. But it is only the pottery of Madura and the Punjab and Sind that can be claimed as art pottery, and as such it is of the highest excellence. Mr. Terry did a good work when he naturalised the manufacture of Sind pottery in Bombay, but the workshop ought never to have been divorced from the Art School, and money might have been well spent on experiments in trying to make it serviceable.

### BENGAL.

THREE pupils of the Calcutta Girls' School, who went up for the preliminary examination in connection with the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, have all been declared qualified, and will enter on their medical studies this month.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS.—Some time ago the India General Steam Navigation Company, Limited, took over the fleet belonging to the Inland Flotilla Company, and since then the vessels of both concerns have been plying under the auspices of the former company. So favourably impressed were the commanders of the flats in the Flotilla Company with the kindness and courtesy of Mr. David Yule, the partner of the firm of Messrs. Andrew Yule and Co., the Flotilla Company's Agents, who was principally interested in the economy of the fleet, that they determined to present him with an address expressive of their respect and regard, and they accordingly did so one day last week. The document was printed in gold, on vellum, by Messrs. Newman and Co., and was well executed. Mr. Yule has occasion to be greatly gratified at the estimation in which he is held by his subordinates, and was, no doubt, pleased at the receipt of the address.

A DISAGREEABLE ADVENTURE.—Two planters returning in a dog-cart from a visit of inspection to an out-factory were attacked by an alligator whilst crossing a narrow stream at dusk, and here is the description of the scene by one of the occupants of the dog-cart:—"While crossing the shallow ford at Almora Ghat on the river Livery, a savage alligator, about 9 feet in length, attacked us in a most ferocious manner and, though L., myself, and the syce all shouted, he came right up to the shoulders of the horse, who began to plunge violently, and nearly had us over. At this critical moment I managed to stand up in the dog-cart and hit the fierce beast on the head repeatedly with my hunting-whip. The brute then dived and reappeared about four yards from the back of the dog-cart, and began swimming straight for the back-seat. I managed to turn the horse in the meanwhile and got into shallower water, when the alligator pulled up, but kept still swimming about the ford. Finally, a crowd of natives assembled, who threw clods into the water and made a great row, whilst we again dashed through the ford and got safely across, the men calling out all the while that they could see the head of the alligator above water a little way down the ford."

### MADRAS.

MR. LYALL, the British Resident at the Court of Mysore, returned to Bangalore on Wednesday from Europe. Mr. Girdlestone, who has been acting as Resident, and who has succeeded making himself extremely popular at Bangalore, left on Thursday evening.

THE Military Secretary to the Government of Madras has issued an order stating that, as "the necessity for reducing expenditure under every head of charge susceptible of it is most pressing, the Right Hon. the Governor-in-Council desires that each item in establishments of all kinds and supplies of every description be closely scrutinised, and that detailed reports be submitted through the Controller of Military Accounts as early as possible, as to the economies practicable without loss of efficiency."

ON the retirement of Mr. Chisholm, says the *Madras Mail*, the Madras Government asked that the appointment of Consulting Architect might be made a permanent one, with a maximum salary of Rs. 1,200 a month, and requested that a suitable man, on a five years' covenant, might be sent out from England, on a salary of Rs. 900, rising to Rs. 1,200 by annual increments of Rs. 100. The Imperial Government approved of the proposal that the post of Consulting Architect should be a permanent post in the Madras P. W. D., but deprecated the suggestion that a man be procured from England, as it was doubtful if one with the necessary

qualifications would come out on the salary offered, and if he did, he would have had no Indian experience. It was therefore recommended that, as there was always a number of officers in the P.W.D., who had a taste for architecture, the post be given to a P.W. Officer. The Madras Government having assented thereto, the Secretary of State has now sanctioned the post being made a permanent appointment, to be held by a P.W. Officer of any rank below that of Chief Engineer, the incumbent, if a Superintending Engineer already when taking up the appointment, or if promoted to such after appointment, being considered a supernumerary and in the roll for promotion.

#### BOMBAY.

LIEUTENANT C. TRITTON, of the Bombay Staff Corps, has been granted furlough to Europe for one year.

LIEUTENANT C. H. HEYMAN, Staff Corps, has been appointed Cantonment Magistrate at Hyderabad.

MR. R. COURTENAY has been appointed to act as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge at Rutnagerry.

THE appointment of Veterinary Surgeon J. H. Steel to be Superintendent of the Veterinary College, Bombay, is gazetted.

SURGEON-MAJOR P. MURPHY, Superintendent of Mahableshwar, has been appointed a Second Class Magistrate in his district.

MR. DOSABHOY FRAMJEE's term of office, which expires in June next, has been extended for twelve months.

MR. F. S. P. LELY has been appointed, on the return to duty of Mr. W. B. Mulock as Collector of Surat, to be Administrator of the Porebundur State in Kattywar.

SURGEON PHIROSHAH JHAMSHEDJEE DAMANIA, 22nd N.I., has been appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Satara, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Surgeon J. P. Greany, M.D., M.Ch., L.M.

DURING the absence of Mr. J. Monteath, C.S., Mr. H. T. Ommanney, C.S., will act as a member of the Civil and Military Examination Committee for examining candidates in the Canarese language.

MR. T. D. MACKENZIE, C.S., Acting Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial, and General Departments, has been appointed President of the Central Committee for Vernacular and Departmental Examinations during the absence Mr. J. Nugent, C.S.

THE thanks of the Government of India have been given to Captain A. H. Mason, R.E., late private secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, for the able and complete manner in which he has compiled the revised edition of Colonel Paget's "Record of Expeditions against the Tribes of the North-West Frontier." The *Civil and Military Gazette* of Lahore says:—"This recognition is well merited, the new edition being a great improvement on the old, and is an important and very readable work of reference on border affairs."

MADRAS RAILWAY.—The annual meeting of the proprietors of this Company took place on Wednesday at the City Terminus Hotel. Mr. G. A. Taylor presided. The report stated that the gross revenue was £351,047 against £316,604 in the corresponding half-year of 1884, showing an increase of £34,983, or 11.04 per cent. The expenditure was £197,815 as compared with £192,419, being an increase of £7,396, or 3.84 per cent., and the net revenue was £151,832 against £124,245, an increase of £27,587. The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said the operations of the Company during the half-year, ended in December, were again very favourable as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. The improvement was due in almost equal proportions both to the goods and passenger traffic, and the increased revenue represented a dividend higher by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. than any that had been earned for several years. The expenditure at the same time was somewhat larger—viz., £7,000 more, but it was satisfactory to note that the percentage of the expenses to the receipts was considerably less than in the corresponding six months. No doubt there was still room for improvement, and it would be the aim of the officials to study every economy compatible with the efficient working of the line. The increase in the coaching receipts amounted to £15,280, and the whole of this sum was contributed by third-class passengers, who numbered over 300,000 more than last year. With respect to goods, there had been a few variations in the traffic, the general result being an increase of 37,000 tons, yielding in revenue £19,000. In the locomotive department the expenditure was larger, but this was accounted for by the higher price of fuel, and by the fact that no less than 80,000 more train miles were run during the year. During the earlier months of the present year, owing to exceptional causes, the traffic both in passengers and goods showed a falling off, but there was every prospect of making up the leeway before the close of the half-year. Sir Thomas Pycroft seconded the motion, which was adopted *nem con.* Colonel G. C. Collyer and Major-General Mullins were afterwards re-elected directors of the Company.

#### NATIVE PRESS.

##### MAHOMEDANS AND THE BENGAL NATIONAL LEAGUE. (*Muslim Herald.*)

In the circular of the League received lately about 600 names are given, said to be of those who have since its formation notified their "adhesion" to it—in this there are about thirty-two Muhammadan names of little note and all the rest of Babus, &c. Under any circumstances this League cannot claim to be the representative body of the people of different nationalities inhabiting this country. The *Indian Mirror*, moved with the full blood-heat of April, went the length of declaring that "every Indian who is not a traitor will and must join the Bengal National League" (!) This is similar only to what was noticed in a juggler, who duped a number of simpletons and made them confess having witnessed a most extraordinary vision through his skill—the juggler cunningly enough having ruled that "if any one of them was not of pure birth could never see it." The poor wretches had no other alternative to protect the honour of their birth. We Muslims are a "curious set of people," no doubt, as the *Indian Echo* would describe us, but far from being simpletons to be duped by jugglers. By showing us the fear of being called "traitors" the *Indian Mirror* hopes to take us in, but we assure the *Mirror* that no Muhammadans of note will ever think of joining the League. We have our own reasons for it, and very sound reasons too. And if after all this explanation the *Mirror* tries again to use any severe expressions with intent to make them apply to our co-religionists it will only feel sorry for it, and will find itself too brittle to stand against them in any field.

#### INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.

(*Indian Spectator.*)

The real problem of Indian finance is not perhaps so much the reduction of the cost of the military army as that of this civil army. Is the growth of this civil army natural? Is it the spontaneous and necessary result of what may be called the political climate of India? Is it the legitimate child of the history and antecedents of the Indian people, or merely a bastard taking its composition and quality in the "lusty stealth of nature" and not in the lawful wedlock of the present with the past? Is it suited to the genius of the nation, and is it favourable to its progress? All these are questions which must be answered—and answered honestly—if our rulers know their own interest. But, unfortunately, they have not yet wholly made up their mind as to what their interest is. If they want to make themselves rich, let them fix a direct tribute payable by India, instead of saddling her with laws she does not understand, and burdening her with a machinery well designed for the execution of these laws—but too expensive and cumbersome to suit her altered fortunes. Let the administration be simple, direct, and straightforward. Let there be no technicalities, in heaven's name—no promises true to the ear but false to the hope—no crooked ways of making money and aggrandising unnecessary departments. Surround yourselves with trusty councillors, intimately acquainted with the people, not through the medium of reports and returns, but by means of their own direct observation and intercourse. Put a little more faith in your administrative officers after you have taken pains in their selection, and do not overwhelm them with your absurd demands for useless statistics. Do not puzzle your subjects with the variations of your laws. Be slow to make them and slow to alter them. It argues a morbid disease in your constitution, this precipitancy in legislation. Demand a more intimate knowledge of the vernaculars of the people from your civil officers than you now do—and let not your examinations in languages be a well-acted farce. Infuse a little more sentiment into your administration, and encourage your servants to obtain the goodwill of the ruled. Do not act as if India was a shop and you its keeper. Be a little more royal, and a little less despotic.

#### UNREFORMING BRAHMINS.

(*Indian Spectator.*)

Here is a nut to crack for advocates of education as the only means of effecting social reform amongst Hindus. The Nagar Brahmins of Gujarat are the most influential community in almost every respect. And they are so well "educated" as to boast of 98 per cent. of educated males and something like 94 per cent. of educated females amongst them—this, according to the Census Report referred to by the *Gujarat*, 98 and 94 per cent. respectively! It means progress beyond the dream of the most sanguine educationist. And yet what social advance have the Nagars made of late? Do they tolerate widow remarriage, for instance, if they cannot practice it? Nothing of the kind. Why, they have not yet made up their minds to allow young men of promise to go to England for study. They have been thinking about it for years. Two years ago the Nawab Sahib of Junaghar established a few travelling scholarships on behalf of his Nagar subjects. But the scholarships still remain unutilised. The elders of the community promised to consider the proposal seriously, with the aid of their priests, and the youngsters indulged liberally in tall talk

—“everything has been settled, the candidates are ready, a steamer has been chartered, with Hindu crew and other servants. It is a glorious day for India”—so wrote some of the Hindu papers. Two years have passed since, but the reformers and the crew and the servants, the priests and the elders, are making no signs. The idea is no doubt alive, but its realisation is probably as far off as it ever was. Our speculative friends are still speculating, dreaming, discussing—they are, in a word, *thinking*. When pressed hard, they turn round covering their own weaknesses under the virtues of their remote progenitors—those “Aryan heroes” who did this, that, and the other thing, when the ancestors of the Briton “painted their skins” and otherwise lived as savages. The Nagars of Gujarat are, on the whole, a splendid race, highly developed both in body and in mind. Sooner or later they may venture out on the seas under prescribed rules. They may also pick up cricket and cycling in the course of the century. But as for social reform, and widow marriage especially, it is useless speaking to them. Individual effort is altogether beyond them, placed as they are at a cruel disadvantage for such effort. The pity of it is that they don't speak out, because they fear it would make them look so foolish. A race of born scholars and politicians, so to say, not able to mend their marriage customs when they are convinced of the necessity of reform! How odd! But how true, nevertheless!

#### THE SILVER QUESTION.

Mr. G. Molesworth gave a lecture at the United Service Institution, Simla, on May 2, on the silver question. The room was thronged, among the company being the Viceroy. Mr. H. Cunningham was in the chair. Mr. Molesworth based his lecture on the recently published prospectus of the Indian Silver Association, and began by dealing with the various alleged fallacies on the subject of bi-metallism alluded to therein. He then went on to deal with another subject which the prospectus had not touched, namely, the statement that the fall in exchange had been beneficial to India in stimulating export trade. Mr. Molesworth held that it was impossible that such was a fact. It was a case of *post hoc non propter hoc* argument, which would hold good if the purchasing power of gold had remained unaltered, but this had not happened. Prices of commodities had fallen with silver measured by its purchasing power. Gold had risen in value, while commodities and silver have remained nearly on the same level. The development of the export trade of India was fully accounted for by the Government policy of railway extension, and low rates of railway freight. In conclusion, Mr. Molesworth remarked that bi-metallism was neither new nor untried. It had stood the test of experience under the most trying circumstances. Alison had observed that the principal cause of the destruction of the Roman Empire was not so much its moral decay as its restricted currency. The world was again suffering from restricted currency. The remedy lay in the adoption of bi-metallism by the great European nations.

Sir Auckland Colvin, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Molesworth, spoke as follows:—At the risk of exposing myself to the charge of having fallen into fallacy number one, I must admit that I imagined that to the ordinary mind there was some preliminary difficulty in comprehending the subject of the lecture; and therefore, we are more indebted to Mr. Molesworth for the pains he has taken in enabling us to understand all the bearings of bi-metallism. We are also indebted to him for the formation of the bi-metallic association, through the agency of which we have been called together here to-day. It was in a happy moment that Mr. Molesworth conceived the idea of forming what I may call the bi-metallic round table, and, like King Arthur of famous memory, bringing together the stoutest champions who could fight the bi-metallic battle; but I warn him that, like his prototype of old, he must be prepared to go far down into that battle-field in the West, where the faithless kinsman Modred has been encountered, and where alone victory can be assured. Mr. Cunningham has reminded us that it is ten years since the attention of the Government of India was first forcibly drawn to the probable effects upon its resources and revenues by the demonisation of silver by the various nations of Europe. Since that time the position of the Indian Finance Minister has been like that of the Seer. The Government of India has foreseen and foretold with painful anxiety and curious accuracy the full extent and nature of the evil about to fall upon it, but, while Government, favoured perhaps by its peculiar position, devoted much attention to the subject in England, the public mind has remained indifferent and inactive. The attitude taken by the English economists has been the source of all our troubles, and it has been to change that attitude, and (if I may use the phrase), enlighten their mind, on our duty in India, mainly lies. It is impossible to better describe the position taken up by eminent men in India than by looking at the case of Mr. W. Bagehot. This eminent economist took up from the first a strong position upon the question of silver, and was so convinced of the accuracy of his views, and the inaccuracy of the views pressed upon him from this side of the Isthmus of Suez, that he urged his opinions in a small book. I wish particularly to draw attention to the arguments by which

this extremely able man believed he was going to meet the difficulties pressed upon him. He said, writing in March, 1877, the fall in the price of silver was only temporary, a phrase not likely to be permanent; secondly, that countries with silver currency would soon carry off the temporary surplus. Where are these propositions now? Silver has now fallen to forty-five shillings per ounce, and shows every sign of going still lower; and the influx of silver into India has not, as far as our information goes, received the special stimulus expected. I have no wish to fall foul of the memory of Bagehot; but I wish he had been alive now with the experience of the past ten years behind him. Had he lived, I feel sure that, like other eminent converts, he would have been one of our staunchest allies. The moral to be learnt from this episode is the necessity for continuing to enforce upon the English mind the extent of our experience on the subject, in the hope of inducing the English people, instead of passing by on the other side, to pour balm upon our wounds and aid us in our distress.

#### DISTRESS IN THE HIMALAYAS.

A singular scarcity of men prevails this year at most of the Hill Stations of Upper India, owing to the number of men who have taken leave to England or Kashmir.—*Newsletter*.

There's wailing on the Camel's Back;  
There's grief on Simla Mall;  
Blank horror thrills the Murree Hills  
And broods o'er Naini Tal.  
The dances stop; the dinners drop;  
The blattant bands are dumb;  
The maidens wait disconsolate  
For men who never come.  
The 'rickshaws run—none run beside,  
Uncavaliered they go;  
The only mails [Her Majesty's]  
Accentuate their woe.  
Ah, ha! they scorned our simple worth  
In other livelier years;  
Come, let us mock their misery,  
And gloat upon their tears!  
Go ask the bounding *barasingh*  
Where are your partners gone!  
Speak to the flying P. and O.,  
Or Thomas Cook and Son!  
They hunt another quarry now,  
The men whose loss you grieve;  
For half of them are in Kashmir  
And half at home on leave.  
For six short weeks each rover seeks  
A broader, bustling Mall—  
A cool, electric lighted Ind  
Behind the Albert Hall.  
What is the scent of deodars—  
The bray of G-ldst-n's band—  
To odours dear of London smoke,  
And tumult of the Strand?  
They will return, I know them well,  
But *you* must eke till then  
A semi-torpid season out  
With “boys” and aged men.  
The rawest thing in uniform,  
The rowdiest in check,  
Shall save your dance from breaking down,  
Your picnic from a wreck.  
Go up, bald-headed patriarchs!  
Time brings again your chance;  
A dado of sweet wallflowers  
Is withering for a dance.  
Fly, flaxen-headed innocence!  
Flirt while your Fate allows;  
The Law is kind and does not bind  
A minor to his vows.

R. K.

—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

Mr. GREGSON, the Secretary of the Soldiers' Total Abstinence Association, who has just returned to India from England, where he was endeavouring to secure situations for time-expired men, is now doing other good work for the Indian Army besides reclaiming its drunkards. Having found very great difficulty in his endeavours here to get employment for soldiers leaving the service, owing to the depressed state of the labour market, he has, like a sensible man, boldly told the men of his failure, and has strongly advised them to re-engage and remain in a Service where they are much better off than numbers of working-men at home willing, but unable to get work. The Indian brewers complain that Mr. Gregson has diminished the drinking strength of the Indian Army to the extent of about 10,000 men; if he now adds some thousands of good and effective soldiers to its fighting strength by encouraging re-enlistment he will be doing the State much service and adding to his own high and popular reputation.

## NOTICES OF BOOKS.

## FRANK'S RANCHE; OR, MY HOLIDAY IN THE ROCKIES.\*

"Frank" is the, somewhat Bohemian, son of a well-to-do septuagenarian. He "makes tracks" to various parts of the Western States of North America; and, if he does not at once "strike oil," the book leaves him in a fair way to make a fortune. Needless to say that Frank finds it requisite often to have recourse to the respected individual, erst known as a father, but now as a "relieving officer." The latter, in response to repeated inquiries what has become of the money which he has been sending, simply replies "Come and see." This the septuagenarian parent does, and is satisfied that young Hopeful is a second Tom Thurnall—only that T. T. never had a penny from his father—and is on the high road to prosperity.

It used not to be given to all to go to Corinth, nor is it now in the power of everyone to visit the Rocky Mountains, here familiarly and deservedly called the "Rockies." If any one desires rambles beyond railways, and is not particular to such a trifle as encountering icefloes two hundred miles long on his outward and homeward voyages, he cannot do better than take our author as his guide for a trip to those parts of Western North America—certainly the most interesting—which he traversed. Not to speak of the wild beauty of the entire country, the natural phenomena are of the most remarkable description. Snow-steeps—of course utilized for timber-shooting—far longer than any known in Europe, geysers beside which Iceland can but hide its diminished head, are only a part, and by no means the most important part, of the wonders of these as yet but half-explored mountain ranges.

Long since one Dr. Cumming told mankind that the world had reached its last year; a prediction which, by the way, he did not fail to repeat on at least one subsequent occasion. We had always been led to believe that the date of the end of the world was the one thing which no one could foretell. But that the earth's surface accommodation, in proportion to the increasing number of its occupants, is steadily diminishing, and must eventually reach a stage where even standing room will no longer be obtainable, there can be no more doubt than there is as to the advisability of a more equal diffusion of its inhabitants, in other words, of emigration from the more, to the less, densely populated regions. And, if this little work does no more than indicate to the readers of this (its fourth) edition, a place where, if they do not mind—and what emigrant worth his salt does mind?—roughing it, they can all but certainly prosper, it will have done good service. To reach the locality one has not to encounter the risks which beset the approach to gold diggings, wherever situate; the land is absolutely a virgin soil, the crops being simply marvellous—40 to 75 bushels of wheat per acre, while strawberries yield (p. 140) £100 net profit for the same extent of land—the climate healthy, and the fishing such as to make the piscatorial mouth water.

The little volume is written in a pleasant and attractive style, and may well influence, in the choice of his future "diggings," any one who, being tired of the old world, desires to "locate" in the new.

## BIHAR PEASANT LIFE.†

No reader needs to be reminded that Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa were among the earliest possessions of the East India Company, and among the three none is more interesting than Bihar. The large proportion of Muhammadans which its population contains, and the vast influence which they wield, would alone make it remarkable. The "bold peasantry, the country's pride" of Bihar has never, within our remembrance, been the subject of an exhaustive monograph, such as the present. We have here, brought by description within the scope of the mental, and, by the means of photographs, within that of the physical, vision, the peasant himself, his house, and the implements which he uses in connection with agriculture. Taking the word peasant (*paysan*) in its more extended (and original) sense of a dweller in the country, the author gives us an excellent account of the life of the country boatmen and artisans, and of the tools used by them in their several pursuits. Of the exhaustiveness of this account—a character which it possesses in common with the entire work—it may suffice to say that we have in it (pp. 83 to 116) a complete description of the tools and appliances used by no less than thirty-three trades:—the weaver's brush-maker, the brass bangle-maker,

the lac bangle-maker, the weapon-cleaner, and all the minor trades which are comprised in a prosperous native community, being carefully distinguished, and their utensils depicted as well as described.

This alone would make the book one of no little value. But, after all, "there's a deal of human nature in man," and one is apt to consider the makers and utilizers of implements more than the implements themselves. And so, though Mr. Grierson has given us, incidentally, many most interesting, and, in not a few cases, little known, details regarding the people, while he was primarily dealing with the implements of husbandry and trade, one involuntarily turns from these matters, and from the author's careful examination (pp. 159, sqq.) of soils, to the portion of the work which more especially relates to the domestic appliances (p. 117, &c.) and the house, diet, trade, and life generally, of the peasantry and artisans of Bihar. To these Mr. Grierson has devoted nearly one hundred-and-fifty pages, and he has performed a real service in so doing.

Marriage, a subject of scoffing to the cantankerous bachelor, and the main object (as the last chapter of the third volume of every novel doth bear witness) of interest to the fair sex, deservedly occupies no small part of the pages devoted to the life of the toiling millions of Bihar, the marriage ceremonies of both Hindus and Musalmans being described. The unsophisticated Hindus of this province have not, it would seem, reached a state of puzzledom as to the exact point (short of actual cohabitation) when a Hindu marriage may be considered as complete; though this has, in the well-known case of Ruhmibai—the "Hindu lady" of the *Times of India*—recently perplexed the High Court of Bombay. But the ceremonial in Bihar, as in other parts of India (from which it in some cases (p. 373) occasionally differs), is so elaborately tedious that a very small part of it ought to be efficacious. The Musalman ceremonies do not materially vary from those in use elsewhere in India. The customs attendant on birth naturally follow those which usher in marriage. Many of them will be familiar to most of our readers. But some are peculiar. For instance, a child, whose elder brother is dead, is "treated and dressed as a girl, sold to the midwife for a few cowries, and bought back again, and given an opprobrious name, in order to induce the Demon of Death to think it of small account, and not worth killing."

We can cordially recommend this work, the value of which is enhanced by a very full table of contents, an exhaustive Index of terms, and many illustrations from photographs, as well by a map of the Province of Bihar. Altogether, we have rarely seen a more vivid presentment of Native rural life in India.

## REVOLTED IRELAND.‡

Mr. Canning, believing, as he tells us in his Preface, "that the remarkable period of 1798 might, instructively, be called to public attention at the present time," here gives us, besides quotations (which may profitably be pondered), from various authorities on the subject, his own well-considered remarks by way of setting to these gems of thought. The causes of Irish discontent are so numerous and so curiously complicated, that it is no easy task to unravel the tangled web. Mr. Lecky (quoted in a note to p. 3) long since said that "the picture is a strangely confused one, the lines of division of Irish and English, of Catholic and Protestant, of Royalist and Republican, crossing and intermingling."

We do not propose to follow Mr. Canning in his historical sketch of the events of 1798, or of those of the miniature rebellion of 1803, rightly described as "the last wave" of the previous movement (p. 90). The masterly performance—for such it is—would only lose lucidity and distinctness by any attempt at concentration. But there are some points to which it may be well to advert. The demeanour of the Irish priests (many of them almost as illiterate as their flocks) as supporters of rebellion is not less noteworthy than it has been throughout consistent. Mr. Canning sensibly remarks: "While, in every other European country, Catholic priests and popular demagogues were, and still continue, implacably opposed, in Ireland alone they are in many respects united. Ardent Catholic and Protestant writers alternately praise and blame the Irish priesthood, but impartial historical students will perceive that the religious history of Europe generally has placed them inevitably in the exceptional position which they occupy in Irish politics and estimation."

The rebellion of 1798 placed the priesthood, so to speak, between two fires, on the one hand of the infidel French allies whom Wolfe Tone's pertinacity had procured, and who landed with loud denunciations of the Pope, and, on the other, of British Protestant Rulers, who had for many years persecuted their religion in Ireland; and it is not a little remarkable that at the conclusion of the rebellion the spiritual authority and political influence of the priests should have been (p. 83) "apparently greater than at its commencement."

That the anti-rent movement, into which, again, the priesthood have thrown themselves with such ardour, is quite a new thing, was shown, some few years ago, by Mr. Sullivan, in his "New Ireland." The Catholic tenant farmers, he reminds us, regarded

\* "Frank's Rancho; or, My Holiday in the Rockies," being a contribution to the inquiry, what we are to do with Our Boys. By the Author of "An Amateur Angler's Days in Dovedale." Fourth edition. Sampson Low, Marston and Co. 1886.

† "Bihar Peasant Life, a discursive catalogue of the surroundings of the people of that province, with many illustrations from photographs taken by the author." Prepared under orders of the Government of Bengal. By George A. Grierson, B.C.S., M.A.S.B., M.B.A.G. Fellow of the University of Calcutta, formerly Sanskrit and Hindustani Exhibitioner. T.O.D., Calcutta, Bengal Secretariat Press; London, Trübner & Co., 1885.

‡ "Revolted Ireland, 1798 and 1803." By the Hon. Albert S. G. Canning. London: W. H. Allen and Co. 1886.



subjection to England, with "the confiscations of six centuries," as a "change of masters to whom rent was payable; but never a change which annihilated their right to occupy the land on payment of its rent"; nor, it may be added, their duty to pay it so long as their occupancy lasted.

On the subject of the so-called Home Rule we have (p. 117) some pertinent remarks. "One peculiarity of Irish revolutionary feeling from '98 to the present day is well worth notice: it seems to desire and pursue an ideal Government, an attractive fancy, which has no existing model. . . . In spite of all the eloquent censure of British rule uttered by Irish orators, no other European Government seems to please them better. Neither the Swedish, Russian, German, Austrian, or Spanish, monarchies are praised, though they present instances of Greek, Roman Catholic, and Protestant Churches in political supremacy. Yet none are chosen for Irish imitation, or avowedly preferred to the much-abused rule of England. The United States of America are alone occasionally mentioned as Ireland's model, but it should be remembered that in the civil war there, since '45, the Irish took opposite sides in the contest" (p. 119).

The characters of the various Irish leaders, from Tone and the Emmets to O'Connell and C. S. Parnell, are well and carefully analyzed, and the Irish tendency to hero worship pointed out. It was, as Mr. Canning reminds us, Spenser, who said of Irish bards, "whomsoever they find to be most lawless in his doings, most dangerous and desperate in all parts of disobedience and rebellious disposition, him they set up and glorify in their rhymes"; a tendency inherited by Moore, who wrote some fine verses on poor Robert Emmet, the misguided victim of the would-be rebellion of 1803.

This book is the outcome of a careful perusal of the works of many authors—no less than thirty-nine being referred to by name—digested by a very thoughtful mind. It is eminently suggestive, and, therefore, eminently valuable; and can well be commended as an important aid to the consideration of the subject which it treats.

**BOOKS FOR REVIEW.**—"Eastern Life and Scenery," by Mrs. Walker (Chapman and Hall); "Southward Ho!" by T. Harley (Sampson Low and Co.); "International Telegraph Convention," by A. Barber (Blackfriars Publishing Company); "Journey of Literary and Archaeological Research in Nepal and Northern India," by Cecil Bendall (Cambridge University Press).

It is a healthy sign of the day to see Native chiefs show an inclination to visit England. The Raja of Narsingurh, in Central India, who calls himself unfortunate in not having received an English education, proceeds to England. It is hoped that the other chiefs in Central India will follow his example.

**THE BENGAL FORESTS.**—Last year the output of timber and fuel in the Bengal forests considerably decreased. This was partly owing to the fact that a large quantity from the clearings for tea cultivation in the Kurseong and Jalpaiguri districts was thrown on to the market at cheap rates in the previous year, and partly to an overstocked market at Chittagong. But another great reason for the decline was the operation of the Calcutta Wood Traders' ring. There was also a considerable falling-off in the export of timber and firewood from the Sunderbunds, which caused a rise in the price of the latter in Calcutta. The wonder seems to be that so much timber is annually cut in the Bengal forests, seeing that last year no fewer than 116 woodcutters were killed by tigers, and several *paras* were abandoned in consequence of the number of men carried away from them by tigers. From one *para* on the Bhudder river no less than seventeen woodcutters were carried away, and the remainder, as was not unnatural, lost faith in the fakir who dwelt there specially to protect them by religious observances against the tigers, and deserted the *para*. Shooting in the dense jungle of the Sunderbunds is extremely difficult, and it is, therefore, not surprising to hear that only fifteen full-grown tigers and one tiger cub were killed during the year. For these rewards amounting to 385 rupees were paid.

A CALCUTTA paper says:—"A number of his subjects from Ladakh have sent a deputation to Jummoo to complain to the Maharajah of Cashmere regarding alleged evils in the administration. The deputation is a large one, consisting of three hundred people, who are stated to have declared that if the Maharajah will not grant them the redress they demand they will go on to Simla and lay their case before the Viceroy." A Jummoo telegram says:—"The Maharajah himself displays great concern for the welfare of his subjects, but the influence of the newly-appointed Prime Minister is said to be misguiding him, and it is advisable that the Government of India should immediately insist upon the Resident participating in the actions of the Council so as to prevent miscarriages of justice. Nothing seems in order, and great confusion prevails in consequence of the differences of opinion among the Ministers, whose action seems actuated by a desire to supplant each other, and whose mutual dissension will result in the ruin of the country." This does not read like a favourable beginning of the young chief's rule.

AFTER the Hyderabad Grand Raffle, which was advertised some time ago, has been drawn, lotteries, according to a recent order of the Nizam, will no longer be permitted in his Highness's dominions.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing to an up-country paper, advocates the reduction of the salaries of managers on tea estates belonging to companies:—"The British public have become accustomed," he says, "to pay a certain price for their tea, and are every year trying to obtain a better article without additional cost. Planters have to suffer many hardships and inconveniences in various forms in the performance of their duties, but there seems no other possible way left for agents now, of answering the cry which is incessantly being raised on all sides to reduce the expenditure on gardens." He goes on to say that, "in the present depressed state of the market, with the object of obtaining for Indian tea the first place in all countries where it has to compete with the China manufacture, they cannot afford to pay managers so handsomely. Private gardens might be able to pay their managers well, and, at the same time, sell cheap."

**OUDE AND ROHILKUND RAILWAY COMPANY.**—The proprietors in this company held their half-yearly meeting on Wednesday last at the offices, 29, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, Mr. J. Pender in the chair. The report and accounts showed that the total receipts for the half-year ended December 31st last had been £241,804, against £215,311 in the same period of 1884; and the net earnings had been £72,892, against £71,681. In the gross receipts there had been an increase of £26,493, or 12·30 per cent., while the profit had been £1,210 more, or an increase of 1·69 per cent. The Chairman proposed the adoption of the report, stating that he thought the increase in the traffic would be regarded as satisfactory, considering the circumstances that had prevailed during the half-year. The passenger traffic had suffered from several causes, but for which its growth would have been larger. As it was they had carried 150,000 more passengers, at an increased revenue of £4,333. In their merchandise traffic there had been an increase of £11,470, and they carried 128,000 tons more. The expenses had increased by £25,255, through charges of an exceptional nature, but the staff had done all they could to keep down the expenses. By the opening of the northern extension throughout from Moradabad to Saharanpore their regular system would be greatly benefited. After speaking of the continued satisfactory progress of the works in connection with the bridge over the Ganges at Benares, he referred to the prospects of the working for the current half-year, and stated that they would probably earn the guaranteed interest. The motion was seconded by General Beadle, and carried; and the other business having been disposed of, the meeting closed in the usual way.

**SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS.**—The ninth annual report of this Society, presented at the annual meeting held on Tuesday, June 8, in the Hall of the Society of Arts, London, the Hon. R. C. Grosvenor in the chair, contained the following reference to Indian monuments:—"A question of considerable importance to the people of this country, on account of the responsibility which directly rests upon them in the matter, is that of the preservation of the ancient monuments of India. Notwithstanding the natural effects of time and of past indifference and neglect, and in spite of the destructive tendencies of men, either avowedly hostile or the instruments of erroneous principles, which in India, as elsewhere, have been, and unhappily continue to be, so fatal to the truthful preservation of much that is noblest in the works of past ages—in spite of all these influences, there still remains scattered over the wide extent of India a profusion of monuments, which for numbers, variety, elaborate beauty of decoration, and historic interest, are probably unrivalled in any other part of the globe of anything like equal extent. Circumstances lately drew the attention of the Committee to a particular section of these monuments, the Mohammedan buildings of Bijapur, and a memorial was addressed to the Governor of Bombay, of which copies have been circulated among the members of the Society. No answer has yet been received to the memorial, but the high character borne by Lord Reay, and the enlightened views which he is well known to hold, are such as to justify the Society in believing that representations made on behalf of so important an object will not fail to be earnestly considered. The question of the Bijapur monuments is, however, but a part, and, in spite of its intrinsic importance, it is, comparatively speaking, but a small part of a large subject. That subject is by no means unattended with difficulties, and its numerous and varying details are such as cannot be effectually dealt with by a society whose energies are necessarily, to a large extent, absorbed by the abundant work continually pressing for its attention in its surrounding neighbourhood. The Committee will, however, feel grateful to any member of the Society for help or information which a personal knowledge of India and of its monuments may enable such members to afford them. There is one point in particular which seems worthy of consideration—namely, whether it might not be possible to bring into existence an association in India in which Englishmen and Natives of all races and denominations would combine for the protection and preservation of monuments, in which all, but especially the Natives of the country, are so deeply interested."

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1886.

### INDIAN JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

A CORRESPONDENT signing himself "An Indian Barrister" complains in the *Times* of yesterday of the manner in which the appointments to the barrister branch of the benches of the different High Courts in India are made:—

Ever since the establishment of the High Courts in India—viz., at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad—in 1862, the analysis of the barrister appointments shows that fourteen of these permanent Judges have sat from time to time in Calcutta up to this year, six in Madras, six in Bombay, and six in Allahabad, making thirty-two in all.

All these have been appointed from England with the exception of seven, who, being members of the English and Irish Bars, had gone out to India to practise there shortly after their call, and were appointed from there. Of the twenty-five who were appointed direct from England none ever practised or set foot in India before, and knew nothing of its laws and customs. Of the seven three were Advocates-General, and, including the other four, all had very powerful influence at home, the last one appointed being the brother of Mr. Trevelyan.

Of the twenty-five above alluded to eight were Chief Justices, two had been in India before. Of the other six none had practised in India. The remaining seventeen were all imported from England and had all their passages paid out and outfits involving a total cost all round of over £20,000 out of the Indian exchequer. In calling attention to these appointments the Indian public naturally ask why it is that the members of the barrister branch should be imported from England when there are over 100 English and Irish barristers practising in India at the bars of the four High Courts who have gone out to India early in life, studied the laws, languages, and customs of the country, are engaged in extensive practice there, and are in every way fit, and more so than the recent importations, to fill the highest judicial offices in the country.

The question which the writer says the "Indian public naturally ask" is, we are inclined to believe, one of personal rather than of general interest. And we are strengthened in this belief by the perusal of the paragraph which follows the above:—

The civilian Judges, who have never been trained in law, have been considered fit after a number of years to ascend the benches of the High Courts; but a barrister who has been there all his life and has, in many cases, commenced from the lowest grade of his profession—viz., that of an articulated clerk—in India, and by dint of perseverance and ability risen to that of solicitor and then barrister, is simply told on application for such an appointment that his application has been noted.

The writer "protests too much." Surely the Civil Servant who goes out to India early in life, and who is obliged to study the laws, languages, and customs of the country has a fair claim to a seat upon the bench of the High Court if he has given proof of his fitness for the same. How many of the barristers practising at the bars of the Presidency Courts can show the same qualifications? How many of them trouble themselves about acquiring even a colloquial knowledge of the Native languages? And

how many of these legal gentlemen have commenced their career as articled clerks in India, and risen, by dint of perseverance and ability, to the position of solicitor and then of barrister, which, according to the writer, would appear to be progressive grades of the profession, instead of being distinct branches of it? The profession of solicitor is, generally speaking, a much better paying one in India, as it is at home, than that of barrister, and where a change has been made from one to the other it has more often been that the barrister has gone back to be a solicitor, than that the solicitor has rushed forward to become a barrister. The inference to be drawn from the writer's complaint is that he has an individual grievance in view—*hinc illæ lachrymæ*.

But the Secretary of State for India, upon whose recommendation the judicial appointments are made by the Queen, comes in for unqualified censure. The method of making these appointments is, we are told, "simply scandalous, and shows an utter disregard of all claims founded on experience, merit, ability, and thorough knowledge of the country, its laws, manners and customs. It is founded on mere jobbery and backstairs influence." And this castigating assertion is followed by a still more sweeping one to the effect that "all the appointments, from first to last, have been of men going circuit who, on going out to India, have always cut very sorry figures on the Bench at first, and have entailed heavy losses to suitors in frequent appeals owing to their want of grasp of equitable principles, and their utter ignorance of Hindoo and Mahomedan law, and that great body of customary law which has its foundation in equity and good conscience."

The barrister judges who have retired from the Indian Bench and who still have their faculties about them might give a very simple but complete reply to this calumination, but they can afford to treat it with indifference, knowing that the record of their work done speaks for itself against the calumniator. But the cloud which, according to the writer, overshadows the career of the rising legal luminaries at the Bar in India has its silver lining, in which there is no sign of depreciatory value, as in the case of the silver of commerce. The ideal Indian barrister, who is master of the laws, languages, and customs of the country, will probably be found to be doing so well, in a pecuniary sense, as to have no ambition to become a judge. Elevation to the Bench would be a monthly loss to him of many rupees. This is no ideal picture. At the present moment we could name barristers practising at the Courts in the three Presidencies who would decline the higher honour for this very simple but very sound reason. And this fact will, perhaps, explain what the writer in the *Times* calls "another anomaly"—that "on the departure of the permanent Judges on leave, some of the members of the bar practising there have been asked by the local Government to act, and thus lay claim to a permanent appointment, and I believe that not one of these men who have so acted has ever had a permanent appointment conferred on him." Possibly not, and for the reason that it was known that he would not have accepted it owing to the more lucrative nature of his own work.

It may be that many a "briefless" barrister in India has in him all the "makings" of an eminent Judge just as "many a gem of purest ray serene, the dark unfathom'd caves of ocean bear;" but before believing the Secretaries of State for India during the past twenty years to have been one and all guilty of jobbery and abuse of patronage in the judicial appointments which they have recommended, it would be as well to inquire whether such a charge

would be endorsed by the Indian bar itself? We throw not. The legal gentlemen of ability in the East thoroughly believe in the Darwinian exposition of the "survival of the fittest," and only the "briefless" mean that law.



## Official Gazette.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, May 22.)

- GURDON, Lieut. P. R. T., Bengal S.C., to be a supernumerary assistant-commissioner of the 3rd grade in Assam.
- BAYNE, Mr. C. G., C.S., assistant commissioner of the 4th grade in British Burma, is appointed junior secretary to the Chief Commissioner, from March 2.
- FLEET—The services of Mr. J. E. Fleet, C.S., C.I.E., epigraphist to the Government of India, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, from June 1.
- WATSON, Mr. A., officiating assistant conservator of forests of the 3rd grade, in the Central Provinces, is appointed substantively protem to be an assistant conservator of the 3rd grade, from Jan. 14.
- Consequent on the departure on furlough of Mr. F. R. Mallet, superintendent of the geological survey of India, the following officiating appointments are made, from the 5th inst. :—
- HUGHES, Mr. T. W., deputy superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as superintendent.
- HACKETT, Mr. C. A., deputy superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate in the 1st grade, vice Mr. Hughes.
- JONES, Mr. E. J., assistant superintendent, 3rd grade, to officiate as deputy superintendent, 2nd grade, vice Mr. Hackett—Mr. Jones will also act as curator of the museum, vice Mr. Mallet.
- DEANE, Surgeon-Major A., M.D., F.R.C.S.I., civil surgeon of Benares, is appointed to be residency surgeon in Kashmir, from date of joining.
- BELL, Lieut. J. A., adjutant of the Deoli Irregular Force, is appointed to officiate temporarily as wing commander and 2nd in command Merwara Battalion, from date of joining, during the absence on furlough of Major P. W. Smith.
- JONES, Lieut. G. G. J. S., attached to the Deoli Irregular Force, is appointed to officiate temporarily as wing officer and adjutant, vice Lieut. J. Bell.
- MULLANE, Surgeon P., medical officer 10th Regiment B.N.I., is appointed to the medical charge of the Bundelkhand Political Agency, from April 26, vice Surgeon-Major D. P. Macdonald, M.D., 11th (P.W.O.) Bengal Lancers, resigned.
- TANNER, Colonel H. C. B., deputy superintendent, Survey of India Department, is placed on special duty under the Foreign Department from the date on which he is relieved of his appointment in the Survey Department.
- OLDHAM, Mr. R. D., deputy superintendent, Geological Survey of India Department, is placed on special duty under the Foreign Department from the date on which he is relieved of his appointment in the Geological Survey Department.
- BERNARD, Mr. J. H., C.S., assistant magistrate and collector, Bengal, is appointed temporarily to be personal assistant to the chief commissioner of Burma from the date of assuming charge.
- TUCKER, Mr. H. St. G., C.S., deputy commissioner of the 3rd grade in the Punjab, is appointed to special duty in Upper Burma from date of joining.
- CUNNINGHAM, Surgeon-Major D. D., M.B., professor of physiology, Medical College, Calcutta, is placed on special duty under the Foreign Department, from the date on which he is relieved of his appointment under the Government of Bengal.

#### MILITARY.

- CARNEGIE, Brigadier-General P. A., M.S.C., to command the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, temporarily, vice Major-General W. A. Gib, C.B., on furlough, dated May 6.
- GORDON, Brigadier-General T. E., C.B., C.S.I., hon. A.D.C. to the Viceroy, to the Division Staff of the Army, temporarily, vice Major-General Sir C. J. S. Jough, K.C.B., V.C., on furlough, dated May 13.
- NORMAN, Colonel F. B., C.B., Bengal S.C., to the Brigade Staff of the Army, temporarily, with the rank of brigadier-general, vice Brigadier-General T. E. Gordon, C.B., C.S.I., dated May 12.
- MACPHERSON, Major A. K., Bengal Staff Corps, cantonment magistrate, Umballa, to officiate as deputy judge advocate, vice Colonel C. R. Mathews, deputy judge advocate, officiating as deputy judge advocate-general, dated May 31.
- FLETCHER, Major A. F., R.A., commissary of Ordnance, 2nd class, and assistant to the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Bombay Circle, to be commissary of Ordnance, 1st class, vice Colonel C. Cowie, R.A.,

commissary of Ordnance, 1st class, appointed deputy inspector-general of Ordnance, Bengal Circle, dated April 6.

MORTIMER, Lieut.-Colonel F. J., R.A., to be commissary of Ordnance, 1st class, vice Major Fletcher, seconded, dated April 6.

BROCKMAN, Lieut. P. W. D., R.A., to be 3rd subaltern No. 3 (Peshawur) Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, vice Lieutenant F. A. L. Powell, appointed to the Ordnance Department, dated April 3.

WOODWARD, Lieut. J. A. H., Border Regiment (wing officer 38th Bengal Infantry), is admitted to the Bengal S.C., from December 18, 1884, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

MORETON, Mr. T. G., sub-engineer, 3rd grade, and honorary assistant engineer, State Railways, is transferred from the establishment under the Director-General of Railways to that of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma.

CARTER, Mr. W. B., executive engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is permitted to retire from the service.

ANDERSON, Mr. G. A., executive engineer, 4th grade, State Railways, is appointed to officiate as deputy consulting engineer for railways, Bombay.

GREENLEES, Mr. A., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is posted to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

TEMPLE, Lieut.-Colonel E., Bengal S.C., to be colonel in the army, from May 15.

TAAFFE, Surgeon R. J., M.B., is permitted to resign the service from May 18, subject to H.M.'s approval.

HANCOCK, Sub-Assistant Apothecary F., Subordinate Medical Department, is permitted to resign the service.

## FURLONGHS.

SPRENGER, Mr. A., executive engineer, 1st grade, is granted furlough to Europe for eighteen months, from May 15.

TRISCOTT, Captain C. P., R.A., commissary of ordnance, 3rd class, is granted general leave from May 3 to Aug. 2.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India:—

BARNES, Colonel O., Bengal S.C. (m.c.), for four months.

HALLETT, Major C. E., Bengal S.C. (m.c.), for six months.

CARR, Major F. S., General List, Infantry (m.c.), for four months.

## BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head-Quarters, Simla, May 18).

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

WEBSTER, Lieut. T., supernumerary on the Establishment, 14th Sikhs, to be wing officer, on probation, 12th Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment, vice Forbes, killed in action.

SAVAGE, Lieut. W. H., wing officer 25th Punjab Infantry, to be officiating wing officer 1st Battalion 1st Goorkhas, vice Kerr, on furlough.

STEWART, Lieut.-Colonel and Colonel G. G., Leinster Regiment, is directed to proceed to England to join the 2nd Battalion of his regiment, to which he has been posted on appointment to command. With the sanction of Government, the Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

MONEY, Captain E. E., deputy assistant quartermaster-general, to officiate as assistant quartermaster-general, vice Major G. F. Young, on leave, dated April 29.

MARTIN, Captain A. B., wing officer 5th Goorkhas, to officiate as deputy assistant quartermaster-general, vice Captain Money, from date of joining.

With the sanction of Government, the following order is confirmed:—

ELLIS—Oudh divisional order, dated April 21, appointing Major W. V. Ellis, brigade major, Lucknow, to officiate as assistant adjutant-general of the division in addition to his other duties, vice Lieut.-Colonel Cook, resigned.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

BARROW, Lieut. G. de S., Connaught Rangers, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating squadron officer 4th Bengal Cavalry, on probation, dated April 28.

SHAKESPEAR, Colonel G. R. J., squadron commander 12th Bengal Cavalry, to move up in grade succession, vice Broome, appointed to the 18th Bengal Cavalry, and to remain seconded while employed in the transport department.

LYNCH, Captain J. H., squadron commander, to move up in grade succession, sub pro tem., vice Shakespear.

WILSON, Captain W. B., squadron commander, to move up in grade succession, sub pro tem., vice Lynch, and to remain seconded while employed on the Staff.

BROWN, Captain G. U., squadron commander, to move up in grade succession, sub pro tem., vice Wilson.

RICHARDS, Lieut. E. W., Royal Artillery, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 1st Bengal Infantry, on probation, dated May 2.

ROCHE, Lieut. H. J., Cheshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 6th Bengal Light Infantry, on probation, dated April 26.

DALY, Lieut. H. D., supernumerary on the establishment 42nd Assam Light Infantry, to be wing officer 17th Loyal Poorbeah Regiment, on probation, vice Drury, appointed to the 2nd Battalion 4th Goorkhas.

PRENDERGAST, Lieut. C. G., a candidate for the Bengal S.C., to be officiating wing officer, on probation, dated April 20.

CUBITT, Lieut. W. M., Cheshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal S.C., to be wing officer, on probation, dated April 30.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following postings:—

HOLMES, Lieut.-Colonel A. L'E. H., deputy judge advocate, to the Sirhind and Lahore Circle, temporarily.

STODDART, Major C. H., deputy judge advocate, to the Peshawar and Rawalpindi circle, temporarily.

FAITHFUL, Captain H. T., 19th Punjab Infantry, is detailed for employment in the intelligence branch of the Quartermaster-General's Department, and directed to join at Simla.

SAWYER—With the sanction of Government, Captain H. A. Sawyer, 14th Sikhs, is appointed to officiate as assistant quartermaster-general, intelligence branch, Quartermaster-General's Department, vice Major Elles, appointed assistant quartermaster-general, and Captain Maitland, seconded for service with the boundary commission, dated April 19.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following postings:—

COLLIS, Brigade Surgeon W., to the administrative medical charge of the Peshawar district, in anticipation of his promotion, vice Deputy Surgeon-General W. H. Corbett, M.D., deceased.

RIMINGTON—Sirhind division order confirmed, dated Umballa, May 1, posting Lieut. J. C. Rimington, R.E., an attached officer of the Military Works Department, to the Sirhind division for duty.

## FURLONGHS.

MARSHALL, Lieut. F. M. H. M., 1st Battalion West Riding Regiment, nine months leave to England, on urgent private affairs, from Dec. 19, is extended to March 26, 1887.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

VAUGHAN, Lieut.-Colonel H. T. J., 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

HENEGE, Lieut. A. R., 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

HARRIS, Lieut. J. H. de B., 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment, for six months, on medical certificate.

MCNAIR, Colonel H. A., on private affairs, to Simla and Mussoorie from May 10 to Oct. 15.

BROWNING, Lieut. F. A., 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, for six months to England, on medical certificate.

WAGHORN, Surgeon-Major H., for six months to England, on urgent private affairs.

## BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, May 26.)

SANDBERG, Rev. S. L. G., officiating chaplain of Kidderpore, is appointed to be chaplain of Dinapore, from the 12th inst.

CHRISTIAN, Mr. J., officiating sub-deputy opium agent, Hajepore, is appointed to act as sub-deputy opium agent, Tirhoot, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. A. Flyter.

PETER—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. J. T. Peter of his appointment of honorary magistrate of the Bench at Kurseong in the district of Darjeeling.

The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to make the following promotions in the Engineer Establishment of the P.W.D. from the dates specified:—

COY, Mr. J. P., from assistant engineer, 1st grade, to be executive engineer, 4th grade, from April 11, temporary.

FROST, Mr. H. F. B., from assistant engineer, 1st grade, to be executive engineer, 4th grade, from April 13, temporary.

THOMSON, Mr. A. S., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, is appointed to hold charge of the Aquapada-Jajepore Division, vice Mr. C. J. K. Watson.

## FURLONGHS.

CHICHESTER, Mr. F. A., assistant superintendent of police, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of three months' extraordinary leave, on medical certificate, without pay.

WATSON, Mr. C. J. K., executive engineer, 3rd grade, sub pro tem. Aquapada-Jajepore Division, is granted furlough for 12 months.

## PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, May 20.)

THOMSON, Mr. R. G., on being relieved of the duties of officiating junior secretary to the Punjab Government, resumed charge of the office of senior secretary to the financial commissioner on May 12, relieving Mr. J. Wilson, transferred.

DRANE, Captain H. A., assistant commissioner, Attock, is transferred to the Peshawar district, and appointed to the charge of the Yusufzai sub-division, vice Mr. H. A. Anderson, from May 7.

REBSCH, Rev. A. W., chaplain of Naushahra, is appointed chaplain to the troops stationed in the Gallia, near Murree, from April 26.

LAWRENCE, Mr. W. P., on return from privilege leave, resumed charge of the office of Under Secretary to the Punjab Government on April 26.

NEWHOUSE, Rev. F. D., American Methodist Episcopal Mission, Lahore, is licensed to solemnise marriages within the territories under the administration of the Government of the Punjab.

DUNCAN, Surgeon-Major J., relinquished charge of the civil medical duties of Shekh Budin on Oct. 26.

BRANDER, Surgeon E. S., is appointed to officiate as civil surgeon of Rawalpindi, from May 4, vice Surgeon-Major G. Massy, proceeded on sick leave.



STEPHEN, Surgeon-Major A. M.B., assumed charge of the office of the sanitary commissioner, Punjab, on May 15, relieving Deputy Surgeon-General H. W. Bellow, C.S.I., proceeding on furlough.

STULPNAGEL, Dr. C. R., professor and officiating principal, Government College, Lahore, has been appointed inspector of schools, and posted to the Lahore Circle, from May 3.

In consequence of Dr. Stulpnager's transfer, the following appointments have been made:—

LEWIS, Mr. T. C., M.A., professor, Government College, to officiate as principal.

COPE, Mr. F. H., B.A., to be assistant professor, Government College, Lahore.

DAWSON, Lieut. R. H., 1st Punjab Infantry, to officiate as quartermaster.

#### NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, May 22.)

NORMAN, Mr. C. M., inspector of police, Mainpuri, has been appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of district superintendent of police, Mainpuri, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. C. J. A. Hoskins.

QUIN, Lieut.-Colonel T. J., assistant commissioner, Jhansi, has been appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner, Jhansi, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. G. R. C. Williams.

REYNOLDS, Mr. H. W. W., assistant magistrate, has been appointed to officiate as magistrate and collector of Basti, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. V. A. Smith.

STROUT, Mr. C. B., deputy collector, on return from leave, has been posted to the Moradabad district.

CARRUTHERS, Rev. G. T., chaplain of Chunar, to be chaplain of Benares, from May 5.

SCOBELL, Rev. J. F., chaplain of Benares, to be chaplain of Allahabad Cantonments, from May 5.

CAMPBELL, Captain A. W. D., cantonment magistrate, has been transferred from Fyzabad to Lucknow.

CAMPBELL, Mr. J. S., assistant magistrate, has been transferred from Hamirpur to Moradabad.

#### FURLOUGH.

SMITH, Mr. V. A., officiating magistrate and collector, Basti, has been granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-two days, from May 31.

#### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, May 22.)

PROBY—PLAYFAIR—Messrs. D. G. Proby and Playfair respectively made over and received charge of the office of district superintendent of police, Mandla, on the 12th current.

CRITCHLEY, Mr. C. E. B., who was appointed to be permanent assistant secretary of the chief commissioner, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment from the 14th inst.

PRICE, Mr. G., assistant district superintendent of police, 2nd grade, B division, assumed charge of his duties at Nagpur on the 19th current.

GREANY—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Mr. P. M. Greany, magistrate of the 1st class, in the Nimar district, to be a justice of the peace in the Central Provinces.

#### BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, May 15.)

GAISFORD—Privilege leave for three months is granted to Surgeon M. Gaisford, superintendent of the Rangoon Central Jail, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

THOMAS, Surgeon G. T., on special duty in the Rangoon Central Jail, is appointed to the executive and medical charge of the Rangoon Central Jail during the absence on privilege leave of Surgeon M. Gaisford.

BAYNE, Mr. C. G., C.S., officiating junior secretary to the Chief Commissioner, is confirmed in that appointment from April 1.

RANSOM, Mr. H. S., assistant port officer, Rangoon, is appointed to officiate, as a temporary measure, as port officer, Rangoon, pending the arrival of a successor to Captain F. Warden, I.M., who has proceeded on leave.

WARDEN, Captain F., I.M., port officer, Rangoon, made over charge of the duties of his office to Mr. H. S. Ransom, assistant port officer, on May 12.

GORDON, Mr. R., is appointed a temporary executive engineer from April 16, and posted to Upper Burma for employment on the survey of the Toungoo-Mandalay Railway.

WELSH, Mr. J. B., supervisor, attached to the Toungoo-Mandalay Railway Survey, has passed the colloquial test in the Burmese language.

SHAW, Mr. A. T. A., assistant commissioner, made over, and Maung San Hla Baw, extra assistant commissioner, received, charge of the office of the assistant commissioner in charge of Kyelet, on April 26.

LITCHFIELD, Colonel R. F., officiating deputy commissioner, relinquished charge of the office and Court of the deputy commissioner on the 27th April.

NISBET, Mr. F. C., Myook, 3rd grade, assumed charge of his duties at Tharrawaddy on May 4.

MAXWELL—MCDONALD—Lieut. F. D. Maxwell, assistant commissioner, made over, and Mr. H. McDonald, myook, 4th grade, received charge of the office of sub-registrar, Toungoo, on March 15, 1885.

#### ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, May 18.)

HENDERSON, Captain P. E., assistant commissioner in charge of the sub division of Jowai, Khasi, and Jaintia Hills, is transferred to the district of Sibsagar, and appointed to be sub-divisional officer of Golaghat.

GURDON, Lieut. P. R. T., B.S.C., who has been appointed a supernumerary assistant commissioner of the 3rd grade, is posted to the head-quarters station of the district of Sibsagar.

METCALFE—Leave of absence for three months is granted to Mr. H. H. Metcalfe, extra assistant commissioner, Goalpara, in extension of the leave granted to him, dated Feb. 12.

TROTTER, Major W. F., deputy commissioner, 4th grade, is appointed to officiate in the 2nd grade of deputy commissioners, from May 30, the date on which he received charge of the political agency of Manipur at Shillong from Colonel J. Johnstone.

#### MADRAS.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

#### MILITARY.

(Headquarters, Ootacamund, May 21.)

YARDE-BULLER—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieut. the Hon. H. Yarde-Buller, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, is directed to join the 4th Battalion of his regiment at Chakarata.

TOWNSEND, Lieut. C. V. F., wing officer 7th Regiment Madras Infantry (on probation), is, under instructions received from Government, directed to join the 3rd Sikh Infantry as officiating wing officer.

THORNTON, Lieut. H., wing officer, on probation, 31st Regiment Light Infantry, a probationer for the Staff Corps, will proceed to Bangalore, for the purpose of being examined for final admission to the Staff Corps.

The undermentioned candidate is reported to have passed in Hindustani according to the test specified opposite his name:—

OSWALD, Lieut. W. A., 1st Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, probationer Staff Corps, Higher Standard.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

HATCHELL, Lieut.-Colonel D. T., wing commander 2nd Madras Infantry, to be second in command (sub pro tem), vice Shaw, seconded for service on the staff.

LEADER, Captain T. F., wing officer 2nd Madras Infantry, to be wing commander (sub pro tem), vice Hatchell.

CARRICK, Lieut. E. W., 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment, to be officiating wing officer 13th Madras Infantry, and with the sanction of Government a probationer for the Staff Corps, dated April 13.

NEWLAND, Surgeon A. G. E., to the officiating medical charge of the 20th Regiment Madras Infantry.

WILLIAMS, Lieut. A. H., 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, to be officiating wing officer 23rd Regiment Light Infantry, and, with the sanction of Government, probationer for the Staff Corps, dated April 30.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following postings:—

KILROY, Surgeon-Major P. L., doing duty station hospital, Bangalore, to be senior medical officer, station hospital, Bellary.

MARTIN, Surgeon-Major J., doing duty station hospital, Secunderabad, to be senior medical officer, station hospital, Madras.

HAMILTON, Surgeon D. R., M.B., doing duty station hospital, Bellary, to do general duty, Eastern district.

The following orders are confirmed:—

LOYD—By the officer commanding Raipur, appointing Lieutenant A. M. Lloyd, 24th Madras Infantry, station officer, Raipur, vice Lieut. H. D. McIntyre, 8th Madras Infantry, relieved.

GRANT—By the officer commanding Belgaum district, appointing Colonel S. F. M. T. Grant, 33rd Regiment Madras Infantry, to the command of the district, vice Brigadier-General Oldershaw, C.B., resigned.

STEPHENS—By the officer commanding Western district, appointing Colonel G. N. Stephens, 31st Regiment Light Infantry, to the command of the district, and Colonel C. F. Keyser, C.B., 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers, to command the garrison of Cawnpore, vice Brigadier-General Carnegie, officiating in the command of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

#### FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers and warrant officer have leave of absence:—

QUIN, Major E., Staff Corps, wing commander 23rd Regiment Light Infantry, for 182 days, from April 27.

JAMES, Lieut.-Colonel J. P., station staff officer, Trichinopoly, ninety days, accumulated privilege leave, from May 1, to Coonoor, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

HAMMOND, 1st Class Veterinary Surgeon J., for six months, on medical certificate.

**BOMBAY.**

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**GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.**

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

**CIVIL.***(Bombay Government Gazette, May 27.)*

LELY, Mr. F. S. P., C.S., is appointed, on the return to duty of Mr. W. B. Mulock as collector of Surat, to be administrator of the Porbandar State in Kattyawar.

HEYMAN, Lieut. C. H. C., Staff Corps, has been appointed to be cantonment magistrate at Hyderabad from March 28, and is also appointed to be a magistrate of the 1st class within the limits of the military cantonment of Hyderabad.

COURTENAY, Mr. R., is appointed to act as assistant judge and session judge at Rutnagherry.

MURPHY, Surgeon-Major P., superintendent of Mahabeshwur in the district of Satara, is appointed to be a magistrate of the second class in the district of Satara.

MURPHY—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgeon-Major P. Murphy to be a justice of the peace within and for the territories, subject to the Government of Bombay, other than the presidency town of Bombay.

STEEL—H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Veterinary Surgeon J. H. Steel to be superintendent, Veterinary College and Hospital, Bombay.

BULKLEY—H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A. S. Bulkley to act as survey and settlement commissioner during the absence of Mr. T. H. Stewart, C.S.

MACKENZIE—H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. T. D. Mackenzie, C.S., acting secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial and General Departments, to act as president of the Central Committee for Vernacular and Departmental Examinations during the absence of Mr. J. Nugent, C.S.

POLLEN, Dr. J., C.S., B.A., LL.D., assistant commissioner in Sind, passed an examination in Beluchi on April 19.

OMMANNEY—H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. H. T. Ommannney, C.S., to act as a member of the Civil and Military Examination Committee for examining candidates in the Kanarese language during the absence of Mr. J. Monteath, C.S.

ARNOTT—H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgeon-Major J. Arnott, M.D., C.M., to act as surgeon, Goculdas Tejpal Native General Hospital, during the absence of Brigade-Surgeon H. V. Carter, M.D.

**FURLOUGHS.**

LORD, Mr. W. F., C.S., has been allowed by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India an extension of leave, on medical certificate, for four months.

BARRETT, Mr. H., deputy conservator of forests, 1st grade, has been allowed by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for two months.

**MILITARY.**

The following appointments are made to the Staff of the 3rd Brigade of the Forces in Upper Burma:—

PERSON, Captain A. A., Bombay Staff Corps, 24th Bombay Infantry, to be deputy assistant adjutant and quartermaster-general.

SHEPHERD, Captain C. S., Royal Lancaster Regiment, to be brigade-major.

LAMB, Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon W., Bombay Veterinary Department, is permitted to retire from the service from July 4 on a pension of £450 per annum, payable in England, subject to H.M.'s approval.

MCDUGALL—The retirement of Brigade-Surgeon H. R. L. McDougall, M.D., Indian Medical Service, is to have effect from the 20th and not the 10th idem.

*(Adjutant General's Office, Head-Quarters, Poona, May 28.)*

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

KIRKE, Captain St. G. M., Royal Engineers, company commander (officiating superintendent of instruction, Park and Field Train) and quartermaster, to be superintendent of instruction, Park and Field Train, from May 14.

JONES, Captain G. J., Royal Engineers, having vacated the appointment of quartermaster and interpreter, and superintendent of Park and Field Train on completion of the regulated tenure thereof, to be company commander, vice Captain Kirke, from May 14.

LOYD, Colonel R. M., second in command (officiating commandant), to be commandant 1st Regiment Bombay Infantry, from May 31, vice Colonel Anderson, who vacates the appointment.

LYNCH, Major J. De B., wing commander (officiating 2nd in command), to be 2nd in command, vice Colonel Lloyd, appointed commandant.

ASLETT, Captain W. C., wing officer (officiating wing commander), to be wing commander, vice Major Lynch, appointed 2nd in command.

AYERST, Lieut. W., officiating wing officer 4th Bombay Infantry, to officiate as wing officer 5th Regiment Bombay Light Infantry, on probation, dated April 30.

REAY, Major E. R., General List Infantry, wing commander 13th Bombay Infantry, to officiate as wing commander 9th Regiment

Bombay Infantry, during the absence of Captain Proudfoot, on furlough.

ANDERSON, Lieutenant H. R. F., Staff Corps, officiating wing officer 16th Regiment Bombay Infantry, to be wing officer.

MOSSE, Lieutenant W. O. M., Staff Corps, officiating wing officer 20th Regiment Bombay Infantry, to be wing officer.

OGLIVIE, Surgeon-Major C. F., Indian Medical Service, is appointed to the officiating medical charge 1st Bombay Lancers, vice Surgeon G. H. Bull, appointed officiating staff surgeon, Poona.

ANDERSON, Lieut. H. R. F., S.C., wing officer 16th Bombay Infantry, is attached to the 1st Bombay Infantry for duty.

HILLS, Colonel J., C.B., R.E., is placed on general duty, Ahmednagar, from the 1st prox.

HEYWOOD, Colonel J. J., 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, will be placed on retired pay on May 31, on completion of five years' service in regimental command, and he is permitted to proceed to England on or after that date.

**FURLOUGHS.**

LINDSAY—The leave granted to Major C. C. Lindsay, R.A., Feb. 19 last, is to be from April 6 to Oct. 19, instead of the dates therein given.

ROGERS, Conductor T. E., Commissariat Department, is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months, on medical certificate.

NUTT—The furlough to Europe for nine months, on private affairs, granted to Lieut.-Colonel H. L. Nutt, Staff Corps, second assistant political agent, Kattyawar (acting first assistant political agent in Jhalavad), is cancelled at that officer's request.

TRITTON, Lieut. C., Staff Corps, is allowed leave to Europe for one year, on urgent private affairs.

**INDIA OFFICE.**

[JUNE 17.]

**ARRIVALS REPORTED.****MILITARY.**

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut.-Col. H. W. J. Senior, S.C., Col. C. A. De Kantzow, S.C., Lieut. H. Wright, S.C., Maj. C. Strahan, R.E., Maj. E. S. Neave, S.C., Col. E. J. McNair, Inf.

*Madras Estab.*—Capt. C. C. Rawson, R.E., Surg.-Maj. R. V. Power, Col. D. Shaw, S.C., Surg.-Maj. J. B. Thomas.

*Bombay Estab.*—Col. E. A. Green, S.C., Lieut. H. E. C. Way, S.C., Maj. M. W. Stevens, Inf., Lieut.-Col. H. B. Jacob, S.C., Col. J. Galloway, C.B., S.C., Depy. Surg.-Gen. H. Cook, M.D., Col. J. H. Drummond, S.C.

**CIVIL.**

*Bengal Estab.*—H. M. Harcourt, O. V. Yates, J. F. Williamson, T. C. W. Somerhalt, Dr. W. Duthoit (Cov.).

*Madras Estab.*—J. G. Horsfall (Cov.).

*Bombay Estab.*—W. P. Symonds (Cov.).

**EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.****MILITARY.**

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut.-Col. H. W. Webster, S.C., three months; Lieut. H. H. Dobbie, S.C., four months.

*Madras Estab.*—Surg.-Maj. L. C. Nanney, three months; Maj. C. M. Browne, Inf., three months.

**CIVIL.**

*Bombay Estab.*—C. E. Biddulph, three months' s.c.; F. Lang, twelve months' furlough.

**PERMITTED TO RETURN.****MILITARY.**

*Bengal Estab.*—Capt. J. Burn-Murdoch, R.E.

**CIVIL.**

*Bengal Estab.*—G. E. Moore, A. T. Dodsworth, R. Rickie, J. K. Wight (Cov.), R. Rust.

*Madras Estab.*—L. Moore (Cov.).

COMPARISONS, adverse to General Prendergast have been made by a contemporary, between the Duke of Wellington's famous Waterloo despatch and the last notice of services in Burma. It is true that more military heroes are officially commemorated for Burma than, in the first instance, for Waterloo; but we must remember there is all the difference between the report of a single engagement, however momentous, and the history of a prolonged guerilla campaign, where fighting may go on in a hundred different places, and a hundred commanders have each on a small scale all the responsibility and more than all the danger that falls to the generals in a great fight. Besides, the Duke of Wellington's despatch mentions no soldier below colonel's rank, and—unless gallantry before middle age was an unknown quality in the days of Waterloo—for every hero mentioned at least ten equally deserving were left out. It is a general's grateful task to notice all who do their duty well, and a despatch which mentions even subalterns who had been unexpectedly saddled with the responsibilities of field officers in isolated conflicts, and acquitted themselves markedly well, errs on the right side.—*Pioneer*.

## SIMLA OR CALCUTTA?

Regarding the anxious question as to whether Simla is to be made the permanent headquarters of the Government or not, a correspondent from that Sanitarium writes:—

"There is no doubt a certain substratum of facts in the will statement now made that the Government offices now at Simla will never more move down to the plains, that the Viceroy will visit Calcutta for only a month each year to transact all urgent legislative business, that the great public buildings in the 'City of Palaces' will be let out on reasonable terms to speculative hotel-keepers, and that, finally, 'allowances' of all sorts are to be known no more. But I think that if the matter be looked into closely, the only foundation for the rumours will be found to be the call by the Finance Committee for a statement from the P.W.D., showing the saving to Government effected by leaving at Simla during the winter a portion of the office of the Accountant-General, P.W.D., and also for returns from all offices in Simla, giving particulars of family allowances drawn by Government clerks. The saving effected in the P.W.D. is something considerable, although only some half-a-dozen men are located permanently at Simla, and if the experiment be tried of keeping all the offices at Simla, the saving will amount to several lakhs. The saving would be enormous if the offices were kept at Calcutta, but this would involve much personal discomfort to heads of departments, while residence at Simla would, without any sacrifice of comfort, give the Government quite a respectable sum, though by no means so large an amount as the Calcutta plan would yield. I believe and, indeed, I partly know that there are some persons in high authority who advocate strongly a permanent residence at Simla. Sir Stuart Bayley thinks the winter will improve the physique of the clerks, and the Hon. Mr. W. W. Hunter says that the only way to make the clerks appreciate the benefits of the climate is to dock them of the miserable addition to their salaries, technically known as 'allowances.' Dr. Hunter should be an authority on the subject of good climates and fat 'allowances,' for is it not written in the chronicles of the Finance Department that he put in several years' Indian service in London, and drew in England the pay and perquisites properly payable only for work done in this country? When, therefore, I find him among the prophets of the Finance Committee, preaching on the subject of allowances, and crying out *vanitas vanitatum*, it is with supreme difficulty I can refrain from thrusting my tongue into my cheeks, and breaking out into a chronic smile. There is not a man on the Finance Committee who does not draw allowances of some sort, and there is not a single one who does not find it far more economical living here than in the plains, for down country, for pure shame's sake, the small official must maintain a certain state, while here three or four 'chum' together and live as cheaply as possible. But if the higher officials find living in Simla economical, the smaller men can with difficulty exist on their pittances. The subordinate cannot possibly live more cheaply than his official superior, for the superior lives as parsimoniously as any man can; but the cost of even so living is higher than the clerk can afford, and very much beyond what would enable him to pass life comfortably in the plains. I fear I have been digressing, but I trust that I have shown why one class of Government servants are anxious to live at Simla, while another look on life in the hills as nothing short of an affliction. Personally, I would like nothing better than to pass the rest of my life in India at Simla, yet I must say there are hundreds who would be far happier in the plains. Compelling these to live at Simla is positive cruelty; depriving them of a portion of their present income, nothing short of a crime.

"The advocates of the permanent Simla residence look upon the numerous and costly public buildings that have sprung up here within the past few years as the strongest argument in their favour. I say nothing against the new buildings; they are certainly far more suited for offices than the wretched, ill-ventilated, badly-lighted private houses of former days. But if they are to be treated as standing arguments in favour of the higher official side of the question, I honestly think the men who ordered the construction of the buildings should be indicted for maladministration of public money. A decade back the Secretary of State restricted the Imperial expenditure on works at Simla to fifteen lakhs, of which one-third was to be spent on sanitary improvements and the balance on the purchase of houses for the Viceroy and staff. The ten lakhs was very soon spent, and the Home Government emphatically refused to sanction further expenditure on the construction of public offices; but it was felt here that until we had established ourselves firmly on the soil, the annual Simla trip would never be a certainty. Money was spent contrary to orders on constructing costly public offices, and though the Hon. T. C. Hope has personally looked into details in order to curtail the expenditure as much as possible, the outlay has exceeded the sanctioned limit a hundredfold. Buildings so erected should not, I think, speak very much in favour of those who would like to stay here permanently."

BRIGADIER-GENERAL STEWART has been appointed to the command of the Hyderabad Contingent, and not to the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Government of Madras, in ordering Rs. 21,700, the amount of the deficiency of Major Tew, late Paymaster of the Scots Fusiliers, expresses the opinion that all necessary precautions were taken by the Military Accounts Department in connection with his irregularities, and considers the imputation of negligence and inaction recorded in the sentence passed by the court-martial against the department was improper and without evidence in justifying such a conclusion.

MAJOR FLETCHER, Assistant Inspector-General of Ordnance, Bombay has been appointed Superintendent of the Gunpowder Factory, Madras.

THE Government hired transport *Hankow*, 2,832 tons, Captain W. Mackenzie, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Suakin, which she left on the 14th ultimo, towing the Indian Marine ship *Czarevitch*, Captain Finny. In the *Hankow* there arrived Major Phibbs, Captain Dobbs, Surgeon and Mrs. Braganza, Dr. Fenton, Lieutenants W. J. Bonus, H. Watson, and H. Stainforth, 14 non-commissioned officers and rank and file, and 344 followers. In the *Czarevitch* there arrived Surgeon C. B. Maitland, I.M.D., 2 hospital assistants, and 105 followers of the Transport Department. One of the followers died on Tuesday morning, and was buried at sea.

HIS Excellency the Commander-in-Chief intends to leave Mahabeshwur for Poona on the 10th June, where army headquarters will be established for the monsoon.

PRIVATE PATRICK KAVANAGH, 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers, has been sentenced by a court-martial at Poona to six months' hard labour, for robbing a comrade, striking another with a rifle, and using insubordinate language towards a superior officer. The Major-General Commanding the District, in confirming the sentence, remitted fifty-six days of the punishment.

PRIVATE JAMES O'BRIEN, of the same regiment, was sentenced to a like punishment for stealing money from another soldier, and attempting to strike another private with a rifle. Fifty-six days of his imprisonment was likewise remitted by the General Commanding the District.

MICHAEL CLIFFORD, another soldier, serving in the same regiment, has been sentenced by a court-martial to six months' imprisonment for theft.

EX KING THEBAW's Rifle Manufactory to the north-east of the city of Mandalay has been converted into stables, and was handed over on the 4th instant to the Director of Transport to be utilised as such, the machinery, &c., having been moved and ranged on the west side of the factory.

THE Government of India have sanctioned increased contract allowances as follows for regiments of Native Cavalry of the Madras and Bombay Provinces:—To squadron officers of Madras Cavalry for payment of squadron and repairs of arms, Rs. 53 per mensem. To Bombay Cavalry regiments for repairs of arms, Rs. 140 per mensem.

THE following alterations in the contract allowance to Native Cavalry have been sanctioned. The payment of squadrons has been increased from Rs. 43 to 53; the forge allowance in Bengal and Madras has been fixed at Rs. 60 per regiment; the banker's allowance in the Central India Horse at Rs. 40 per regiment; and the repair of arms allowance in Bombay regiments at Rs. 140 per mensem.

## OBITUARY.

## DEATH OF MAHARAJAH HOLKAR.

The *Times* Calcutta Correspondent telegraphs that Maharajah Holkar died at Indore on the 17th inst. The death of the Maharajah, at the comparatively early age of fifty-three, cannot be considered altogether unexpected, as he has been ailing for some time, but none the less it is an important event in Central India, as threatening to introduce an element of disturbance into the happily prosperous and satisfactory condition of that province which has existed for thirty years, and for much of the credit of which the late Maharajah Holkar and his neighbour Scindiah must be considered deserving. The late Maharajah Tuckaji Rao was placed on the throne by the direct intervention of the English Government, which, tired out by ten years' disorders in Indore, asserted its inherent right to interfere for the good of the State, and chose Tuckaji Rao, then a boy of eleven years of age, as the most eligible and promising of all the available candidates. When the Indian Mutiny broke out Tuckaji Rao had been intrusted with his sovereign rights only a few years, and it was said at the time of the attack on the Indore Residency and the withdrawal of the acting Agent, Major (afterwards Sir Henry) Durand, that Holkar more than half-sympathised with the mutineers. The question as to whether he did or not long formed the point of a keen controversy, and which even now cannot be deemed closed. A practical proof may be applied to the accuracy of this statement. The Maharajah Holkar desired the acquisition of certain pieces of territory as a recog-

nition of his good services during the Mutiny. We believe this territorial favour would not have been withheld so recently as the restoration of Gwalior Fort to Scindiah, but the Indian Government refused to accept the reason wished by the Maharajah for the conference of this honour. Whatever the conduct of the Maharajah during the Mutiny may have been—and it is only fair to say that he was then a young man with little experience of the responsibilities of his rank and position—it is only fair to say that his conduct in the twenty-seven years that have since elapsed has been singularly prudent and circumspect. Unlike many other Indian chiefs, he devoted himself to the task of raising the prosperity of his State and increasing the welfare of his people. Indore has increased under his care in both population and wealth. The revenue of the State doubled during his reign, and the greatest advantage has been extracted from the natural capabilities possessed by the Malwa Province for the cultivation of opium. While extremely tenacious of his rights as head of the State against any individual, he still showed a sound appreciation of the fact that the good of the community must redound to the advantage of the chief, and his main efforts were directed to promote the industry of his State at home and its external relations with Bombay in particular. The passage of the chief line of railway from Bombay to the Ganges through his dominions removed any compunctions he may have felt about the energetic prosecution of a commercial policy. If his views were not always the soundest or the most enlightened in fiscal matters, his conduct of affairs was marked by energy, and he was always assiduous in his attention to business. When other Princes were devoting their thoughts and time to military promenades or the amusements of a Court, he was endeavouring to develop the opium cultivation in his State and to adjust the incidence of taxation so that it might be most beneficial for himself and least injurious, let us hope, to his people. The imposition of transit dues fell heavily on traders, particularly on those engaged in trade relations between places separated from each other by Holkar's territory, but transit dues were not invented by Holkar. He only adopted a prevailing custom, and might in the course of time have been persuaded to abandon them. A more reprehensible practice was the assertion of the influence of the Durbar in matters of litigation, when frequently no effort was spared to represent the success of the Maharajah as the triumph of justice. But regarded on the whole, and especially when compared with other Native chiefs, the administration of Maharajah Holkar must be considered more than fairly competent and incorrupt. It had its faults, but it also had great merits. The people were not very much discontented, thanks to the exceptional fertility of their soil, and the State Exchequer became exceedingly well filled. If an attempt were made to estimate the extent of Holkar's coffers we should have to go into a very large sum indeed. Although Holkar for financial reasons expended very much less money on his army than his neighbour Scindiah, he still devoted considerable attention to the subject and was particularly proud of his steam foundry and of the home-produced artillery with which he stocked his arsenal at Indore. His police corps of about 6,000 men have been described as particularly efficient, while his capital was also the residence of several thousand Afghan and Arab adventurers. In this respect it bears some resemblance to Hyderabad. The late Maharajah was a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India, and was present at the Delhi ceremonial when the Queen was proclaimed Empress of India, on which occasion he and his neighbour Scindiah were gazetted generals in the English army. He had also had a varied experience of Indian statesmen from an intimate acquaintance with a long line of remarkable agents in Central India, from Sir Robert Hamilton to Sir Lepel Griffin, and he had acquired an instinctive caution and a power of self-restraint which were a certain guarantee against any serious indiscretion. His death is for this reason matter of some solicitude as well as personal regret. It tends to break up the old condition of things in the Mahratta country, and were anything to happen to Maharajah Scindiah, who has long been suffering from illness, a most grave responsibility would be thrust upon the Government of India. The sense of this responsibility is increased by the fact that, whereas Scindiah's heir is a child, Holkar's eldest son Prince Shivaji Rao is believed to be a soft and amiable young man who may not be able to hold his own against his younger but turbulent brother, the Bala Sahib, whose enormities have already been the cause of serious disturbance in Indore and the subject of just complaint by ourselves. The death of Maharajah Tukaji Rao is not only to be lamented in itself, but on public grounds as the possible precursor of more serious events in the future. We cannot reasonably expect the next holder of the proud title of Holkar to be as capable and astute as the man who has just died, and the shortcomings of a Native court always provide much anxiety and trouble for the Supreme Government. The chief element of disturbance promises to centre around the acts of Bala Sahib, and so far as our information goes there seems no reason to doubt, if his pernicious influence were removed, that Prince Shivaji Rao, the new Maharajah Holkar, would prove a well-intentioned and trustworthy ruler.

#### GENERAL HUGHES'S FUNERAL.

The Commander-in-Chief and Staff, with various officers of Army Head-quarters and the Military Department, assembled at General Hughes's house when the funeral procession started at 7.30 A.M., on the 25th May. On the ridge near the Church were many other civil and military officers, who fell in as the *corège* passed on to the Mall. A fatigue party of the Royal Irish Regiment were in advance, then the firing party, marching with arms reversed, with the Viceroy's band close behind them; next the bier covered with white roses and borne by Native bearers, while immediately in rear was all military Simla in various uniforms, with here and there a blackcoated civilian. A number of soldiers of the Royal Irish who had come voluntarily as mourners closed the procession, which was watched by a large number of Natives.

The *corège* coming down the Mall at a very slow pace to the "Dead March" was joined by the Viceroy and Staff and the Executive Council and many others below the Club, where the road begins to descend from the Mall to the cemetery, and here the whole party for a moment stood uncovered. From this point the Viceroy followed immediately after the bier alone, his Council including the Chief, following close in his rear down the steep path to the cemetery. The band had ceased playing, but when the entrance was neared the strains of the "Dead March" again arose. On arrival at the Lich gate the procession was met by the chaplain, the Rev. W. H. Tribe, and about fifteen ladies in deep mourning, including Lady Roberts and Mrs. and Miss Hughes, and here the coffin was covered with the Union Jack, and the sword and helmet of the deceased officer placed upon it. The Native bearers transferred the bier to the fatigue party, the Viceroy and Council forming up on each side, and accompanying it uncovered to the grave. Mr. Tribe read the funeral service, and the coffin was lowered, and then the usual three volleys were fired, the troops were marched away, and the sad gathering dispersed.

MR. WILFRED BLUNT.—It is amusing to notice that Mr. Wilfred Blunt has been distinguishing himself in Ireland by precisely a similar procedure to that which he followed in India. He went ostentatiously to Ireland proclaiming that he proposed to study the Irish question and the relations between landlords and tenants; that he would examine the question on the spot, and that he would absolutely refuse to hold any communication with any official, directly or indirectly, connected with the Castle, or with anyone of the landlord class or their employés. The consequence was as might be expected. As in India, the long ears of Mr. Wilfred Blunt were filled with idle tales from every discontented and seditious person, so in Ireland he became the equally credulous receptacle for the extravagant romances which the Irish peasantry know so well how to create. All these, received by the simple Mr. Blunt as Gospel truth, have been solemnly reproduced in the *Pall Mall Gazette* by him, amidst the laughter of all intelligent persons and the overwhelming refutation of every statement he had advanced. Mr. Blunt's system of inquiry, followed by him with such ignominious results in Egypt, in India, and in Ireland, cannot be recommended for the adoption of political students.—*Pioneer*.

SEPOYS CHEERS.—The English army, in addition to its other virtues, is the only one which knows how to cheer. Frenchmen shriek, Italians howl, Russians roar or sing as the case may be, and Germans shout on occasions of excitement. The Englishman takes the trouble—being born of a methodical people—to articulate a distinct "hurrah," which sound is known on the Continent as "Le British 'Oorai." A correspondent is at some pains to point out that the Englishman's attempt to make the Native army cheer as he himself cheers, leads to strange and awful noises on State occasions such as the Queen's Birthday. "No wonder," says he, "that the Adjutant's horse, who has stood the trying ordeal of the *feu de joie*, sits down on its haunches in an agony of fear, while the Adjutant himself, mindful of the regimental parade on the previous day, when he rehearsed the cheering 'by numbers,' abandons himself to tears. I am certain that Jack Sepoy, as he marches home to his lines, brackets the morning's performance with keeping step, the regulation 'stand at ease' and other, to him, inexplicable *shouks* of the Sirkar." This seems to us hardly correct. Jack Sepoy has a fair notion that across the seas lives the Maharani of England, in whose honour the Englishman assembles once a year and shouts; and, at all other seasons, stands uncovered while a hymn in her honour is being played. Jack Sepoy loyally shouts with his white brother-in-arms, but all the regulations on earth cannot elicit a cheer from him, seeing that his throat is not made for the performance any more than for the singing of canteen and barrack-room songs. Thomas Atkins cheers lustily on slight provocation; but the races from whence the Sepoy is drawn do not lift up their voices except under the influence of direct personal excitement. Then they yell lustily; but the key-notes of the national cries are different. The larynx, not the loyalty, of the Sepoy, is his weak point.—*Civil and Military Gazette*.



## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.

HOME.—June 17, *Britannia*; *Zemindar*, Calcutta; *Jason*, Calcutta.  
BOMBAY.—June 14, *Lalpoora* (s), London; *Sorrento* (s), Hull; *Algorna* (s), Cardiff.—15, *Assam* (s), London.—18, *Sierra Colonna*, Cardiff.  
CALCUTTA.—June 15, *Brenda*, Liverpool; *Carbet Castle*, Liverpool; *Bolan*, Liverpool; *Professor*, Liverpool.  
MADRAS.—June 14, *Hesperia* (s), Clyde.—16, *Evelyn*, Liverpool.

## DEPARTURES.

HOME.—June 14, *City of Oxford* (s), Calcutta.—16, *Brownrigg*, Calcutta.  
BOMBAY.—June 18, *Kerbela* (s), London.—12, *Clan Macgregor* (s), Kurrachee.  
CALCUTTA.—June 15, *Genesta*, Liverpool.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

*S.s. Bokhara*, from London, June 24; *s.s. Mongolia*, from Venice, July 1; from Brindisi, July 5.

For Bombay: Mr. W. B. Webster, Mr. W. Thomas, Major and Mrs. Nichols and two infants, Miss Andian, Mrs. O'Connor, two infants and daughter. *From Brindisi*: Mr. E. Gay, Lieut. Cooper, Deputy Surgeon-General Slaughter, Mr. W. Ludlam, Lieut. F. B. Mein, Mr. J. Boxwell, Mr. D. M. Smeaton, Mrs. Hastings Fraser, Mr. J. S. Hancock, Mr. J. H. Hallen, Mr. J. Dawson.

For Port Said: Mr. J. Harrison, Mr. R. Mackay.

For Malta: Major McCracker, Schoolmaster W. Gyde, Mr. H. E. Taylor.

*S.s. Hydaspes*, from London, July 1; *s.s. Tanjore*, from Venice, July 8; from Brindisi, July 12.

For Bombay: Major J. A. Strachan, Mr. Mackeson, Mr. D. J. Smith, Mr. Allan W. Brand. *From Brindisi*: Mr. D. M. Smeaton, Mr. P. Snow, Mr. Ross Johnson, Major Tyndall, Mr. E. Handcock, Capt. A. C. Talbot, Mr. and Mrs. Lorne A. Campbell, Colonel C. B. Ewan Smith, Mr. A. Stanton, Miss King, Colonel T. W. Rutherford, Mr. Goodrich, Dr. Willmot, Mr. Dale, Mr. J. Farrant, Mr. C. A. Angus, Mr. A. D. Younghusband, Mr. A. Younghusband. *From Venice*: Sir H. and Miss Prendergast.

*S.s. Khedive*, from London, July 1; *s.s. Tanjore*, from Venice, July 8; from Brindisi, July 12.

For Colombo: Mr. Owen, Capt. Paterson.

For Calcutta: Dr. G. Perkins.

For Madras: Mr. Walter Kiess.

For Port Said: Major and Mrs. J. C. Ross.

*S.s. Brindisi*, from London, July 8; *s.s. Nizam*, from Venice, July 15; from Brindisi, July 19.

For Bombay: Mr. J. H. Campbell, Mr. J. Edge, Mr. and Mrs. Eroughton. *From Brindisi*: Rev. A. Quintain, Mr. J. Sladen, Mr. Dunlop, Rev. C. H. Pelly, Mr. Pedley, Mr. A. L. P. Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Major Grigg, Dr. J. Anderson, Dr. Waddell, Mr. Griffiths, Mr. C. McIver.

For Malta: Mr. Chaldecott.

*S.s. Kaiser-i-Hind*, from London, July 15; *s.s. Mongolia*, from Venice, July 22; from Brindisi, July 26.

For Madras: Mrs. Foord and daughter, Mr. L. S. Moss, Mr. and Mrs. Shortlands and child.

For Bombay: Mr. C. Lumley, Mrs. Osborne and child. *From Venice*: Mr. Garstin. *From Brindisi*: Mr. H. Graham.

For Aden: Mrs. and two Misses Chetwin.

*S.s. Pekin*, from London, July 29; *s.s. Tanjore*, from Venice, Aug. 5; from Brindisi, Aug. 9.

For Madras: Mr. J. Brown.

For Malta: Dr. Fidbury.

*S.s. Malwa*, from London, July 29; *s.s. Tanjore*, from Venice, Aug. 5; from Brindisi, Aug. 9.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi*: Mr. J. C. Davis, Mr. A. Adams.

*S.s. Ravenna*, from London, Aug. 5; *s.s. Gwalior*, from Venice, Aug. 12; from Brindisi, Aug. 16.

For Bombay: Mr. G. H. Bailey, Mr. T. Banks. *From Venice*: Dr. E. M. de Souza, Mr. and Mrs. Swinton. *From Brindisi*: Colonel Hornby.

*S.s. Nepaul*, from London, Aug. 12; *s.s. Assam*, from Venice, Aug. 19; from Brindisi, Aug. 23.

For Bombay: Rev. W. E. B. Norman, Mrs. Norman. *From Brindisi*: Major P. D. Jeffrey.

*S.s. Verona*, from London, Aug. 19; *s.s.*, from Venice, Aug. 26; from Brindisi, Aug. 30.

For Bombay: *From Venice*: Mr. Fleming. *From Brindisi*: Capt. Carpenter.

*S.s. Siam*, from London, Aug. 26; *s.s. Tanjore*, from Venice, Sept. 2; from Brindisi, Sept. 6.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Richie and two infants.

*S.s. Coromandel*, from London, Aug. 26; *s.s. Tanjore*, from Venice, Sept. 2; from Brindisi, Sept. 6.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Rust, child and two infants, Mrs. Brettingham. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. Moore.

*S.s. Bengal*, from London, Sept. 2; *s.s. Nizam*, from Venice, Sept. 9; from Brindisi, Sept. 13.

For Bombay: Miss Awdry. *From Brindisi*: Mr. R. G. Dyson, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Irvine, Mr. W. H. Bennett, Mr. G. A. Dolby. *From Venice*: Mr. M. B. Baker, Mr. A. S. Fleming.

*S.s. Rosetta*, from London, Sept. 9; *s.s. Gwalior*, from Venice, Sept. 16; from Brindisi, Sept. 20.

For Bombay: Mrs. A. C. Havelock and infant.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Moir and child, Major Singleton.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Rawlins.

*S.s. Rohilla*, from London, Sept. 16; *s.s. Mongolia*, from Venice, Sept. 23; from Brindisi, Sept. 27.

For Bombay: Mrs. Lawrie and child, Mr. J. F. Pennock, Mrs. Pennock and infant, Mr. A. C. B. Pennock. *From Brindisi*: Major R. E. Lockhart.

For Suez: Mr. J. Fedden.

Per B.I.S.N. *s.s. Goorkha*, to sail June 24.

For Calcutta: Mrs. O'Kelly, Miss G. Cumberland, Miss Davis. For Madras: Mr. R. H. Hudleston, Mr. James Hume, Mr. and Mrs. William Deane.

For Malta: Capt. E. B. and Mrs. Elwes.

For Aden: Dr. William Logan.

For Colombo: Mrs. John H. Campbell, Mr. H. Whittle, Mr. C. A. Lovegrove.

Per B.I.S.N. *s.s. Quetta*, to sail June 29.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. William McAlpine.

Per B.I.S.N. *s.s. Rewa*, to sail July 8.

For Colombo: Mr. A. J. Roberts.

For Calcutta: Mr. Thomas T. Nicoll.

Per B.I.S.N. *s.s. Almora*, to sail July 22.

For Colombo: Miss K. Benningfield.

Per B.I.S.N. *s.s. Chyebassa*, to sail Aug. 5.

For Calcutta: Mr. Ellis, Mr. E. C. Bird.

For Colombo: Miss Duckers.

Per B.I.S.N. *s.s. Manora*, to sail Sept. 1.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Anderson and family.

Per B.I.S.N. *s.s. Nuddea*, to sail Sept. 30.

For Colombo: Mrs. Dobson and infant.

## Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per *s.s. Clan Sinclair*, to sail from Liverpool, June 26.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. T. Uphill, Lieut. F. R. Falkiner.

Per *s.s. Clan Macarthur*, to sail from Liverpool, July 3.

For Colombo: Mr. H. M. Husey.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. *s.s. Rohilla*, Capt. W. Barratt, May 24.

From London: Mrs. Cousens and two infants, Miss Procter, Mr. John Grant, Mr. A. J. White, Mr. and Mrs. Adams and infant, Mrs. Leith, Mr. H. Goodwin, Staff Arm Sergeant G. Roberts, Mrs. Roberts, infant and child, Lieut. A. C. Connal, Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs, Lieut. L. F. G. Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Murray.

From Brindisi: Mr. Hamilton, Capt. Sinclair, Colonel and Mrs. Greig, Lieut. C. V. Hume, Mr. and Mrs. Hight, Mr. G. H. Wasey, Mr. C. Macaulay.

From Suez: Mr. J. Tintner.

At PLYMOUTH, per P. and O. *s.s. Thames*, Capt. W. A. Seaton, June 15.

From Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Rivett Carnac, the Chief of Narsingat, Lieut. Fagan, Mr. Sopher, Mr. Elsworth, Mr. Ramon, Mr. J. A. Shephard, Colonel and Mrs. Jacob, Mr. and Mrs. Single, Mrs. Pritchard, Mr. and Mrs. Clark and child, Mr. J. Chew, Deputy Surgeon-General Bellew, Mr. A. D. Pelly, Mr. and Mrs. Cargill, Major L. Macpherson, Dr. S. B. Lyon, Mr. and Mrs. Lewin and child, Mrs. Coman and infant, Sub-Inspector Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Stevens and infant, Colonel and Mrs. Drummond, two children and nurse, Dr. and Mrs. Hill and child, Mrs. Kleinknecht, Mr. Farley, Gunner Sharman, Mr. J. Faney, Mr. McGill, Mr. Mollison, Mr. J. White.

From Suez: Capt. and Mrs. Maxwell and infant, Mrs. Hales Wilkie, Mrs. Dealty, Colonel and Mrs. Quirk, Miss L. Birch, Miss Jeater, Mrs. Button and infant, Lady Baring, Miss Blair, Mr. L. Veal, infant and two children.

From Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Alison, Miss Clarkson, Capt. Hawtaye, Mr. Gibb, Mr. S. D. Kleinwort, Mr. Searell.

From Malta: Lieut.-Colonel Scott, R.E., Capt. Von Donop, Lieut. W. S. Vidal, Mr. W. de C. Luard, Surgeon McCormac, Mrs. Barr and two infants, Mrs. Thorold and two daughters, Rev. L. Laverack, Miss Carducho, Miss Gillap, Miss Laverack, Mr. Palmer, Capt. and Mrs. Amerdroz and two infants, Miss Kirkpatrick.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Ancona*, Capt. S. F. Cole, left Bombay, June 1.  
 For London: Mrs. Lindsay Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. Daniell Campbell, Mr. H. Picken, Mrs. Campbell and three children, Colonel J. S. Heywood, Mr. D. Christie, Mr. Apjohn, Colonel and Mrs. Bonus, Mr. G. Higgs, Mr. R. Fagan, Deputy Surgeon-General J. N. Hoysted, Colonel H. J. Stock.  
 For Brindisi: Mr. E. Wertheim, Mr. H. B. Simpson, Mr. Dods, Mr. O. Fiedler, Mr. H. J. Pearse, Mr. Burjorji Framji, Mr. Pestonji Cowasji, Mr. W. S. Sullivan, Mr. G. H. Erskine, Rev. W. Carey, Mr. W. G. Bligh.  
 Per P. and O. s.s. *Paxamatta*, Capt. Anderson, from London, June 17.  
 For Bombay: Mr. Hodges, Mrs. Pitt and two infants, Mr. Bowen, Capt. G. H. C. Hamilton.  
 For Calcutta: Two Misses Slade, Mr. and Mrs. Midwinter, Dr. C. H. Gibson, Capt. G. A. Wright.  
 For Malta: Assistant Paymaster Pritchard, Mr. Martel, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. W. Penning, Mr. T. M. Major, Mr. Cressden, Mr. D. L. Wilson.  
 For Madras: Miss E. Paddon, Mr. Ryan, Mr. Ryan, jun., Mr. J. Mudge.  
 For Port Said: Mr. J. L. Nash, Mr. Riach, Mr. W. Nosworthy.  
 For Suez: Capt. Day, Mr. B. Cotton.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. *Lombardy*, Capt. W. J. Webber, sailing on June 8.  
 For London: Mr. R. Rums, Mr. H. Dale and Mrs. Dale, Mr. H. Crozier, Mr. Leach, Mr. Harwood, Mr. J. J. Linchen, Mr. Creaneor, Mr. Owen, Mr. A. J. Murray, Mr. Mawhood, Mr. F. Murray.  
 For Brindisi: Major Sydney Smith, Surgeon-Major Dobie.  
 For Suez: Rev. A. B. Sole.  
 Per s.s. *Pekin*, Capt. A. Symons, sailing on June 15.  
 For London: Mr. Knock, Mr. Stewart.  
 For Brindisi: Mr. C. E. Goument, Lieut.-Colonel C. E. D. Branson, Mr. W. C. Furnivall, Mrs. Smith.  
 Per s.s. *Cathay*, Capt. J. P. Hassal, sailing on June 22.  
 For Brindisi: Mr. James Kimber.  
 Per s.s. *Massilia*, Capt. S. D. Shallard, sailing on June 29.  
 For London: Colonel H. C. Menzies.  
 For Brindisi: Colonel Godfrey.  
 Per s.s. *Assam*, Capt. W. J. Nantes, sailing on July 6.  
 For London: Colonel C. A. Moore.  
 For Brindisi: Mr. E. Weatherdon.  
 Per s.s. *Valetta*, Capt. C. D. Sams, sailing on July 13.  
 For Brindisi: Colonel H. S. Jarrett.  
 Per s.s. *Stam*, Capt. R. F. Briscoe, sailing on July 20.  
 For Brindisi: Major R. E. Lockhart.  
 For Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. W. Clark and infant.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

## INDIAN.

## BIRTHS.

BEATTY—May 19, at Rampur, Bealeah, the wife of T. Beatty, of a daughter.  
 BROOKES—May 21, at Murree, the wife of Captain C. H. Brookes, Royal Engineers, of a son.  
 BURNETT—May 25, at Colaba, the wife of Colonel C. J. Burnett, East Yorkshire Regiment, of a son.  
 BURRIDGE—May 23, at Kirkee, the wife of Major F. Burrige, R.A., of a daughter.  
 COLEY—May 19, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. H. Coley, of a son.  
 DANE—May 19, at Murree, the wife of L. W. Dane, Bengal C.S., of a son.  
 DALBY—May 22, the wife of Mr. C. E. Dalby, Forest Department, of a son.  
 FLASHMAN—May 8, at Umballa, the wife of Mr. Thos. C. Flashman, of a son.  
 GUIDER—May 25, at Bombay, the wife of J. A. Guider, Inspector of Police, of a daughter.  
 GUNNING—May 22, at Meerut, the wife of D. Gunning, Irrigation Branch, P.W.D., N.W. Provinces and Oudh, of a son.  
 HEHER—May 8, at Chupra, the wife of the late D. Heher, Esq., of a son.  
 LORIMER—May 25, at Byculla, the wife of W. J. H. Lorimer, of a daughter.  
 MATHEW—May 24, at Yercand, the wife of H. A. W. Mathew, of a son.  
 NORTH—May 18, at Goodalore, the wife of the late B. H. North, of a son.  
 OSTREHAN—May 18, at Bareilly, the wife of Lieut. F. G. R. Ostrehan, 9th B.L., of a son.  
 RYAN—May 29, the wife of W. P. Ryan, G.L.P. Railway, of a son.  
 SIMPSON—May 9, at Burma, the wife of D. C. Simpson, Government Telegraph Department, of a daughter.  
 TODD—May 17, at Landour, the wife of Surgeon O. Todd, Medical Staff, of a son.  
 VAN REESEMA—May 13, at Calicut, the wife of A. C. S. Van Reeseema, of a daughter.

WEBB—May 25, at Tirhut, the wife of C. R. H. Webb, Esq., of a son.  
 WILSON—May 21, at Simla, the wife of Captain W. B. Wilson, D.A.A.G., of a son and two daughters.

## MARRIAGES.

BAZELY—WILLIAMS—May 25th, at Madras, W. E. Bazely, Civil Medical Department, to Miss J. M. Rosamond Williams.  
 CARMODY—DODSON—May 15th, at Bellary, John, son of the late C. Carmody, of Madras, to Annie, daughter of J. Dodson, of Guntakal.  
 LAWRENCE—WATTS—May 19th, at Madras, B. A. Letitia, daughter of Apothecary J. J. Watts, to Mr. J. Lawrence, son of Hon. Surgeon C. St. John Lawrence.  
 PERRIN—ROBINSON—May 26, at Dehra, C. Perrin, Esq., Executive Engineer (Irrigation Department), to Alice, daughter of Colonel J. I. Robinson, Bengal Cavalry.  
 SHASTRI—KETKER—May 22, at Shastri Hall, Tardeo-road, Bombay, by Purohit Jugganath Shendey, Sirdar B. V. Shastri, to Sarawateebai, of the Ketker family.  
 STEPHENS—ARMSTRONG—May 21, at Agra, T. H. Stephens, Dental Surgeon, to C. Augusta, daughter of Major M. Armstrong, 5th Bengal Cavalry.  
 STEVEN—BROWN—May 24, at Akyab, J. Steven, Agent, Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, to L. Catherine, daughter of G. B. Brown, Esq., Akyab.  
 TEMPLE—SHILLINGFORD—May 25, at Purnia, H. L. Temple, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, son of the late H. G. Temple, Solicitor, of Calcutta, to C. Rosabel, daughter of the late J. J. Shillingford, of Kalasi Indigo Concern, Purnia.

## DEATHS.

BURNETT—May 30, at Colaba, Charles Grème, the beloved son of Colonel C. J. Burnett, East Yorkshire Regiment, aged 5 days.  
 DOUGLAS—May 22, at Calcutta, William, eldest son of James Douglas, of Bombay, aged 26.  
 HILL—May 26, K. G. Eliza, daughter of C. R. and H. Hill, aged 54.  
 JUKES—May 25, at Peshawur, E. D'Aguiar, child of the Rev. W. Jukes, aged six months.  
 LESLIE—May 16, at Naini Tal, Ellen, wife of Mr. C. S. Leslie, Commissariat Department, aged 39.  
 LILLEY—May 13, at Rangoon, Mr. W. H. Lilley, Survey of India, aged 39.  
 MARTIN—May 24, at Calcutta, F. V. Ann Martin, child of John and Emma Martin, aged 10.  
 MACCARTIE—May 12, at Bhamo, J. FitzG. MacCartie, Lieutenant 26th Punjab Infantry.  
 MUDGE—May 25, at Calcutta, A. Brunel, son of the late R. E. Mudge, Secretary to Lloyd's, Liverpool, aged 26.  
 PORTAL—May 24, at Ahmdnuggeer, Henry Raymond Portal, Lieutenant 2nd Gloucestershire Regiment, aged 22.  
 SHIELDS—May 15, at Calcutta, Maud Irene Shields, wife of J. W. Shields, of the I.G.S.N. Co., and the daughter of the late J. R. Douglas, of the High Court, aged 27.  
 ST. AUBIN—May 19, at Upper Assam, W. F. St. Aubin, Tea Planter.  
 VALLES—May 30, at Dadur, J. A. Valles, Clerk Political Department, Bombay, aged 56.  
 WILSON—May 19, at Mahabeshwur, Richard Edward Wilson, late Assistant Opium Agent, Rutlam, Malwa, aged 68.

## HOME.

## BIRTHS.

DOWNES—June 13, at Newport, Mon., the wife of Major C. V. S. Downes, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

HOUSON-CRAUFURD—HASSARD—June 8, at Hoddesdon, Herts, Major W. R. Houson-Craufurd, Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, to Emily Maud, fourth daughter of Major-General F. C. Hassard, C.B., Royal Engineers.  
 KEBBELL—ATKINSON—June 7, at Brisbane, Queensland, Charles, youngest son of William Keibell, M.D., of Brighton, to Edith Frances, youngest daughter of the late Lieut.-General Frederic Dayst Atkinson, Bengal Staff Corps.  
 ROSS—STENHOUSE—June 10, at Trinity Presbyterian Church, Hampstead, John Kenneth Murray Ross, of H.M. Colonial Civil Service, to Christian, second daughter of the late Thomas Stenhouse, of Hampstead and Bombay.  
 THORNTON—LUMSDEN—June 12, at St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, Swinford Leslie Thornton, of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, to Katherine Matilda Mary Gordon (Kitty), daughter of Charles Gordon Lumsden, late 8th Hussars.  
 WHINYATES—BINGHAM—June 10, at St. John's Church, Woolwich, Colonel F. A. Whinyates, late R.H.A., third son of the late General Whinyates, R.E., to Emma S. C., second daughter of the late Colonel Charles Bingham, D.A.G., R.A.

## DEATHS.

SMITH—May 30, at sea, off Gibraltar, on his way home, on board the B.I.S.N. s.s. *The Ghoorka*, in his 26th year, Lieutenant Sherard F. Smith, Madras Staff Corps, elder son of Colonel Clement J. Smith, Madras Staff Corps, of 10, Bassett-road, North Kensington.  
 SIMPSON—June 9, at Beulah-hill, Upper Norwood, of pleuropneumonia, Lieut.-Colonel George Bowen Cassan Simpson (late Bengal Army), aged 53.  
 MOULD—June 13, at Queen's-road, Bayswater, London, W., Major-General Thomas Rawlings Mould, C.B., Retired List, Royal Engineers, aged 81.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## BOMBAY.—May 25.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Ra. 97 1-1 3-6	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	100 1/2	to
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	105 1/2	to
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1871	—	to
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1872	—	to
Paris Municipal Loan ...	—	to
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	92	to
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	—	to
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	101	to
Coorla Spinning Bonds ...	—	to

## BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
Bank of Bombay ...	all	10 pr.ct.	71 1/2
Bank of Bengal ...	all	10 pr.ct.	840
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr.ct.	580

## EXCHANGE BANKS.

Agra Bank ...	all	6 pr.ct.	130
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	—	—	—
National Bank of India	£12 1/2	17 1/2 pr.ct.	116

## PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	1,400	16	1,000
Albert Ginning Co. ...	all	75 pr.ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	all	18 pr.ct.	1,080
Apollo ...	1,100	175	1,080
Bellary ...	400	—	280
Bombay Cotton ...	all	0	560
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited	—	—	—
Colaba ...	125	0	200
Dhollers Ginning ...	1,880	70	740
East India ...	all	16	1,620
Fort ...	1,000	130	1,320
French ...	8,500	150	2,450
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	—	—	—
Khangam ...	—	—	—
Mercantile ...	—	—	—
Mofussil Co. ...	250	0	240
Manmar M. ...	all	45	610
New Berar ...	—	—	—
New Indian ...	400	50	410
Prince of Wales ...	125	0	125
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	—	—	—
Sassoon ...	1,000	90	1,200
Sind & Punjab Cotton	750	70	600
Sind ...	500	30	535
Volkart ...	500	25	500

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	20	1,325
Alfred Manufacturing ...	100	2	330
Alliance Spinning ...	500	17 1/2 p.ct.	750
Albert Edward Mills ...	1,000	90	1,375
Anglo-Indian ...	500	18 1/2	410
Bellary S. & W. Co. (Bellary)	—	—	—
Bhownagar Mills ...	1,000	30	770
Bombay United ...	100	20	3
Central India ...	500	85	790
Coorla Mills ...	1,000	20	175
D. Spinning ...	all	—	100
Dhun Mills ...	—	—	—
Dhurrunsey ...	—	—	—
Empress Co. ...	all	25	82 1/2
Farjee Pettit ...	1,000	25	700
Golan Baba ...	400	20	690
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	—	256
Hindustan ...	1,000	40	175
Hingunghat Mill ...	—	—	—
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	30	895
Imperial Cotton ...	500	20	1,000
Indian Manufacturing	—	—	—
James Greaves ...	400	—	450
Jaffer Ali ...	500	40	460
Jewraj Baloo ...	1,000	30	590
Khandesh ...	1,000	30	1,025
Khatoo Mackungee ...	1,000	20	970
Leopold ...	100	5	925
Madras United ...	1,000	100	152
Maharajm ...	1,000	—	2,950
Manockjee Pettit ...	all	—	1,220
Mazagon ...	250	9	185
Morarij Goculdass ...	1,000	50	1,400
Nalgam ...	—	—	—
National ...	1,000	40	545
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20	930
Oriental ...	625	19	1,500
Parall ...	400	—	480
People of India ...	—	6 1/2	100
Prince of Wales ...	500	30	190
Sassoon ...	1,000	40	580
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	35	1,395
Soonderdas ...	1,000	50	775
Southern India ...	500	20	480
Southern Mahratta ...	—	—	—
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	35	580
Western India ...	1,000	50	810

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Co. solidated Stock	218-3-0	5 pr.ct.	1,800
Do. New £20 Shares ...	180-14-6	—	350
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	90
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	20
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	198-15-5	do.	380
New £18 Shares ...	—	—	—

## MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	205
Bombay Ice Co. (A.) ...	—	119
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. (B.) ...	1,500	2,975
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	—	45
Karachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100	280
Karachee Laring and Shipping ...	800	329

Kemp & Co. ...	175	36
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	90
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	20
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	1,650
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,170
Treacher and Co. ...	all	180
Thacker and Co. ...	all	—

## LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	12 1/2	690
Frere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	700	320

## CALCUTTA.—May 28.

P.C.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Ra. 97 8 to
4 of 1870 (1885) ...	—	99 0 to
4 of 1878-79 (1895) ...	—	101 2 to
4 of 1879 (1895) (New Loan) ...	—	101 2 to
4 of 1879 (Coupon) ...	—	— to —

## CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

	Ra. Paid off	—
6 of 1865 (1885) ...	100 0 to	—
6 of 1866 (1886) ...	101 8 to	—
6 of 1867 (1887) ...	101 8 to	—
6 of 1870 (1889) ...	102 8 to	—
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	103 0 to	—
5 of 1878 (1908) ...	99 0 to	99 4
5 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	99 0 to	99 4
4 of 1882 (1902) ...	95 0 to	—

## BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to —
Agra Savings ...	100	125 to —
Allahabad ...	100	193 to 195
Alliance of Simla ...	100	140 to —
Bank of Bengal ...	500	840 to —
Do. of Upper India ...	100	130 to —
Delhi and London ...	£25	170 to —
Himalaya ...	100	120 to —
Mussoorie ...	100	100 to —
National of India ...	£12 1/2	113 to —
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	105 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	825 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	80 to —

## COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Paid.	Price.
Alipore Coal ...	100	125 to —
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 5	Nominal.
Asiatic Jute ...	100	Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10	145 to 150
Barnagore Jute ...	£10	68 to 69
Bengal Coal ...	1,000	1,850 to —
B. Baragundd Copper (preface A. shares) ...	7s. 6d.	1/2 prem.
Do. Deferred B. Shares ...	£1	4 1/2 to —
Bengal Mills ...	£100	1,200 to —
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100	80 to —
Bonded Warehouse ...	445	260 to —
Bowreah Cotton Mills ...	100	40 to —
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	44 to 45
Burrakur Coal ...	100	150 to 155
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100	102 to 103
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	85	92 to —
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar	100	106 to 107
Chipreah Hydraulic Press ...	100	60 to —
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway.	100	97 to —
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100	25 to 26
Equitable Coal ...	250	130 to 140
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	12 to —
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	200	185 to 190
Gouropore ...	100	74 to —
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100	92 to —
Howrah Docking ...	500	110 to 115
Howrah Mills ...	100	62 to —
India General Steam Navigation	100	95 to 96
Kamrhaty Jute Mills ...	50	90 to —
Landing and Shipping ...	100	58 to 60
Murree Brewery ...	100	125 to 130
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100	100 to —
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100	93 to 94
New Beerbrook Coal ...	100	80 to 81
Ramkistore Press ...	100	55 to 56
Raneesunge Coal Association ...	100	45 to —
Riverside Press ...	90	63 to 64
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	245 to 250
Seepore Jute Manufactory ...	100	40 to —
Strand Bank Press ...	100	65 to 67
Watson's Patent Press ...	100	84 to —

## TEA COMPANIES.

	Paid.	Price.
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	70 to —
Amicable (Assam) ...	100	Liquidation.
Amuckie ...	100	70 to —
Arucuttipore (Cachar) ...	100	85 to —
Assam ...	£20	540 to —
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100	80 to 81
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100	33 to 34
Do. contributory ...	80	23 to —
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200	120 to —
Do. contributory ...	100	60 to —
Burkholo (Cachar) ...	100	40 to 45
Central Cachar ...	200	125 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	45 to —
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100	55 to —
Chota Nagpore ...	100	45 to 50
Colonial (Assam) ...	100	Liquidation.
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100	26 to —
Darjiling ...	100	127 to —
Dehing (Assam) ...	90	28 to 29
Dehra Doon ...	100	50 to —
Dessal and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	80 to —
Dhunsiri ...	100	95 to —
Durrung (Assam) ...	100	38 to —
Eastern Cachar ...	100	30 to 31
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	40 to —
Endogram ...	10	100 to —
Gielle (Darjiling) ...	100	71 to —
Gond Hope Ten Co. ...	100	128 to —
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100	8 to —
Grob (Assam) ...	100	13 to —

Holta (Kangra) ...	100	72 to —
Hoolmarea (Assam) ...	100	95 to —
Hoolungorie (Assam) ...	100	46 to 47
Indian Terai ...	500	100 to —
Jellalporo (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	25 to 26
Kangra Valley ...	100	par
Kornafuli (Chittagong) ...	100	40 to —
Kunchunporo (Cachar) ...	100	18 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling ...	250	38 to —
Do. contributory ...	200	78 to —
Kurseong and Terai ...	—	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	198 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	28 to —
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	60 to —
Loobah ...	100	115 to —
Lower Assam ...	£7 1/2	23 to —
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	60 to —
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	19 to —
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	108	15 to —
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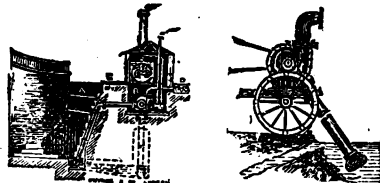
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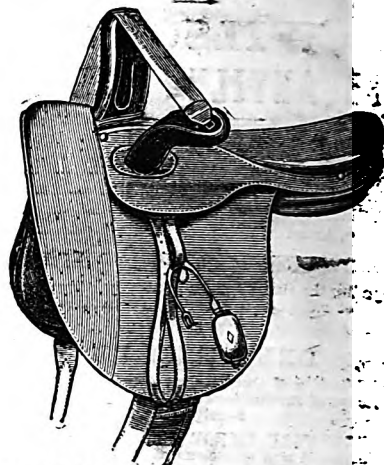
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AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1886.

## General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE overland mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 8th June; from Allahabad to the 6th June; and from Calcutta and Madras to the 5th June.

THE punitive expedition against the Kachyens has ended successfully, and the offending Tsawbwa has apologised and sent in his gun and dah as tokens of submission.

It is stated that the Government of India has granted a concession for working the ruby mines in Upper Burma to an Englishman backed by a strong French syndicate with a sprinkling of English names.

THE Mandalay correspondent of a Calcutta paper says that during the recent expedition against the Kachyens, one man was wounded on our side. About twenty Kachyens were killed and several others wounded.

A BURMESE Amazon, twenty years old, is reported to be leading a rebel party in the Tonghu district.

AN outbreak has occurred among the convicts at the Bassim jail. Four convicts were killed.

COLONEL LOCKHART has crossed the Hindu Kush, and will travel along the slope, entering Kafiristan from the north.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BELL, V.C., Deputy Quartermaster-General in charge of the Intelligence Branch, has returned to Simla after adding another to his journeys of exploration.

THERE is a probability of the thirteen batteries in our 1st Army Corps in India receiving the new breech loading gun during the current year, the Military Department supporting the Commander-in-Chief's view expressed at Delhi as to the urgent necessity of the re-armament.

COLONEL COLLEN has been appointed to act for Colonel Newmarch as Military Secretary, while the latter is officiating in Council. Captain Anderson and Major Robertson will carry on the work in the Military Accounts Branch during Colonel Collen's absence.

TWO committees, of each of which Colonel Lewis will be President, are likely to assemble before long at Simla, one to consider the equipment of the Sappers and Miners; the other on loading transport animals.

NEWS from Kabul, dated ten days ago, announced the Amir to be in good general health, though his gout was troublesome.

THE QUEEN's letter to the Ameer, conferring the G.C.S.I., has been received at Kabul, where it was read in open Durbar, and afterwards suspended at the Kotwali for the people to read.

THE telegram regarding the arrest of Mr. Stephens, the bicyclist, in Afghan territory, is dated from Kassawa Kali, near Maimena. It is not said by whom he was arrested.

THE Government of India have ordered inquiry to be made into the alleged misconduct of the new Punjabi police in Burma.

COLONEL DE BOURBEL has been appointed to survey the several routes which may appear practicable for a railway into Cashmere, the Maharajah having expressed a desire that his State may be placed in direct communication with the Indian Railway system.

At least four routes will have to be examined, it is stated; but the work is expected to be completed this season. Colonel de Bourbel's task will be to select the most favourable line, and submit an estimate of the cost of a railway by that route.

IN the Calcutta customs export list a new departure in the wheat trade of India is chronicled, fifty tons of wheat having been passed out for Adelaide by the British India Company's steamer *Rajputana*, which is now loading for Australia.

SYUD AMEER HOSSEIN, Presidency Magistrate, Northern Division, Bengal, has been appointed a member of the Supreme Legislative Council. The Syud has been in the service of Government for the past twenty-five years, and was a member of the Bengal Legislative Council during the period 1878-80.

DHULKEEP SINGH has formally declared his intention of leaving for England forthwith. The Maharajah was some days ago reinitiated into the Sikh brotherhood by one of his cousins and another Sikh priest who had arrived at Aden.

THE Boundary Commission is supposed to be now on the Oxus, but the actual news of their arrival there has not yet been received.

THE cost of the migration of the Supreme Government to and from Simla is roughly estimated at five lakhs. Out of this sum, however, Government repays itself through the railway fares over the lines which are now its own property to the extent of about two lakhs. Thus, it is represented that the actual expenditure of the exodus amounts to three lakhs.

THE latest ascertained earnings of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway are at the rate of close on Rs. 300 per mile per week over the whole 1,400 miles of line—a first-class performance.

A SHOCKING murder was committed a few nights ago at Kandiwalla, in the Dera Ghazi Khan district. Mahomed Khan, the Loond Chief, was found murdered in his bed. His half-brother is believed to be concerned in the murder, and is in custody. Colonel Plowden, the Deputy Commissioner, and Mr. Rawlins, the District Superintendent of Police, are on the spot inquiring into the case.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Sultanpore to announce that the man-killing elephant, whose doings were recently related, has been poisoned. The Natives are said to have a belief that an elephant cannot be put to death with poison, but a large dose of arsenic administered to the animal proved fatal—in three-and-a-half days.

THE Bank of Bombay has raised its minimum rate of interest on loans to nine per cent.

AT the end of the last official year there were twenty-two jute mills at work in Bengal employing 51,902 persons. The nominal capital of the mills worked by Joint Stock Companies was 270 lakhs.

MR. J. W. QUINTON has been summoned to Simla in connection with the Oudh Rent Bill.

THE Secretary of State is now said to have declined to grant a special pension to Dr. Leitner.

THE Birthday Ball, postponed from May 26th, took place at the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Tuesday. There was the usual large attendance.

COLONEL ROSS left Simla on Wednesday last for Hyderabad.

REFERRING to the depreciation of silver, and the amount of gold imported to, and absorbed in, this country—a sixth of the world's supply—a correspondent states that "on dit" that there are immense vaults under the Maharajah's palace in Burdwan, full of gold, which, owing to some superstition, can neither be appraised nor used, and also, it is reported that sixty lakhs of rupees have been buried by a Rajah in the Madras Presidency."

## Notes of the Week.

HER MAJESTY has signified her intention to confer the honour of knighthood on Mr. John Edge, Q.C., who is about to leave for India as Chief Justice of the High Court of the North-West Provinces.

THE latest news received by telegraph from Upper Burma is serious. It appears that at Beclin, between the Moulmein and the Siamese frontier, a large Chino-Siamese trading caravan entered the town. The alarm was given that they were dacoits, and the inhabitants fled. The sepoy guard turned out and attacked the caravan, and killed several peaceable Chinese traders before the mistake was discovered. There were no European officers with the Sepoys. This affair has caused much excitement among the Chinese community, and it is feared that it will interfere with trade with China. Not only this, but it may give the Chinese authorities encouragement to throw further difficulties in the way of coming to any satisfactory settlement of disputed matters on the frontier.

WHY the Sepoy guard should have attacked a trading caravan is somewhat unintelligible. An undisciplined soldiery might do so for the purpose of *loot*, but the boast of the Madras military authorities is that the Sepoys they have sent to Upper Burma are under the most perfect control as regards discipline. The paucity of European officers with the Sepoy battalions has been a misfortune from the commencement of the Expedition. It could not be expected, however, that every Native guard should be commanded by a European officer; the Native non-commissioned officer should have been able to have kept his men in hand. But perhaps the "Sepoys" who are blamed were really the Burmese police levies, about whose efficiency all evil reports have been prevalent.

THE telegram further states that the insurgents near Myingyan have killed Mr. Bruce, an employé of the Bombay-Burma Company, and three of his followers, and that the condition of Upper Burma continues to be very unsatisfactory, numerous petty engagements with the insurgents being continually reported. It is quite clear that the annexation of Upper Burma has not been the pleasant "Alice-in-Wonderland" business as Mr. Grant Duff, in his happy-go-lucky way, described it to be in his speech at the Birthday dinner at Madras. He declared that the business had been finished off with the neatness and finality of an epigram, and he quoted Aristotle in proof of fortune being always kind to those who deserve success. Fortune, however, has hitherto considered the deserving to be—the Dacoits.

A BOMBAY contemporary, in commenting upon the Birthday *Gazette* honours, does no more than justice to one of the recipients in writing that "Mr. Pedder's claims to a Companionship of the Order had been established even before he entered upon the Secretaryship of the Revenue Department at the India Office. His services in this Presidency, in the Collectorate of Khandeish, in the Secretariat, and in the Municipal Commissionership, were really valuable. It is natural that we in Bombay should think that his best work was done here, but it would not be easy to overrate the value of the thorough administrative reorganisation which he effected in the Municipality. It is remembered of him, too, that his work in the Mofussil was marked by much sympathy with the cultivating class, and that in the Secretariat he showed all the best qualities of a liberal administrator."

It must be hoped by all true friends of India that in the coming Parliament Mr. J. M. Maclean, Sir R. Temple, Sir R. Lethbridge, and those Anglo-Indian gentlemen who look on Indian questions in the light of long personal and practical experience of them in the country itself, will still keep their seats. If the silvery voice of Sir George Campbell fails to again charm the electors of Kirkcaldy, charm he never so wisely, the loss will no doubt

be felt in the House, but it must bear the blow. Better, however, the pessimism of Sir George than that of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, whose election, according to the truthful assurance of Mr. Michael Davitt, will rejoice the hearts of 200 millions of the people of India. It may rejoice some of the demagogues of West Finsbury, but the millions of India are as little concerned about an amicable Parsee gentleman who has been an absentee from his country for twenty years as about Mr. Davitt himself.

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)  
(Times Correspondents.)  
INDIA.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 20.

The most important event of the past week in this country was the death of Tuckaji Rao Holkar, Maharajah of Indore, which occurred at his capital on Thursday morning at eleven o'clock. The event was not unexpected, as like Scindia, the other great Mahratta chief, Holkar had been in a critical state of health for some time.

The most remarkable fact about the late Maharajah's character—wherein he showed a marked contrast to the generality of Indian Princes—was his strong practical business ability. He acted as his own Finance Minister, and showed himself a most industrious, if somewhat hard, ruler.

He leaves two sons. The elder, Shivaji Rao Holkar, was invested with the powers of administration during his father's illness and now succeeds him.

The Viceroy on hearing the news telegraphed his condolence to the family.

The state of Scindia's health continues to cause great anxiety. He is now at Cawnpore, where he went after a short stay at Bithoor. He is said to be very frail, and it is stated that his bathing in the Ganges has increased his illness. It is believed to be his intention to proceed on a pilgrimage to Benares or Bindraban. It is to be regretted that, like Holkar, Scindia refuses to consult European physicians, and prefers to trust to Native practitioners and astrologers.

A cyclonic storm formed in the Bay of Bengal in the early part of last week, struck the coast near Saugor Island on Wednesday morning, and passed in a north-westerly direction through Midnapore towards Chota Nagpore and Behar. So far no news has been received that any damage has been done, and as the storm was not one of great force it is not likely to have caused much injury. On the other hand, it has done good by bringing a plentiful rainfall and by apparently fairly establishing the monsoon rains.

The Government has thought it necessary to give a direct contradiction to the rumour, which has been current for some time past, that Mr. Hardie, the only non-official member of the Finance Committee, had resigned owing to his constantly finding himself outvoted by his official colleagues. The contradiction states that the proceedings taken by the Committee have been adopted unanimously in every case, and that hitherto any differences of opinion among the members have been eliminated by discussion. It goes on to deny that Mr. Hardie ever demanded the addition of more non-official members, or asserted that an impartial examination of the finances was impossible with a purely official Committee. Mr. Hardie, it is added, has no intention of leaving the Committee, although he may not accompany it during part of its proposed tour. It is evident from the fact of this contradiction having been telegraphed to every Indian newspaper that the Government fully appreciates how serious would have been the loss to the Committee had it been deprived of Mr. Hardie's services, and it is to be hoped that the happy unanimity which appears to have marked the Committee's deliberations thus far may continue till the end.

The Bengal Government, at the suggestion of the Chamber of Commerce, has under consideration the advisability of increasing the number of signal stations on the Hooghly, so as to have them at Saugor Island, Mud Point, Culpee, Diamond Harbour, Fisherman's Point, Atchepore, Budge Budge, and Garden Reach, with telegraphic communication between Saugor and the Eastern Channel lights. Should the proposal be adopted it will result in a great advantage to shipping as well as to the mercantile community of Calcutta.

It is satisfactory to learn from an up-country newspaper that the construction of the Scinde Nagar strategical frontier railway is making rapid progress. A section 90 miles long has been laid from Shen Shah, opposite Mooltan, on an alignment parallel with the left bank of the Indus. The rails are being laid at the rate of three miles daily. The Scinde-Pishin railway will, it is said, owing to financial pressure, not to be carried for the present past Shah Ahmed, the site of the proposed intrenched camp, but an iron bridge will be thrown across the Lora river in front of that position. It is possible that the delay may prove beneficial, if it has the result of procuring a more thorough examination than

has yet been made into the respective merits of the tunnel scheme and of the Khojah alternative route by Muskhi, which, although longer, would avoid the difficulties of the Khojah range.

Last Thursday a Calcutta newspaper stated, on the authority of a Cashmere correspondent, that Colonel Lockhart and his party had been seized and imprisoned in Badakshan. The Government of India had received, however, no confirmation of the report. The real facts are now stated to be these:—Colonel Lockhart, on his arrival at Kila Punjab, on the southern branch of the Oxus, was stopped, as the Governor of Badakshan had no orders about giving him supplies. The required orders were afterwards received, and the party intended to move on June 1 to Zibah, 50 miles to the south-east of Fyzabad. Thence Colonel Lockhart will either go westwards along the slopes of the Hindoo Koosh, or cross by the Dorah Pass to Chitral, as circumstances may dictate.

The Tibet mission is now at Darjeeling, ready to start. The mules and followers are encamped on the Lebong spur, about 1,000 feet below that station. The reason for the delay is unknown. It is to be hoped that no further time may be lost, as the season is now well advanced.

The recent death at the hands of dacoits of Mr. Phayre, Deputy Commissioner of Minhla, affords another sad proof of the utter inefficiency of the present arrangements in the new province. The fact that the chief civil officer of a district is obliged to take the field against dacoits personally and without any other European shows how miserably inadequate was the staff with which he was supplied, especially as regards policemen. One of the gravest mistakes yet committed is the appointment to the command of the police of the united provinces of a gentleman whose tenure of office as Inspector-General of Police in Lower Burma can hardly have been pronounced a success; and to this mistake much of the subsequent disorder would seem to be due. There can be no doubt that both provinces are in a thoroughly unsatisfactory condition, and it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that no improvement can be expected till the whole system of administration has undergone a radical change.

Unpleasant rumours continue to reach us regarding the Ameer's health. It seems to be certain that he is far from well, and that he has been obliged to give up the holding of public durbars. He is said to have nominated Sirwar Khan, his son by a slave girl, to succeed him in the event of his death.

#### BURMA.

RANGOON, JUNE 17.

Lieutenant Parsons, Assistant Commissioner of Allammyo, and Mr. Dobson, Superintendent of Police, were both severely wounded on the 15th inst. when attacking the insurgents at the village of Zeni, ten miles to the north of the old frontier. A strong body of Shans and Burmans held the village, which was stockaded. Lieut. Parsons and Mr. Dobson, with a body of Madras Sepoys and Burmese policemen, advanced across some paddy fields and attempted to carry the village. Two of the Sepoys were killed by the insurgents' fire, whereupon part of the Sepoys and all the Burmese police fled, abandoning their officers. The Sepoy jemadar behaved admirably, but his men refused to follow him. The two Englishmen, after being wounded, vainly endeavoured to rally the Sepoys, and displayed great courage.

Detailed information has been received from Bhamo as to the retreat of the column recently sent against the Kachyen Tsinbwa. The officer commanding the column wished, for military reasons, to burn certain villages on the line of advance, fearing that they would afford cover to the enemy in attacking the column on its return. Major Croke, the civil officer at Bhamo, refused to sanction this step, stating that it would probably cause a general rising of the Kachyens. The commanding officer then objected to advance further, owing to this difference of opinion; and, as the troops were greatly exhausted by exposure to the rain, Tsinbwa's apology was accepted. In his letter, Tsinbwa said that if he offended again he hoped his head would be cut off with a dah. The result of this expedition has caused much dissatisfaction, as the column was harassed when retreating and fired upon till it reached the plains.

RANGOON, JUNE 20.

On the 12th inst. Captain Dunsford, of the 2nd Bengal Infantry, and Lieutenant Wynyard, with forty rifles of the King's (Liverpool Regiment), attacked 500 Dacoits at Salen, on the western bank of the river, fifty miles north of Minhla. The Dacoits were driven out, but Captain Dunsford was killed, and three men of the Liverpool Regiment were wounded. These Dacoits formed part of the force of Bosweh, who recently killed Mr. Phayre.

Lieutenant Huggins, of the 21st Madras Infantry, on the 12th inst. routed a large body of insurgents at Gau, twenty miles to the north of Salen. Ninety-two insurgents, including five bohs, or officers, were killed, and many prisoners, including four bohs, were captured.

The country continues to be very disturbed. The present condition of Upper Burma is largely due to the want of sufficient civilian staffs.

#### THE AFGHAN FRONTIER COMMISSION.

ON THE OXUS, JUNE 18.

The frontier has been traced and pillars have been erected up to a point within a few miles of the Oxus. No new questions have been left unsettled.

The only pending question is that regarding Khoja Saleh, and this must be determined between the two Cabinets, as apparently the Russian Commissioner is not authorised to deal with it. The disputed area is about fifty square miles in extent. The district is admitted by the Bokharans to be Afghan territory, and to have been in Afghan possession for thirty-five years. No military considerations are involved.

It is probable that the Joint Commission will now be dissolved, an officer being left to carry out the decision arrived at.

COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION.—Arrangements have been made for the examination in the Indian Court of certain commercial products, which are believed to be insufficiently known or to be suitable for new purposes. Among the substances which will be examined are fibres, silk and silk substitutes, drugs, tobacco, gums and resins, minerals, oils, oil-seeds and perfumery, dyes, mordants and pigments, timbers, tanning materials and leather, and food-stuffs. Any visitors to the Exhibition, who are interested in the subject, will be permitted to attend these examinations of products, which will take place in the commercial room, attached to the Economic Court, where all further information may be obtained. Should the results of this examination render such a course desirable, conferences of a formal character will probably be held at a later date.

A CRIMINAL case, in which an unfortunate Brahmin widow, by name Radhabai, was charged with exposing or leaving her newly-born child with the intention of abandoning it under sec. 317 of the Penal Code was brought up before Mr. H. Davis, second assistant to the Agent Governor-General for Central India. The prosecution was conducted by the Railway Police, and the widow was defended by Mr. Khory. After hearing the evidence tendered by the prosecution, the magistrate discharged the woman at once. The following facts of the case have been collected from the evidence offered:—Radhabai belongs to a respectable Brahmin family, and her husband having died about five years ago she was living in her brother-in-law's house at one of the railway stations of the Rajputana-Malwa Line. About a month and a-half ago she was safely delivered of a child in her friend's house; and, after having nursed it for about twenty days, she, under the dread of excommunication, handed over the child to a female friend of hers with a good sum of money for its support, and returned to her brother-in-law's house. After a few days the female friend who was entrusted with the care of the child became seriously ill, and, being unable to attend to the wants of the child, she passed it on to her friend, who, having had no children herself, gladly accepted the charge, and expressed her desire to adopt it. The child was, however, attacked with pneumonia. It was brought to Mhow for medicine, and all means were adopted to restore it to its original health, but nothing could save the poor child. Its death becoming known to the Railway Police, inquiries were instituted, and Radhabai and others were placed on their trial with the result we have given above.

A NEW MAHDI.—A Bangalore paper says:—"The Madras Railway Company appear to be doing a roaring trade in consequence of the appearance at a station called Ulli, between Goodiatum and Mailputtee, of a Mahomedan, through whose instrumentality, it is reported, some wonderful cures have been wrought. We give the story of this Mahdi as communicated to us. The Mahdi, it would appear, in the middle of last month, called over to the village Ulli, where he asked a villager for some water to drink. The villager seeing that the applicant was a wayfarer, gave him some butter-milk. Prior to his departure the traveller informed the villager that the latter would in two days be visited by a tiger. He desired that the tiger should be killed, and the skin preserved until he returned. The villager having promised to comply with the request, the Mahomedan left after receiving a piece of cloth from his generous host. As prophesied, two days after, Master Sripes put in an appearance and was killed, and the skin concealed. After an interval of five days the Mahomedan put in an appearance, but was first told that no tiger had been seen in the village. The Mahomedan disbelieved the story, and taking his host by the hand proceeded to the spot where the skin was concealed. He forgave the villager for telling him an untruth, and asked him for the skin, in recompense for which he presented him with a vial containing the milk of some herb, which he said would cure every disease flesh is heir to. He further desired the villager to daily substitute with water the quantity of the liquid used from the bottle. The Mahomedan then disappeared, and has not been heard of since. The villager put to the test the infallible remedy in his possession and effected several cures in the village. The matter soon got bruited abroad, and hundreds of people of all castes, creeds, and colours, are now seen flocking to the sanctuary of the villager. Very lately, the crowd proceeding from Bangalore was so great that it was found necessary to add eleven extra carriages to the mail train."

## ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

## TRADE WITH BURMA.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

Almost ever since the annexation of Upper Burma we have heard so much of dacoity—not only in our newly-acquired territory but also in Lower Burma—that one is apt to imagine the internal trade of the country must have been almost paralysed. Such, however, is far from being the case. The magnificent steamers of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, with their roomy barges, which ply between Rangoon and Mandalay, carry up full cargoes of salt from Liverpool, piece goods and other merchandise imported by sea; bringing back kutch, hides, horns, and other commodities for export to Europe; whilst the steamers on the Bhamo line carry up large quantities of salt from Liverpool, bales of cotton from Myingyan, eighty miles below Mandalay, numerous cases of matches from Norway, piece goods from Manchester and Bombay, with a few small parcels of the edible bird's nest so dear to the Chinese *bon vivant*. Their return cargo mainly consists of yellow orpiment, sulphur, jade stone, and indiarubber. Moreover, ever since annexation, the shipments of rice from Lower to Upper Burma have been slowly but steadily increasing; thus in March and April of the present year the quantity shipped amounted respectively to 6,280 and 6,710 tons against 5,938 tons in April 1885. Whilst Lower Burma has been sending rice to Upper Burma, the exports of wheat from the Upper to the Lower province show a still more marked improvement. Thus, while the exports of wheat for the three first months of last year only amounted to 4,000 maunds, the quantity shipped during the first three months of the current year was 19,000. It is owing to this marked improvement in the wheat trade during these three months that the total quantity exported during the official year of 1885-86 is so much in excess of the exports in 1884-85; for while the exports during the latter year amounted to only 69,000 maunds, they amounted in the former to 97,000 maunds; and this is said to be the largest quantity ever recorded to have been exported in a year. In the opinion of all capable of forming a judgment on the subject, the soil of Upper Burma is admirably adapted for the growth of wheat. Wheat from Upper Burma, or as it is called in Rangoon, Mandalay wheat, is in great demand in Lower Burma; both the Burmese and Chinese considering it to be much superior to the wheat from Bengal, and there is every reason to hope that, under our rule, the wheat trade of Upper Burma will rapidly expand.

## BENGAL.

WITH reference to the recent post-office robbery at Calcutta, suggestions have been made for the employment of police detectives in the department, as was done in the years 1872 and 1873, when Mr. T. Smith, of the Punjab police, was employed for the special purpose of detecting or investigating post-office robberies.

A PETITION of the unemployed European mechanical engineers in Calcutta is being circulated for signature previous to its despatch to Government. It sets forth their grievances and hardships and their remedy. "It is impossible," a Calcutta paper adds, "in the present state of trade, for the European mechanic, with so many natives of India pitted against him, to make headway in this country, where cheapness, not efficiency, is the order of the day; and it is with a view to meet this state of things that the petition has been drawn up."

At a meeting of the unemployed held recently in Calcutta, a curious statement was made by one of the speakers, Mr. Pearson. He said that a short time back some vacancies occurred in one of the departments, and he was called upon to examine the candidates. The applicants numbered about 300, mostly B.A.'s, M.A.'s, and F.A.'s, of the Calcutta University. The examination was most simple,—composition, dictation, simple arithmetic and geography. Out of the 300 applicants examined only thirty-eight succeeded in passing, and not one of this number was a graduate of the University.

## MADRAS.

A STRANGE SEASON REPORT.—A Bangalore paper states that the Deputy Commissioner of Kadur has been requested to explain how both the large and small tanks of the taluqs in his district were shown, in the season reports for January and February, as having received a supply of water by rain, when there was no rainfall at all reported in the whole district during those months.

DIAMONDS IN MADRAS.—Some valuable diamonds were found recently in the Madras Presidency at a place called Nadjra Karna, Bellary district. It appears that this place was famous for the production of diamonds in former times, and that there are traces of old diggings still to be found to the west of the town. Mr. Orr, the well-known jeweller of Madras, and Mr. Abraham, a diamond merchant and cutter of Bellary, state that they have both purchased frequently, within the last few years, diamonds said to have been found at Nadjra Karna, or in the neighbourhood. Mr. Orr now has, or very lately had, in his pos-

session a diamond found at Nadjra Karna, valued at £10,000. All the diamonds, however, that have been found of late years have been discovered by accident on the surface and not by mining, and it still seems very doubtful whether mining operations would pay, as, according to Mr. Foote, of the Geological Survey, the conglomerate which once covered this locality has been washed away, leaving only a few scattered diamonds behind.

## BOMBAY.

SIR FRANK SOUTAR arrived by this week's mail steamer, and has taken charge of his office as commissioner of police.

THE *Simla Argus* states that Mr. W. Webb, barrister at Bombay, and Major-General T. Thatcher, of the Bombay Retired List, sent in applications for the post of Prime Minister to the Begum of Bhopal. Her Highness forwarded both the applications to the Supreme Government. Mr. Webb has acted as Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay on three occasions.

THE EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY.—All the stock-in-hand and goodwill of this company, which was started in Bombay about five years ago, and which was known under the name and style of the Eastern Electric Light and Power Company, was sold on Thursday evening. About two years ago the company, as first established, sold the property to Premchund Roychund, who did not, however, pay the value, and the property did not consequently pass from the hands of the original holders. Premchund Roychund started the business which he had secured under the name of the Bombay Electrical Company, and then made an attempt to dispose of it. He was frustrated, however, by an injunction taken out against him in the High Court by Mr. C. E. Ashburner, who is the appointed agent of the liquidators. The original owners, seeing no likelihood of obtaining the sum for which they had sold their property, put the same up for sale again on their premises in Moody Bay. An attempt was made by Premchund Roychund to prevent the sale, which was ineffectual. The stock-in-hand and other material belonging to the company was estimated lately at three and a half lakhs of rupees, whilst it is said that they calculate on getting something like Rs.5,00,000 for the property, portions of which are at Lahore and other parts of India, where the company has branches.

## OBITUARY.

## MAHARAJAH SCINDIAH.

The death of Maharajah Holkar has been very speedily followed by that of Maharajah Scindiah. Of the two, Maharajah Scindiah was both the more important political and the more interesting character. Since the extinction of the title or office of Peishwa, Scindiah has been allowed by general consent the foremost place among the Mahrattas, and the late holder of the name was entitled to it by his chivalrous disposition as well as by the traditions of his house, always the most gallant among the intrepid race which so nearly succeeded in securing the Empire of Delhi. Whereas Holkar was always anxious to be known as a good man of business, Scindiah only cared to appear as a soldier and leader of men, worthy in some degree of the traditions of the great warriors Ranoji and Mahadaji. The hardship of his fate as a feudatory of the Indian Empire was that it deprived his natural proclivities of free scope. His one battle was unfortunate, and during the thirty years that he enjoyed the command of an army this Mahratta prince could only play at soldiers.

Baji Rao, as he was called from the abbreviated form of his name Bhajeerut Rao, but more formally Jyajee Scindiah, the late Maharajah, was born in the year 1835, and was placed on the throne by our direct intervention in the year 1843, when, by the victories of Punniar and Maharajpur, we had effectually curbed the hostile spirit of the Mahrattas in Gwalior, and restored order to that State. The descendant of a race of warriors, he gave all his thoughts to military matters, and was content to leave in the hands of his able Ministers, Dinkur Rao and his successors, the work of civil administration. So far back as the year 1856 it was written of him by the Political Agent at his Court that he "seemed to enjoy no occupation save drilling, dressing, ordering, transforming, feasting, playing with his troops, and the unwearied study of books of evolutions; and he grudged no expenditure connected with this amusement." He preserved the same characteristic to the end of his life, and it will be easily understood with what anxiety his attitude was watched when, in the year following this account of his daily proceedings, the Mutiny broke out, and threatened the English Government with the gravest peril. What more natural, it was argued, than that a young and gallant prince, desirous above all things of indulging his martial instincts, should place himself at the head of the army he had re-created, and lead it against the foreign rulers? And but for the prudence and restraint of Dinkur Rao, "the just man" of the Mahrattas, it is possible that he would have obeyed the natural dictates of his age and of his blood. The representations of the Minister were supported by the personal influence of the English representative, Major Charters Macpherson, and when the



insubordination of the native army revealed itself in open acts Scindiah, instead of throwing in his lot with the Mogul King of Delhi, or with Nana Sahib, the heir of the Peishwa, despatched his own body-guard, composed of "his companions by day and by night, inseparable from his pleasures and State," to Agra to assist us in holding that important place. The sincerity of his good will was shown still more clearly by his placing the English women and children in a safe abode under the shelter of his own palace, where it would have been well for them had they been allowed to remain. But the over-confidence fatal in so many other places called them back to the cantonments as a token of trust in the men, and when the Gwalior contingent rose several of these helpless Englishwomen were killed in the massacre that was perpetrated.

The position of Scindiah after the Gwalior Contingent had thrown off the mask was very peculiar. He was the friend and ally of the English, but the troops for which his revenues had been assigned were arrayed against them. Even his bodyguard had gone over to the mutineers, and the utmost that he and his Minister could do was to keep the army of the Durbar in a state of inaction. The natural difficulty of his position was increased by the circumstance that the town of Gwalior became the focus for many of the disaffected throughout Central India. Regiments that had thrown off their allegiance marched there from Indore, Malwa, and other places, and the young Maharajah was exposed to much personal danger. His popularity alone enabled him to restrain the ardour of his own troops, and the mutineers were kept in a state of inaction during many precious weeks of the summer of 1857. It was not, indeed, until the fall of Delhi that his own army broke loose from his control, when many of them hastened to abandon their prince and to place themselves under the orders of Tantia Topse and the Rani of Jhansi. Again was Scindiah left at liberty to proclaim his attachment to the British cause, while Rajput levies gave some degree of security to his person and his palace. Thus while the men of Gwalior were engaged in the field against Sir Colin Campbell and Sir Hugh Rose, their prince remained in inaction at his capital, but still as the avowed friend of the English. The hostility of his subjects did not, however, prevent his sending very timely aid in forage and provisions to the latter general while besieging the strong fort of Jhansi.

Scindiah was restored with some additional privileges and all his rights unimpaired over his State—a territory of great natural resources, with a population of nearly 3,000,000, and a revenue of about half that amount in pounds sterling. He was made a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India, and his fidelity was further rewarded, at a later period with the rank of a general in the English army. Restored to his throne, but aged in many respects by the anxiety of the Mutiny time, Scindiah still devoted all his leisure to the improvement of his army. Whether he had any more definite motive in this than a desire to indulge his military instincts it is impossible to say; but the fact is alleged that he resorted to the plan of the Prussian Von Stein of passing his troops rapidly through the ranks, so that, while there were not more than 10,000 men with the colours, he could call up three or four times as many trained soldiers, if the necessity should ever arise. The opinion of the late Lord Lawrence about his army will be read with some interest. He wrote as follows, on the occasion of his visit to Gwalior in the year 1866:—"Scindiah has a large and well-equipped, and apparently well-organised force. In dress, drill, and equipment I have never seen anything like it at any court in India. Its numerical strength in guns, cavalry, and infantry far surpasses that of our force in the adjacent cantonment, and the way Scindiah handled them on parade was remarkable. I do not think that the men and horses are equal in physical appearance and warlike bearing to our Native troops, but still they look uncommonly well. Scindiah's troops are his hobby and delight. They are fairly paid and well cared for, and appear to be under proper discipline."

One grievance rankled in his mind, and that was that, while, after the Mutiny, we occupied our former cantonment, we also took possession of the fort of Gwalior. The garrison in that stronghold seemed in the eyes of the proud prince as a standing slight to his dignity, and to dwarf his authority in the eyes of his subjects. His views on this point received the sanction of his Minister, and Dinkur Rao considered that in this very matter the English Government had departed from its word. He is affirmed even to have gone so far as to say that we are not now true to our word. "Once your word was as if it were written on a stone tablet with an iron pen. Now I speak of it as a promissory note. You promise and do not fulfil." There was danger in such bitter disappointment as this, had not the cause of his discontent been removed by the restoration of the fort in the early part of the present year. All English testimony agrees that the late Maharajah was a gallant soldier, an accomplished gentleman in his address, and a distinguished chief in his bearing and demeanour.

Scindiah was not fortunate in his domestic affairs. Three of his sons, after being in turn proclaimed heir, died in succession, and in 1865 he was compelled to adopt his kinsman Ranoojee Scindiah as his son, and to proclaim him heir. This choice was ratified by the English Government. But whether impatient to

grasp his prize, or impelled by some personal feeling, Ranoojee formed a plot in the year 1870 for the murder of the Maharajah. In this he was detected, and disgraced. The Maharajah revoked the decision that had been passed in his favour, and the English Government declared that it would never recognise him as ruler. But otherwise he was not punished, and may for all we know to the contrary be still living in Gwalior. The right was left with the Maharajah to adopt another heir "in accordance with the practice of his law and religion"; and the assurance was given him that the English Government would acquiesce in his selection. The necessity of adopting another heir was fortunately averted by the birth of a son to Scindiah in July, 1880, and this child now becomes his successor.

## India in Parliament.

### HOUSE OF LORDS, JUNE 21.

LORD KIMBERLEY, in moving to discharge the order for the appointment of a Select Committee on the Government of India, severely commented on the action of Lord Randolph Churchill, whom he accused of having obstructed and prevented the proposed inquiry.

LORD SALISBURY objected to the very unusual course taken by Lord Kimberley, and pointed out that the attack on Lord Randolph Churchill might have been made by the Under Secretary for India in that noble lord's presence. Further, he charged the Government with having failed to provide an opportunity for discussing in the House of Commons the number and composition of the Joint Committee. The motion was then agreed to.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JUNE 21.

MR. STAFFORD HOWARD made the usual Budget statement. At the outset he entered into an elaborate explanation of the change in the method of presenting the account, and passing then to the Budget and Revised Estimates for 1884-5 and 1885-6, he said the Budget provided a surplus of £647,000; but, owing to the Afghan frontier dispute and the Burmese war, there would be a deficit of £2,852,000, although a recent telegram from the Viceroy stated that this deficit would be reduced by about half a million. The revenue was estimated at £72,328,000, and it would probably amount to £73,601,000, while the expenditure, estimated at £71,681,000, will probably be increased to £76,453,000. The Revised Estimate was, therefore, worse than the Budget by £2,499,000. The capital outlay on buildings and irrigation was put at £5,516,000, giving a total expenditure in excess of revenue of £8,368,000, which has been met by borrowing to the extent of £2,924,000. Under "Political charges" there was an increase of £464,000, due to extra subsidies to the Ameer, to the expenses of the Rawul Pindi Durbar, and to the cost of the delimitation of the Afghan frontier; and under the Army there was an increase of £3,053,000, mainly owing to the cost of the military preparations in connection with the Afghan frontier dispute. As to the coming year, the revenue is estimated at £75,799,000 and the expenditure at £75,617,000, which was only about half a million below that of the previous year, both years being swelled by the extraordinary charges due to political events. The Budget for 1886-7 is altogether better than the revised Estimate of 1885-6 (which contemplated a deficit of over two millions) by £3,034,000. The year would close with a small surplus of £182,000; and in spite of the difficulties in Upper Burma, there was no reason to apprehend that this would not be realised. The great increase in the estimated revenue is due to the fact that the revenues of Upper Burma are included for the first time, and the accounts of the Scinde Railway are also included. Under the head of opium there is a net improvement of nearly three-quarters of a million. As to the expenditure, the most important items are under the heads of Army and Railways. The British troops have been increased in the last and this year, and the establishment is to be brought up to 69,764 men of all ranks, excluding officers, and the total cost of the additional British troops will be £675,000 in India and £150,000 at home. The Native army is to be increased by 11,968 men, and the total increased cost will be £360,000. In addition, a sum of £244,000 is to be spent on coast and harbour defences. The total expenditure on railways is £5,336,000, of which over three millions is for frontier railways, and the total amount spent on irrigation is £811,000. The present amount of the debt is £175,500,000, which is £14,500,000 more than in 1884-5. But in the same period the debt incurred for railways and irrigation works has increased by £22,000,000, so that the uncovered debt has absolutely decreased by £7,500,000. Putting assets in the shape of public works, railways, &c., at £208,179,000 and our total liabilities in the shape of debt at £254,556,000, our uncovered liabilities only amount to £51,377,000. The net percentage of the earnings of public works gives a return of 5.79 per cent. on the £150,346,000 of capital spent up to March 31 on railway construction, and the net return on irrigation works is 3.42 per cent. On the whole, he was of opinion

that the financial condition of India was not entirely unsatisfactory.

In the discussion which followed this statement,

Lord R. CHURCHILL thought there was nothing in it to cause grave anxiety; the expenditure was not excessive, nor would it be necessary to resort to extra taxation. He complained that changes in the form of accounts were so often made, and hoped that no further change would become necessary. Dealing briefly with the figures which had been given, he contended the increase in the expenditure was only normal, and prophesied that the expenditure in years to come, especially for maintaining the army and improving the defences of the North-West Provinces, must be still further increased. On the other hand, he advocated economy in the Public Works Department, and, having asked for further information as to the petroleum wells and ruby mines in Upper Burma, expressed his hearty approval of the economy shown in connection with the Burmese expedition, which he considered was extremely creditable to the Indian Government.

Sir G. CAMPBELL dealt at considerable length with the question of Indian finance generally, and agreed with Lord R. Churchill that the increased expenditure would be permanent.

Mr. F. W. MACLEAN advocated the preparation of the accounts in rupees instead of in pounds, and argued that the increase of expenditure was not due to one party more than to another.

Mr. S. SMITH viewed with alarm the increase in the expenditure, and called attention to the extreme poverty of the majority of the Indian population.

Sir J. FERGUSSON defended the Indian administration against some strictures of Mr. S. Smith, whose information, he said, was of the most superficial character; and Mr. L. COHEN argued that the position of Indian finance afforded no ground for anxiety.

Sir R. FOWLER and Mr. EVERETT also spoke; and Mr. HOWARD having given a general reply, the usual resolutions were agreed to.

## NOTICES OF BOOKS.

### THROUGH THE BRITISH EMPIRE\*

Were we asked, what career would be more likely than another to engender, in a man who might pursue it, that nice discrimination of persons and things without which the peregrinations of a traveller are as useless to himself as the account of them is unprofitable to others, we should unhesitatingly answer, the career of a diplomatist. That greatest of early Greek travellers, Ulysses, was no contemptible diplomat. Did he not procure the participation of Achilles, without whose help Troy was impregnable, in the Trojan war, claiming on that ground—so says Ovid—the merit of all that the hero had done?

A statesman who, like Baron von Hübner, has represented his native Austria with conspicuous ability, in the most difficult circumstances, at two such Courts as Rome and Paris, can be no ordinary man. Hübner's name is, too, historical; for to him it was that, on the memorable New Year's Day of 1859, Napoleon III. addressed the ominous words universally understood as adumbrating a renewal of the secular conflict between Austria and France which had but slumbered since 1815. Such a man can hardly have failed to have his powers of observation, however originally keen, made keener by experience.

Accordingly, we find in these volumes, not only the narrative of travel in every part of the British dominions, but very weighty observations, on political and social questions of all kinds, from points of view which are little likely to occur to any one possessing solely an English standard of comparison.

The British Empire! Let us, at a moment when the Cæon of the time is moving heaven and earth in order to compass the first step towards its disruption, see how its present grandeur has impressed a dispassionate foreign observer of no common order.

The first stage of the Baron's journey here recorded was the Cape, where, during his sojourn, he of course visited Cetewayo; seeing, too, something scarce less remarkable in the family of the Hugos, whose head, recently deceased at the age of ninety-three, was able to boast of no less than 292 direct descendants, of whom 211 were alive at the time. Australia and New Zealand, next visited, have been so often described that we only refer to them as giving rise to some very pertinent remarks on the shifting of power in the latter Colony, remarks probably not applicable to New Zealand alone. The "gentlemen," the first colonists, are very rapidly giving way to the "mob." "A Zealand nation," says our traveller, "is being formed. The Anglo-Saxon race will predominate, but it will comprise the elements of other nationalities, above all the German element, and this new people will bear the stamp of democracy." (I., 238). The author's remarks on the relations between England and the important group of Colonies which is comprised in the word Australia (I., 333-351), founded as they are on personal observation, and on

\* "Through the British Empire," by Baron von Hübner, formerly Austrian Ambassador in Paris and Rome. In 2 volumes, with a Map. London: John Murray. 1886.

information derived from prominent Colonial statesmen and others, will greatly interest the reader, and it is pleasant to be told, in words which the writer quotes with approval, "The Colonies are loyal; it is their interest to be so; and, what is more, they are loyal from the heart."

Our readers will be more especially concerned to know what impressions were made on a quick-witted observer—one, too, who, like Baron Hübner, has made Indian history a subject of study—by what he saw on his (first) visit to India, where (as, indeed, everywhere) he enjoyed the best possible opportunities of ascertaining facts, and of comparing the opinions of those best qualified to make accurate deductions from them. Travelling from Madras to Bombay, through Rajpootana to Delhi, and Peshawur, thence through the Punjab and North-West Provinces to Calcutta, winding up with a trip to Darjeeling, he may almost be said to have left no part of India unvisited: and, wherever he went, it was "with eyes and ears open." Naturally enough, he was particularly interested in the relations between the dominant, and the subject, races, and lost no opportunity of informing himself respecting them. No thoughtful man could, indeed, help asking, how it comes about that "a handful of civilians and sixty or seventy thousand English soldiers keep in check two hundred and fifty million Indians" (II. 5). The same query had occurred to his mind at Hyderabad (I. 411). The answer is, "prestige," that word so sneered at by Messrs. Blunt, Cotton, and the Baboos, and by their congeners at home. He is led to ask if prestige be an entity. "What is prestige?" And thus he answers his own query, "To my mind, if you succeed in inspiring me with an idea that you are stronger than I am, you exercise prestige over me. The less this conviction on my part is founded on reason, the deeper it is. If once it rises to the height of an article of faith, the prestige will be complete. So long as it is based on real superiority, prestige has nothing illusory about it: it becomes an illusion, when reality ceases to correspond with appearance."

For the Services, who give practical effect to the influence which "prestige" enables the Government to wield, the Baron has, we are glad to see, nought but praise. To take, first, our external relations, he presents us with a well-drawn sketch of the much-abused "Political" and his work (II. 75). "Here," he says, "are men, who combine the qualities of the hero, missionary of civilisation, politician, judge, soldier, and administrator, living constantly under a burning sky."

Of the Administrators in our own Provinces he speaks no less highly, though he is not blind to the deficiencies of our Administration, and is (II., 145) "fully alive to the want" of mutual understanding between Europeans and Natives, which is, he thinks, "one, perhaps the greatest, of the difficulties which the Administrators of India have to encounter."

The results achieved by our Universities and by the Education Department fail, we are sorry to say, to command his admiration. His experiences (I., 429; II., 19, &c.) led him to the conclusion that, while destroying the ancient beliefs of the Natives whom we so highly educate, we have given them "nothing instead; we have deprived them of the faculty of believing; we have converted them into Nihilists, into malcontents, and made them enemies of England;" an opinion confirmed by both Romanist and Anglican clergy in India.

All the information which our author gathered respecting the Native Press, to which (II., 235, &c.) he devotes some pages, was to the effect that it "even from a political point of view, exercises a bad influence on those who are able to read."

If the Native Press influences anything, it must be such "public opinion" as may exist. And this leads our author to the following weighty remarks (II. 247):—

"Is there any public opinion in India? It is declared that there is none. And yet people agree in saying that the Natives who have been educated in the State Colleges have become singularly importunate of late years, that they are beginning to adopt a high tone, and that they take especial delight in criticising the acts of the Government, which, unwisely, as it seems to me, encourage, if not provoke, such criticism. These Baboos and their newspapers, I am told, would only become dangerous at a crisis, and by a crisis is understood a disastrous European war. But the life of nations, like that of individuals, is nothing but a series of successes and reverses. Looked at from this point of view, the Baboo is not such an insignificant being as he seems to be considered."

Warmly praising and acknowledging (in a passage\* which we commend to the notice of Mr. W. S. Blunt) the inestimable value of the presence of Englishwomen in India, Baron Hübner, after enumerating some of the benefits which we have conferred on our great Dependency, and observing "that the British India of our

\* All the new conditions brought about by time, which restores while it destroys, have profoundly modified the social life of the Anglo-Indian; and have not only modified, but improved it morally, and made it better than ever it was before. Officers and civilians now obtain leave more frequently; they spend it in going to England, and return to India married men. It is the Englishwoman, courageous, devoted, well-educated, well-trained—the Christian, the guardian angel of the domestic hearth—who by her magic wand has wrought this wholesome transformation. (II., 156.)

days presents a spectacle which is unique, and without a parallel in the history of the world," thus concludes his remarks:—"And what has wrought all these miracles? The wisdom and the courage of a few directing Statesmen, the bravery and the discipline of a small number of Englishmen and a large number of Natives, led by heroes; and lastly, and, I will venture to say, principally, the devotion, the intelligence, the courage, the perseverance, and the skill, combined with an integrity proof against all temptation, of a handful of officials and magistrates who govern and administer the Indian Empire."

The conclusion to the second volume contains a retrospect, dated early this year, of the impression left on the Baron's mind by the relations between Great Britain and each of her dependencies: India naturally having a prominent place, its probable future being considered in the light of events which have happened since the termination of the author's trip. The assertion, that Herat is the Key of India, is somewhat summarily dismissed. "If," says the Baron, "Herat is really the Key of India, it is most unfortunate for England; for the Key is hanging at the enemy's gate: sitting at his window he has only to stretch out his hand to seize it." Hübner reproaches the surrender of Kandahar, "the outlying fortress of the unbroken barrier which Nature has erected for the defence of India." Yet he thinks us safe enough. He agrees with Shakespeare—

"Nought shall make us rue,  
If England to herself will but be true."

"Had I," says our traveller, in the last sentence of his work, "to sum up the impressions derived from my travels, I should say: British rule is firmly seated in India. *England has only one enemy to fear, herself.*" The italics are our own.

We have allowed India to delay us so long, that we must pass over the remainder of our traveller's excellent work far more cursorily than it deserves. The wide range of his wanderings renders it impossible closely to follow him. Nor did he, after leaving our great Oriental Dependency, visit any place, his remarks concerning which, however suggestive they may be, possess such exceptional value.

No one, scientist, statistician, or statesman, can peruse this most striking book without great profit: nor can even the average reader fail to see how "far a cry" it is from the jaunty narrative of the ordinary tourist to the present tale of thoughtful travel, with the well-considered remarks—original and instructive without being sententious—which give especial value to every part of the work.

#### THE INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH CONVENTION.\*

The original Telegraph Convention was, as we see at page 7 of the present valuable manual, "done at St. Petersburg the 11th July, 1875." A ten years' experience of the working of that Convention (the provisions of which were of the most rudimentary character), and the extension of telegraphic communication to lands where, at the time of the St. Petersburg agreement, they were known only by name, necessitated the drawing up of much more minute regulations, including international telegraphic signals, and of a far more exhaustive tariff of charges.

A new Conclave, charged to devise, and to embody in suitable language, such new arrangements as might appear desirable, was, therefore, summoned last year. Its place of meeting was to be Berlin—henceforth, it would seem, destined to take the place of Paris as the diplomatic centre of the world—and it concluded its labours on the 17th September last. Thirty-four States, or Colonies, were represented: India, South Australia, New South Wales, and Tasmania, nominating their own delegates, distinct from the representatives of the Imperial Government of Great Britain, while Egypt, C. chin China, Siam, and Japan had each a suitable advocate of its interests.

The provisions agreed on by the Convention are fully set forth in eighty-seven sections (many of them comprising several paragraphs) and sixty-seven pages, while the Tariff (to take effect from July 1st) is so complete as to occupy between thirty and forty folio pages, of usual Blue-book size.

The singular exactitude and precision which characterise the language of France will long—probably for centuries—prevent its being ousted from its hitherto undisputed pre-eminence as the common language of all Europe: and, naturally enough, the "Protocol," as our continental neighbours call it, of the proceedings was drawn up in that tongue. The text is, in the volume before us, printed in parallel columns with a translation by Mr. Brasher, of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, which deserves very high praise. It may be thought by some that an official document—one, too, which, unlike diplomatic representations, contains, as does the present text, not a superfluous word—could be translated by "rule of thumb." But we assure such persons, if any there be, that even of the most precise, and least verbose, official documents, there are translations and translations.

\* "The International Telegraph, with Berlin Revision of Service Regulations and Tariffs, 1885." Translated by Alfred Brasher (Director of Traffic, Indo-European Telegraph Department). By permission of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India in Council. London: Blackfriars Printing and Publishing Company. 1886.

That before us is most creditable to Mr. Brasher's abilities as a translator; and we say this with the more confidence because, having carefully compared the whole, we have not found a passage in which the combined brevity and lucidity of the original have not been faithfully reproduced.

#### THE ALPINE CLIMATE SERIES.\*

Dr. Wise's reputation as a specialist in pulmonary affections is so well known that no work by him on the subject is likely to pass unheeded. The idea, that the comparative dryness and purity of the air of high altitudes cannot fail to be beneficial in septice disease, is not a new one, but is being worked out by many medical men of eminence in a manner never before systematically adopted. Maloja has a beautiful and eminently salubrious position on a mountain lake, and is surrounded by scenery of the most picturesque kind. For its many attractions we must refer the would-be visitor, in search of pleasure, or of the health without which pleasure cannot exist, to this excellent Handbook.

#### RELATIONS OF CLIENT AND SOLICITOR IN LEGAL AFFAIRS.†

The "learned professions" certainly have a good time of it in England; we are well known to be the most parson-ridden, lawyer-ridden, and doctor-ridden, nation in the world. This book is devoted to proving, by a certainly "strong" story, the truth of the impeachment as concerns the lawyers; and Mr. Routledge gives, in support of his allegations against the (nominally) inferior branch of the "Devil's Own," a narrative of facts which, if not unprofitable to read, must have been woefully unpleasant in their occurrence.

Even allowing for the involuntary colouring which usually tinges the narrative of an aggrieved man, we cannot but think that Mr. Routledge was exceptionally unfortunate in his experiences. However, as Mrs. Micawber was wont to observe, "experientia does it;" may ours and that of our readers differ from that of Mr. Routledge. The story is plainly told, and there is—names being, of course, omitted by him, as by the guests at Mrs. Henry Spiker's immortal dinner table—no lack of pièces justificatives, which enable one, on even a casual perusal, to form some opinion on the actual merits of the case.

BOOK FOR REVIEW.—"India's Needs," by John Murdoch (Indian Tract Depot.)

CAPTAIN JOHN FORDYCE, Military Accounts Department, Circle Paymaster, Rawul Pindi, has been granted sixty days' privilege leave, Captain T. H. Eyre, Pension Paymaster, perform his duties.

COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION.—The number of visitors to this Exhibition for the week ending June 19 was 252,633; total since the opening, 1,126,202. Arrangements have been made for the examination in the Indian Court of certain commercial products, which are believed to be insufficiently known or to be suitable for new purposes. Among the substances which will be examined are fibres, silk and silk substitutes, drugs, tobacco, gums, and resins, minerals, oils, oil seeds and perfumery, dyes, mordants and pigments, timbers, tanning materials and leather, and food stuffs. Any visitors to the Exhibition, who are interested in the subject, will be permitted to attend these examinations of products, which will take place in the Commercial Room, attached to the Economic Court, where all further information may be obtained. Should the results of this examination render such a course desirable, conferences of a formal character will probably be held at a later date.

THE *Pioneer* writes that the cry that has gone up over the armament of the artillery has always been understood to refer to the kind and not to the quality of the weapons. The 7-pounder field gun might be obsolete, but at all events it was a very good gun of its sort people believed. How are we to account, then, for the story that one of the crack mountain batteries, when it arrived at Calcutta recently from its station in the Punjab on the way to service in Burma, was suddenly discovered to be unserviceable as to its guns; that the officer commanding declined to run the responsibility of taking them into the field; and that after a great to-do the inspector-general of ordnance and the brigadier-general commanding acquiesced in their condemnation? Whatever may be the explanation of these things, we believe the guns in question are now to be seen in the arsenal at Fort William, the battery having sailed with a new equipment.

\* "The Alpine Climate Series. Contra-indications for visiting High Altitudes, with a description of the Environs of Maloja, Upper Engadine." By A. Tucker Wise, M.D., Author of "Davos Platz and the effects of High Altitude on Phthisis," &c. London: J. and A. Churchill. 1886.

† "Relations of Client and Solicitor in Legal Affairs." Illustrated by some facts of a recent suit in Chancery. Gloucester: Published by the Author, James Routledge. 1886.

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

The seventy-third half-yearly general meeting of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company was held on Friday at the City Terminus Hotel. Colonel James Holland presided. In affixing the seal to the register of shareholders the chairman announced that their number at the present time was 13,963. In moving the adoption of the report the chairman stated that the receipts had increased 12½ per cent., the expenses 1½ per cent., and the profits 32 1-3 per cent. compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. That had brought the result up to within a very near point of the interest allowed by the Government of five per cent., and but for the continued depression in the exchange they would have made the full amount. With regard to the question of exchange, as he had said before, although they suffered apparently a very considerable loss by the exchange being so low, yet in point of fact the loss was made up by the stimulus given to the agricultural produce of the country, and the additional work which the company had therefore to do. It was, however, quite possible that when the present abnormal depression came to an end, and the rupee recovered to somewhat of its original value, they might derive considerably more profit than they did at present. Their terminal station at Bombay, which had taken several years to construct, was now practically finished. They had a much larger amount than usual standing at the debit of stores. They endeavoured to keep that item as low as they could, but in the present year it had been considerably increased, owing to the large amount of railway plant they had sent out, in anticipation of the final sanction of the Government being given to the doubling of the line from Bhopal to Kundwah and to Shegaum. With regard to the staple commodities, which formed the main source of their profit, he might state that the cotton crop, which had been very bad for the last year or two, had been decidedly better. Linseed was also better, though the crop would be scanty. Wheat was good. His colleague, Mr. Campbell, had prepared a statement which he thought would be regarded as very interesting. Out of 123,400 tons of wheat, which, by the latest returns from Bombay, had either been or were in process of being shipped for the last six weeks, 16,300 tons were for the United Kingdom, 55,400 tons for Italy, and 51,000 tons for the Continent. Many people were under the impression that they were dependent entirely, or to a very great extent, for the sale of their Indian wheat on the position of the American crops; but from the statement he had read it would seem that they were, to a very considerable extent, independent of the American crops. It would be very gratifying to the proprietors to know that the cultivation of wheat was increasing all along their system. Some writers on India wrote in a very doleful strain as to the masses being in a very impoverished state, notwithstanding the large increase in the export trade; but he thought that these gentlemen knew little, and had seen little of India, and that they knew nothing of the previous condition of things there. From his own personal experience and the information he had gathered from members of the Board who had been more recently in India, he would venture to say that, though India was a poor country, she was far richer than she was twenty years ago, that the toiling masses were far better off, and that the railway system was increasing the wealth of the country. As regarded the current half-year, which would end on the 30th inst., their agent thought that the profit would probably exceed that of the corresponding period of 1885 by £100,000, and, unless their predictions were very much falsified, they fully expected to pay a dividend of £1 4s. per cent. beyond the five per cent. guaranteed. In the corresponding period of 1885 the surplus dividend was £1 per cent. Mr. H. W. Blake seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously, and the retiring directors and auditor were subsequently re-elected.

The first ordinary half-yearly general meeting of the Indian Midland Railway Company (Limited) was held on Friday at the City Terminus Hotel. Colonel James Holland presided, and, in moving the adoption of the report, stated that a portion of the line was not only completed, but was actually working, and they were deriving a modest revenue from it. The section was some forty-two or forty-three miles long between the city of Cawnpore, where the East Indian Company had a station, and the river Jumna, on the line towards Jhansi, which would in all probability be the future headquarters of their railway. All of their lines but one were in course of construction, and the date for completing the last section was February, 1889. That was the line from Jhansi to Gwalior, which connected them with Agra. It was an important line, but not so important as the connection with Cawnpore, and the cause of the delay in its completion was attributable to the difficulties of construction. The line to Basoda was expected to be open by the 1st of June next year. There was nothing for him to qualify in the remarks made in the prospectus. Later surveys had shown that the distances were very nearly what had been stated, and they believed that their prospects were quite as good, both as regarded moderate cost of construction of the line and of profits thereafter. Mr. H. W. Blake seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted, and a resolution was afterwards passed empowering the Board at any time to convert paid-up shares into stock.

## THE BIRTHDAY GAZETTES.

[The Order of the Indian Empire was originated, I believe, as a reward for those who as non-officials were not eligible for the C.S.I. The officials have gradually managed to monopolise the new order themselves, adding the inferior to the superior or the superior to the inferior, quite impartially, so long as they get both. Looking down the two lists I find that Aitchison, Arbuthnot, Baring, Bayley, Burne, Couper, Cunningham, Davies, Ashley Eden, Egerton, Gibbs, Grant, Hobhouse Hope, Hunter, Ilbert, and dozens more on to the end of the alphabet, all bear the double decoration. So far as all classes but the covenanted civilians go, the C.I.E. has ceased to exist, and might as well be abolished. The way in which it has been distributed for the last few years affords perhaps the most successful example on record of official greed.]

They lay in snug official case  
Beneath the tall deodar trees,  
Where Simla's most delightful,  
They say we'll have a charming day,  
And some look'd sad and some look'd gay,  
But all alike look'd spiteful.

For each one there had crept alone,  
To watch the postman and to bone  
A mark of Royal credit.  
Still having met, they deem'd it best  
To share the swag and d—the rest;  
But this is how they said it—

"The fools who swelter in the plains  
Have neither *nous* nor pluck nor brains!—  
Be-ribbon'd and be-knighted!  
Shall we up here, *crème de la crème*,  
Give them a hand in this our game?"  
"No! No!" cried all delighted.

For each one thought the other might  
Be decorated ere the night,  
And what the deuce should he do?  
So when the bag of honours came,  
All grabb'd it for the same old game,  
And all cried "Do as we do!"

Here's a C.I.E., and a C.S.I., and a C.I.E. for you.  
And if you think one not enough, take two! take two!  
—*Times of India*.

## THE CALCUTTA TURF CLUB.

A proposal of great importance to all racing men in India was brought before the Calcutta Turf Club at an ordinary meeting held recently.

Mr. A. A. Apcar proposed, "That the present scale of weight for age of English horses be assimilated to the present scale of weight for age of Australian horses, so that the weight to be carried by English horses in January shall be the same as the weights to be carried by Australian horses in August, and so on, from month to month, the object being that English and Australian horses shall carry the same weight for their respective ages."

This highly important proposal was brought forward at a meeting at which only eight members were present. In ordinary course the matter comes on for consideration, and, if approved, for acceptance at the next meeting of the club which takes place in a few days. In view of the large interests at stake, Lord William Beresford intends to move the following amendment, namely, that Mr. Apcar's proposal may stand in abeyance, and not to be discussed till the annual general meeting, 1887, for the following reasons:—

I.—That the Calcutta Prospectus for 1886-87 has already been issued to the public.

II.—That on that prospectus owners have already made their arrangements and invested large sums of money.

III.—On account of the lateness of the season.

IV.—Mr. Apcar's proposal affects such a large interest that it cannot be too widely circulated and too carefully considered, and every facility ought to be given to enable as many members of the Calcutta Turf Club as possible to be present to vote on such an important and vital question.

The *Bangalore Spectator* states that Messrs. Arbuthnot and Company of Madras have arranged with the Eurasian Association to work the Kaolin beds at Whitefield, near Bangalore, on a large scale, importing plant and skilled labour from England. The Whitefield estate promises to become a flourishing manufacturing town.

As an instance of the rapid transmission of letters from the wilds of Central Asia, we may take the case of a letter received in Simla on 3rd instant from Colonel Lockhart, dated May 9th. This letter, written from near Gumbaz on the northern slopes of the Hindu Kush, was carried across that high range to Cabul direct, and thence sent on to Peshawur. Colonel Lockhart and the officers with him were in good health.



## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE replacement of all fuzes in Royal Artillery charge every five years has been ordered.

MAJOR C. T. ECHALAZ, General List, Infantry, has retired from the service on a pension of £365 per annum.

CAPTAIN H. T. FAITHFUL, 19th Punjab Infantry, has been ordered to Simla for employment in the Intelligence Branch.

MAJOR H. J. CHOLMELEY, 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, has been granted five months' leave out of India on private affairs.

LIEUT.-COLONEL H. C. MARSH, Bengal Staff Corps, second in command 18th Bengal Cavalry, has retired from the service.

CAPTAIN J. H. VIVIAN, 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles, has sent in his papers, and is now on leave pending retirement.

CAPTAIN C. M. FITZGERALD, Assistant Commissary-General, is about to proceed on sick leave to England.

THE supply of ordnance stores to the troops in the Belgaum District has been handed over to the Madras Ordnance Department. The supplies will in future be drawn from the Bellary arsenal.

MAJOR A. E. GARNAUT, Commanding B Battery, 4th Brigade, Royal Artillery, now on leave, has been promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, and posted to the Mauritius.

THE Government of India have ordered the re-formation of a Pay Office in Upper Burma, and has appointed Lieutenant Ramsden, Military Accounts Department, Paymaster. Lieutenant Ramsden officiated as Paymaster at Suakin.

THE relief of Lieutenants Beevor, Tanner, and Kelly, of the Military Works Department, now on service in Burma, by Lieuts. Lawrence, Hunter, and Rimington, Royal Engineers, lately from England, has been ordered.

THE name of the sanitarium formed in the Kawa Valley for the troops of the Quetta garrison has, on the recommendation of Sir Robert Sandeman, been changed from "Gwaski" to "Ziarat," by which name it will in future be known.

LIEUT.-COLONEL DE L. R. F. WOOLDRIDGE, S.C., 22nd Bombay Infantry, assistant commissary general for Transport, has been appointed to be deputy adjutant general, in succession to Colonel G. A. Green, whose tenure of appointment expired on the 31st March.

CAPTAIN H. C. WYLLY, 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment, a proficient in the French language, has been selected to take charge of the three Japanese officers deputed to this country, two of them to learn the Native Army system, and the third, a doctor, to inquire into a certain disease said to be peculiar to India. Captain Wyllly has been granted an allowance of Rs. 150 per mensem while so employed.

THE contract allowances of Native cavalry regiments have been altered as follows:—The repair of arms allowance for Bombay regiments has been raised to Rs. 140 per mensem. In Bengal and Madras regiments the forge allowance per regiment has been fixed at Rs. 60 per mensem, and the Central India Horse has been granted a banker's allowance of Rs. 40 per regiment per mensem.

GENERAL MCQUEEN has been directed to take up the command of the Punjab Frontier Force forthwith. Brigadier-General Stewart, Madras Staff Corps, who has been appointed to succeed General McQueen in the command of the Hyderabad Contingent, will not come out from England till September, the officiating command being filled meantime by Colonel Way, the senior officer on the spot.

COLONEL MOORSON, who last November gave over command of the East Lancashire Regiment, in which he had served for thirty-one years, has been appointed to the charge of the Winchester Regimental District, in the place of the late Colonel Sturt. This is one of the best districts in the service. The troops to be looked after are the 37th Regiment (37th and 67th) and five Volunteer battalions. Colonel Moorson, having taken up his quarters near Portsmouth, was close at hand. He will be able to hold his new appointment for the full term of five years.

THE Income Tax has but limited application in an infantry regiment of Europeans, only the lieutenant-colonels and majors being liable to assessment, other officers in receipt of more than 500 rupees per mensem escaping the tax by the deduction of tentage. The following sums are held to be "tentage," and included in pay and allowances:—General officer, Rs. 400; brevet colonel and lieutenant-colonel, Rs. 200; lieutenant-colonel not brevet colonel, Rs. 150; major, Rs. 120; captain, Rs. 75; and lieutenant, Rs. 50. These sums are held to be included in the relative rank of other officers.

A RIFLE match between the Commander-in-Chief's Staff and the Simla Volunteers was shot off at Simla on Friday. The conditions were seven shots at 200 and 500 yards, and the scores as follows:—The Chief's team—Sir Frederick Roberts, 25 and 20; Colonel Pole-Carew, 29 and 25; Major Neville Chamberlain, 27 and 28; Captain Hamilton, 31 and 28; and Captain Hume, 31 and 28; totals, 143 and 129; grand total, 272. The Simla

Volunteers—Lieut. Bean, 29 and 31; Captain Chanter, 28 and 31; Captain Craigie Halkett, 31 and 20; Major Leigh, 20 and 24; Lieut. Lett, 30 and 29; totals, 147 and 135; grand total, 282. The volunteers thus won by ten points.

THE Educational Establishments for the Bengal Native Army have been altered consequent on the abolition of the Native Normal Training School at Umballa, and commanding officers are allowed to make their own arrangements in future for obtaining English schoolmasters. Cavalry—(a) An English (soldier) schoolmaster on Rs. 20 per mensem, in addition to the military pay of his rank, or a civilian on Rs. 25 per mensem; (b) a vernacular schoolmaster (who will also act as regimental moonshee) on Rs. 20 per mensem if a civilian, or on Rs. 7 per mensem if a soldier, in addition to the military pay of his rank. Infantry—(a) and (b) as in Cavalry; (c) a moulvie, pundit, or grunthi,—not more than two out of the three being allowed for one regiment—and no one of the three for any regiment having less than three companies of Mahomedans, Hindus, or Sikhs, as the case may be; the moulvie, or pundit, or grunthi will also act as assistant vernacular schoolmaster. The allowances for school sheds and for school books and stationery will remain as at present. This order is not applicable to the Punjab Frontier Force, or the local corps under the Government of India.

BY the bringing of all the military offices together at Simla in the new buildings, a scheme for minimising the various records by the adoption of one registration office, such as obtains in the case of the War Office and Horse Guards, has come under consideration. At present duplicate and triplicate records have often to be kept, which involves a large clerical staff; and inquiry at Simla is now being directed into the cost of the record branches of the various departments, to see if by a new plan such reductions can be made as will justify the formation of one registration office. General Chapman, Colonel Collett, Colonel Ojlen, and Major Robertson as a committee are now making the preliminary inquiry. The main difficulty is that from army headquarters camp offices only are taken to the plains in winter, but it seems likely that the Military Department will also only take camp offices in future, in which case all the offices could come under roof in Calcutta, and a system of combined registration be consistently carried out.

A GLORIOUS EXAMPLE.—A serious theft in a public building recently occurred in one of the inland provinces of China. The thief was arrested, and this is how the authorities deal with the case. They propose to subject the man to further examination with a view to ascertaining whether he had any accomplices, and as soon as the case has been determined they will proceed to denounce to His Majesty the officials to whose laxity of supervision the theft was due.

JUBBULPORE, says an Allahabad paper, is about to furnish another little scandal for the delectation of Indian society. The affair is a matter of everyday talk in the station, but we are not at liberty to say more at present than that the lady is the mother of several children, and that the Lethario is a young, rather good looking bachelor. The case comes on shortly in the North-Western Provinces High Court at Allahabad. Mr. Stanyon, barrister-at-law, of Jubbulpore, has been retained by one of the parties.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.—Yesterday afternoon the sixty-first half-yearly general meeting of this railway was held at the Cannon-street Hotel. Major-General J. S. Trevor occupied the chair. The report having been taken as read, the Chairman, in moving its adoption, congratulated the shareholders on the prosperous condition of the railway. The Board had been able to pay 10s. per share in addition to the guaranteed interest, and that in spite of the further fall in the value of the rupee of nearly a penny, or 5½ per cent.—(cheers). This result was due to good management. They had not suffered from any interruption of their traffic, and they had now completed the alteration of their goods waggons, which would carry ten tons of paying load instead of eight tons. In the half-year they had carried over 400,000 tons of food grain, half of which was wheat, and they had also carried 170,000 tons of salt. These goods were carried at very low rates. This railway carried passengers at about quarter the price charged in England, and goods at the rates prevalent in the United States in 1883. The Board was very well satisfied with the coaching traffic, having carried more passengers than any other railway in India. The available total for dividend was £37,751 10s., and that would allow of a total distribution for the half-year on the capital stock of the company of £3 per cent.—(cheers). With regard to the future, he thought they might be able, at the next meeting, to declare a dividend of £4 1s. 6d. or £4 2s. for the half-year.—(cheers).—Mr. Samuel J. Wilde seconded the motion, which was agreed to, and the dividend declared.—A resolution to enable the directors to deal with some invested funds belonging to the company so as to use the money in the interests of their employes, was also agreed to.—Major General Trevor and Mr. Wilde were re-elected directors, and Mr. G. H. Harris, the retiring auditor, was also re-elected.—The proceedings then terminated.

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL..

SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1886.

### THE INDIAN BUDGET DEBATE.

"A BIGGARLY account of empty benches" was the spectacle which the House of Commons presented on Monday evening last in going into Committee on the East India Revenue Accounts. The Indian Budget has never been an attraction to draw honourable members from their dinner or some equally absorbing pursuit, but upon the present occasion Mr. S. Howard had to lift up his voice in lamentation that the listeners to the tale he had to unfold were so few. "If," said he, "we had been called upon to discuss this question at this time under ordinary circumstances I think that we might have taken it as a proper recognition of the importance of the subject; but even under the present circumstances it seems from the state of the benches that there must be some attraction outside the House as great as the 12th of August is supposed to be upon ordinary occasions."

This melancholy reference to the superior attractions of the opening day of grouse-shooting to that possessed by the opening of the Indian Budget time may have raised a sigh or laugh, but the painstaking official went steadily through his uncongenial task. If any of the reformers who wish to do away with the Secretary of State's Indian Council and have Indian affairs left altogether to the tender mercies of Parliament have ever been present in the House on an Indian Budget night, we wonder whether they have gone away strengthened in their opinion that such a change was desirable?

The task of Mr. Howard was not an easy one, for he first had to apologise for the form in which the accounts were presented—a form characterised by Mr. J. M. Maclean "speaking from rather a long experience of examination into Indian accounts," as one of a most complicated and forbidding nature, and most perplexing to the English mind. Mr. Maclean very properly thought that it would be a great advantage to have a much simpler form of presenting these accounts "that would not be above the level of the average member of Parliament." The "average member of Parliament" is, however, a Gallio in these matters, except when, like Mr. S. Smith, he has had the misfortune of having made a winter tour in India for the purpose of collecting "facts." He then comes back to Parliament full of that little learning which is a dangerous thing. But with a daring which the angels would shrink from, but which lesser spirits delight in, he tells the House or the reporter's gallery that "personal inquiry in India had convinced him that the Natives almost universally felt the greatest dissatisfaction with regard to British rule." This was the strain which the honourable member for Flint indulged in on Monday

evening, and to which the few who were present in the House were obliged to listen. Mr. Smith found that the peasantry of India were poorly fed and scantily clothed. A diet of rice and a slender covering of cotton evidently shocked him, and so he demanded Home Rule as the panacea for the ills of this unhappy people.

He foresaw that in the course of twenty or thirty years we should have in India a second Ireland—an Irish difficulty on a gigantic scale—unless the policy of this country underwent modification. One remedy he suggested was to give effective expression to the feelings of the people of India in the government of India. They had no such expression at present. They were ruled as children.

Certain honourable members took upon themselves to try and answer Mr. Smith according to his folly, but the folly of the average member lives after him and is made much use of outside Parliament to try and bring into discredit British rule in India. And yet the story of that rule, as told in these annual Budgets, which empty Parliamentary benches, is one of material progress and prosperity which speaks of a just, enlightened and generous Government. If the figures of expenditure which catch the eye seem great, the results which are not seen are apt to be doubted or derided by the ignorant or the mischievous. But to those who care to learn the truth and the whole truth those results are matters of fact for Englishmen to be proud of and grateful for in considering the cares, the dangers and the responsibilities which British rule in India involves. Even Sir George Campbell, who croaks against most of the decrees of Providence does not altogether despair of India under English Government. But Mr. Maclean, and those who bring unprejudiced minds to the aid of their experience, can see, without taking too roseate a view, a future for India in which prosperity, contentment, and comfort among the people will reconcile them to even "increased taxation." He pointed out one way, amongst others, in which this can be accomplished, viz., by the extension of productive railways:—

There ought to be no spasmodic system. It ought to be consistent, steady, and comprehensive. A little boldness, a little energy, and a little consistency in the construction of these productive railways in India would be of the greatest possible benefit to the people of that country.

#### SIR CHARLES E. TREVELYAN, K.C.B.

SIR CHARLES E. TREVELYAN, the fourth son of the Venerable George Trevelyan, Archdeacon of Taunton, was born in 1807, and educated at the Charterhouse. After passing through Haileybury he joined the East India Company's service in 1826. Early in the following year he was appointed First Assistant to the Resident at Delhi, where, to quote his own words, "he soon began to perceive indications that were not to be mistaken of the existence of a system of corruption grounded on the Resident's own participation in it." Hot, fiery, and indefatigable, the "boy" civilian resolved to expose the discreditable transactions which he could not countenance, and lay bare infamies calculated to bring discredit upon the service which he had just entered. Pressure, alike social and official, was brought to bear upon the bold and fearless stripling, but conscious of right he stood to his ground, and in the end he came forth from the contest a proud victor. His chief was dismissed from his post, and declared "unworthy of the confidence of Government and unfit for further employment," while his subordinate elicited a warm expression of the approbation with which Government had viewed his conduct. With high magnanimity, young Trevelyan, when asked by Lord William Bentinck, then the Governor-General of India, to name his reward, suggested that something might be done for his elder brother, at the time an officer in the Company's military service. This was done; but the nobleman in question, who, in the words of Lord Macaulay, had "always given to Trevelyan the

strongest marks, not of a blind partiality, but of a thoroughly well-grounded and discriminating esteem," soon found an opportunity of rewarding the "stormy reformer" who had laid bare the corruptions in high places at Delhi. Ere long the Under Secretaryship in the Foreign Department came as a fitting reward for the troubles and anxieties of a four years' residence at the Court of the Great Mogul. During his tenure of this new office Trevelyan made his mark by his report on the transit duties, by which the internal trade of the country had long been fettered.

In 1834 he married Hannah More Macaulay, the sister of the late Lord Macaulay, then Legal Member of the Governor-General's Council. Matrimony did not in the least soften the rough fearlessness with which he attacked, root and branch, all of which he disapproved, or which he deemed capable of amendment. At one time he advocated most rigorously, and in trenchant minutes, the substitution of the Roman for the Native alphabet in the study of Oriental languages. Wrong as we deem him in this effort, to deny his vigour and force of argument would be at once idle and unfair. At another time he stands forth as the champion of the languages of Europe as a fitting medium of education for the people of India. The question was referred to a committee, the members of which were so evenly balanced in opinion that a deadlock ensued, only to be terminated by the interference of Government, who supported the reformer from Delhi. As a consequence, the president resigned, and made way for his younger companion, whose ardour and impetuosity had carried the day.

Thus, ever tilting against somebody and something, he passed four eventful years of his life till, in 1838, the time came for rest. So he turned his back upon the scenes of his struggles and triumphs, and went to England on furlough. But he was not destined to resume his labours in the service of "John Company," for a vacancy having occurred in the Assistant Secretaryship of the Treasury by the retirement of Sir Alexander Spearman, the Government of Lord Melbourne conferred the appointment upon Trevelyan. He assumed the office in January, 1840, and held it for the lengthened period of nineteen years. For a while he remained but little known beyond the circle of those who daily came in contact with the permanent Chief of the Treasury, but in 1845-47 the great Irish Famine burst upon the country, and necessitated Government interference. Then Trevelyan's great administrative powers found full sway, and he soon became the "keystone" of the gigantic relief works inaugurated by Government—works so gigantic, indeed, that in one month no less than three million souls found daily labour and daily food at the hands of the State.

For his remarkable services during those three trying years he was nominated a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath.

The next great work which he took in hand was the inquiry into the "Organisation of the Permanent Civil Service," and the joint Report which bears the name of Sir Stafford Northcote and Sir Charles Trevelyan was the harbinger of a new system of competition instead of patronage. Whether the change was an unmixt blessing, as some ardent reformers contend, or a thinly-veiled curse, as others would have it believed, is immaterial to the purposes of this memoir. It is enough that the scheme was the result of careful inquiry and considerate thought; and none could grudge its authors the meed of praise which fearless independence and rigid fidelity to principles and the dictates of conscience rarely fail to secure.

But the wheel of Fortune had higher employment in store for him, and in March, 1859, the "boy" from Delhi had developed into Governor of Madras. Still the same spirit of outspokenness possessed Sir Charles Trevelyan, and after little more than a year he published a protest against the financial measures of Mr. Wilson, the Finance Minister, with his "three tremendous taxes," the Income-tax amongst the number. Lord Canning, who was then absent in Northern India, returned to Calcutta to vindicate his authority, and resent the official insubordination which had prompted the publication of a document which should not have been allowed to see the light of day. The

Government in power could not overlook the action of the subordinate Presidency in this matter; and in June, 1860, Sir Charles Trevelyan once again bade adieu to the shores of the Queen's Eastern Empire; but he carried with him the good wishes of the many for whom he had laboured and toiled, and the "high appreciation" of Her Majesty's Government served to soothe the asperity and harshness of a recall from high station and exalted position.

Time was not long in bringing to Sir Charles the reward of honest service and conscientious toil. Two brief years of repose again found him in harness; this time (1862) as Finance Minister, in succession to Mr. Samuel Laing, the present chairman of the London and Brighton Railway. On his arrival in India he found the—to him obnoxious—Income-tax in force for five years, of which a portion had still to run. Against its renewal he fought, and fought successfully, preferring a tax on certain articles of export; but though the finances were temporarily in deficit, the Secretary of State refused his consent to this latter means of raising revenue, and, for the second time in his career, Sir Charles Trevelyan failed to obtain the support of his superiors in England.

In 1865 he resigned his appointment on the ground of ill-health, but only to throw himself with all the ardour of his nature into the discussion of the question of "Army Reform;" and when this burning question was removed from the scene a varied and divergent array of social questions gave employment to his fertile brain and busy pen. A staunch Liberal in politics he received his reward at the hands of his party, and in 1874 was created a Baronet, as a recognition of his long and distinguished public services.

It only remains to add that Sir Charles's first wife died in 1873, her place being supplied, after an interval of two years, by a daughter of Mr. Walter Campbell, of Islay, who survives her husband.

Regarding the niche in the temple of fame to be assigned to Sir Charles Trevelyan it is not easy to decide. That he was *sans peur et sans reproche*, of spotless and unsullied integrity, is beyond all question or doubt. No danger daunted him, no fear of consequences frightened him. Come what may he never quailed or held back in the discharge of a duty or the fulfilment of a task. But to our judgment he was too much tinged with the doctrinaire school so prevalent in this our day. He revelled in facts, and made no allowances for the peculiarities—perhaps it might be written the infirmities—of poor fallen nature. Some of his theories were doubtless sound, but equally not a few are open to question. Cold and unimpassioned as regards the interests of those around him he never took pains to conciliate a foe or appease an antagonist; so it is almost needless to assert that he was more dreaded than beloved. But he did good, honest service, and be the results of his career what they may, the public will always honour the memory of him who did his best to honour the Service to which he belonged, and set a noble example of fearless championship of the right, and uncompromising opposition to the wrong.

THE Parsee community are taking measures for increasing the efficacy of their existing agencies for promoting female education. The difficulty of supplying female teachers for the schools under the management of the Girls' School Association has of late been increasingly felt, and funds are now being raised for establishing a normal class, through which all the more advanced pupils will be passed, and from which the teachers will be recruited from time to time as may be required. It is expected that the advantages of the arrangement will be twofold. It will dispense with the necessity of sending pupils qualifying for teachers to schools belonging to other communities—an advantage which, whatever estimate may be formed of it by outsiders, the Parsees are anxious to have and willing to pay for. And it will send into Parsee society a constant draft of young women who have received the best education, special and general, that specially chosen teachers can supply them with, including a thorough knowledge of English, which there is some difficulty of obtaining under the present management of the Association. This is carrying a step further the great work begun a generation ago by the late Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, Mr. Framjee Nasserwanjee Patel, Mr. Bengali and other pioneers of social and intellectual progress in the community, and it deserves to succeed.



## Official Gazette.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, May 29.)

WILKIE, Surgeon-Major D., M.B., to officiate as statistical officer to the Government of India in the Sanitary and Medical Departments, from the date of assuming charge during the absence on deputation of Surgeon-Major A. Stephen.

WARD—Consequent on the appointment of Mr. W. E. Ward, M.A., C.S., to be judicial commissioner of British Burma, Mr. H. Luttman-Johnson, C.S., is confirmed in the office of judge and commissioner of the Assam Valley District.

HERBERT, Captain C., political assistant of the 1st class, sub pro tem., and assistant to the Governor-General's agent in Rajputana, is appointed to officiate as an additional political agent of the 2nd class, and is posted as political agent in Bhurtpur and Kerowlee, from April 30, during the absence on privilege leave of Colonel C. B. Euan Smith, C.S.I.

HOFFER—Subject to the confirmation of H.M.'s Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Oscar von Hoffer as acting consul for Sweden and Norway at Bombay during the absence of Mr. J. Janni.

SULLEN, Mr. S., Presidency postmaster, Madras, having been appointed to officiate temporarily as postmaster-general, Madras, in addition to his own duties, received charge of the latter office from Mr. Hammick on May 13.

HAMMICK—The services of Mr. M. Hammick are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras from May 14.

GRANT, Mr. E., chief superintendent in the office of the comptroller, British Burma, having been granted privilege leave for three months, and Mr. W. G. Clague having been appointed to officiate for him, Mr. Grant made over and Mr. Clague received charge of the said appointment on May 7.

#### MILITARY.

ELLIS, Major W. V., brigade-major, to be an assistant adjutant-general on the establishment, vice Lieut.-Colonel J. Cook, who has resigned that appointment, dated May 28.

MORTIMER—In G.G.O. No. 326 of 1886, as the date of the appointment of Lieut.-Colonel F. J. Mortimer, R.A., as commissary of ordnance, 1st class, for "April 6" read "April 21."

The following temporary appointment has been made on the personal staff of Major-General G. S. White, C.B., V.C., commanding the forces in Upper Burma:—

AGNEW, Lieut. Q. G. K., Royal Scots Fusiliers, to be aide-de-camp, dated May 5.

WARNEFORD, Mr. R. H. W., Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be lieutenant, vice Lieut. J. White, who has resigned the appointment.

WATKINS, Mr. J., Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be lieutenant, vice Lieut. F. Murray, transferred to the Ghazipur Volunteer Rifle Corps.

MARSH, Lieut.-Colonel H. C., B.S.C., is placed on the Retired List from May 26, subject of H.M.'s approval.

The following officiating appointments are made in the Indian Telegraph Department from the dates specified:—

THOMPSON, Mr. H. E., from superintendent, 3rd grade, to officiating superintendent, 2nd grade, April 20.

LONDON, Mr. C. P., from superintendent, 4th grade, to officiating superintendent, 3rd grade, April 20.

KINSMAN, Mr. F., from assistant superintendent, 1st grade, and officiating superintendent, 5th grade, to officiating superintendent, 4th grade, April 20.

HARE, Mr. W. H. M., from assistant superintendent, 1st grade, to officiating superintendent, 5th grade, April 20.

RICH, Mr. H. R., from assistant superintendent, 1st grade, to officiating superintendent, 5th grade, April 30.

The following promotions are made in the Persian Gulf Section of the Indo-European Telegraph Department from April 9:—

PATTEN, Mr. T. A., assistant superintendent, to officiate as a superintendent, vice Mr. F. A. Patten, officiating superintendent, on furlough.

NEW, Mr. R. A., 1st grade clerk, to officiate as an assistant superintendent, vice Mr. T. A. Patten.

The following promotions are made from March 10, vice Lieut.-Colonel J. Herschel, R.E., deputy superintendent, 1st grade, retired:—

CARTER, Major T. T., R.E., deputy superintendent, 2nd grade, on furlough, to be deputy superintendent, 1st grade.

ANDREW, Lieut.-Colonel D. C., S.C., officiating deputy superintendent, 2nd grade, is confirmed in that grade.

BAIRD, Major A. W., R.E., deputy superintendent, 4th grade, and officiating mint master, Calcutta, to be deputy superintendent, 3rd grade.

GORE, Captain St. G. C., R.E., officiating deputy superintendent, 4th



grade, attached to the Afghan Boundary Commission, is confirmed in that grade.

BURRARD, Lieut. S. G., R.E., officiating assistant superintendent, 1st grade, is confirmed in that grade.

The following temporary promotions are made from March 10 :—

CODDINGTON, Lieut.-Colonel F., S.C., deputy superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as deputy superintendent, 1st grade.

BADGLEY, Lieut.-Colonel W. F., S.C., deputy superintendent, 2nd grade.

HUTCHINSON, Lieut.-Colonel H. S., deputy superintendent, 4th grade, to officiate as deputy superintendent, 3rd grade.

JACKSON, Lieut. H. M., R.E., assistant superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as deputy superintendent, 4th grade.

The following notifications of temporary promotions are issued :—

McCULLAGH, Major J. P., R.E., officiating deputy superintendent, 3rd grade, Survey of India, having proceeded on subsidiary leave on March 15.

BARRETT, Mr. E. C., deputy superintendent, 4th grade, to officiate as deputy superintendent, 3rd grade.

POLLEN, Lieut. W. H., R.E., assistant superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as deputy superintendent, 4th grade.

WATERHOUSE, Lieut.-Colonel J., S.C., deputy superintendent, 3rd grade, Survey of India, having made over charge of his duties on March 20.

BEAVAN, Lieut.-Colonel R., S.C., deputy superintendent, 4th grade, to officiate as deputy superintendent, 3rd grade.

HODGSON, Lieut. G. B., S.C., assistant superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as deputy superintendent, 4th grade.

ROGERS—Major M. W. Rogers, R.E., deputy superintendent, 3rd grade, Survey of India, having made over charge of his duties on March 20, Colonel R. G. Woodthorpe, R.E., deputy superintendent, 4th grade, to officiate as deputy superintendent, 3rd grade.

STRAHAN—Major C. Strahan, R.E., deputy superintendent, 2nd grade, on special duty in Madras, having proceeded on furlough, the following temporary promotions are made, from May 4 :—

HOLDICH, Major T. H., R.E., deputy superintendent, 3rd grade, attached to the Afghan Boundary Commission, to officiate as deputy superintendent, 2nd grade.

HILL, Major J., R.E., deputy superintendent, 3rd grade, to officiate as deputy superintendent, 2nd grade.

COOKE, Mr. G. H., deputy superintendent, 4th grade, to officiate as deputy superintendent, 3rd grade.

D'SOUZA, Mr. A., assistant superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as deputy superintendent, 4th grade.

McNAIR, Mr. J. W. A., Class III. of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Stores Department, is posted to the Bilaspur-Etawah Railway.

#### FURLOUGHS.

BARRETT, Mr. E. C., officiating deputy superintendent, 3rd grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for three months.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

GREY, Captain L. J. H., Bengal Staff Corps, cantonment magistrate, second class, Punjab (u.p.a.), for 121 days.

BUSTON, Captain P. T., R.E., adjutant Bengal Sappers and Miners (p.a.), for one year.

FRENCH, the late Surgeon-Major J. G., M.D., was on furlough out of India (m.c.) from May 14 to July 28, 1885, inclusive.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India :—

WIGGINS, Lieut.-Colonel F. E., General List, Infantry (m.c.), for four months.

WOOLEY, Captain T. S. M., Bengal Staff Corps (m.c.), for fourteen days.

MONTEATH, Surgeon-Major J. J., M.D. (m.c.), for six months.

MACLEANE, Mr. C. F. H., assistant superintendent, 1st grade, is allowed furlough for six months, from May 3.

LUKE, Mr. P. V., C.I.E., superintendent, 3rd grade, is allowed furlough for nine months, from April 23.

HILL, Mr. A. D., assistant superintendent, 1st grade, is allowed furlough for twelve months, from April 14.

MASTERS—The privilege leave granted to Captain E. S. Masters, adjutant, Bhopal Battalion, has been extended to June 17.

WILSON, Mr. J. W., Class IV. of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Stores Department, is granted furlough in India for twelve months, from May 10.

### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head Quarters, Simla, May 22.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

MENZIES, Lieut. S., 2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment, having passed by the Higher Standard in Hindustani, to be interpreter, vice Major T. E. Verner, dated April 25.

SALKELD, Major C. E., squadron commander 2nd Bengal Cavalry, to be officiating second in command 1st Bengal Cavalry, vice Glascock, on furlough.

GRIFFITHS, Lieut. C., Northumberland Fusiliers, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating squadron officer 12th Bengal Cavalry, on probation, dated May 4.

MURRAY, Lieut. H. B., Devonshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 1st Bengal Infantry, on promotion, dated May 4.

WARREN, Lieut. P. B., South Yorkshire Regiment, a candidate for the

Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, on probation, 3rd Bengal Infantry, dated May 2.

DIGAN, Lieut. J. J., Middlesex Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, on probation, 7th Bengal Infantry, dated April 30.

WATSON, Lieut. E. H., Dorsetshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, on probation, 40th Bengal Infantry, dated May 5.

KING-HARMAN, Major M. J., second in command 38th Bengal Infantry, to be commandant 2nd Battalion 4th Goorkhas, dated April 15.

NIXON, Captain E. B., Bengal Staff Corps, to be second in command 2nd Battalion 4th Goorkhas, from date of joining.

COTTON, Captain A. F., wing officer 20th Punjab Infantry, to be wing commander 2nd Battalion 4th Goorkhas.

DRURY, Captain F. M., wing officer 17th Loyal Poorbeah Regiment, is transferred to the 2nd Battalion 4th Goorkhas in the same capacity, dated April 22.

CARNEY, Lieut. P. M., Hampshire Regiment, wing officer, on probation, 12th Madras Infantry, is transferred to the 2nd Battalion 4th Goorkhas in the same capacity.

HAMILTON, Lieut. H., wing officer 5th Bengal Light Infantry, to be wing officer and adjutant 2nd Battalion 4th Goorkhas.

MALCOLM, Lieut. P., Royal Fusiliers, supernumerary on the Establishment, 2nd Bombay Infantry, to be wing officer 2nd Battalion 4th Goorkhas, on probation, dated May 1.

SHOWERS, Lieut. H. L., supernumerary on the Establishment, 17th Loyal Poorbeah Regiment, to be wing officer 2nd Battalion 4th Goorkhas, dated April 20.

MAUNSELL, Captain J. D., Durham Light Infantry, to be paymaster, dated Sept. 28, 1885.

MAUNSELL, Captain, is posted as paymaster to the 1st Battalion Durham Light Infantry.

ALVES, Major M. A., R.E., is transferred from the Fort William Division, Military Works, to the Barrackpore Division.

The officer named below has been declared by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, to have attained the undermentioned standard, agreeably to Section 24, Bengal Army Regulations :—

SWINTON, Lieut. R. R., Derbyshire Regiment, probationer Staff Corps, Higher Standard in Hindustani.

#### FURLOUGH.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

CHOLMELEY, Major H. J., 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, for five months, on private affairs.

(May 27.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

VANRENNEN, Lieut. A. J. H., Scottish Rifles, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating squadron officer 8th Bengal Cavalry, on probation, dated May 10.

STEWART, Lieut. J. F., Scottish Rifles, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating squadron officer 17th Bengal Cavalry, on probation, dated May 11.

CRIPPS, Lieut. A. W., supernumerary on the establishment, 8th Bengal Infantry, to be wing officer 20th Punjab Infantry, on probation, vice Cotton, appointed to the 2nd Battalion 4th Goorkhas.

NANDI, Surgeon S. C., to the officiating medical charge of the 40th Bengal Infantry, vice Surgeon F. D. C. Hawkins.

PRAIN, Surgeon D., 42nd Assam Light Infantry, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon D. F. Barry, appointed garrison surgeon, Fort William.

CLAY, Lieut. C. H., Royal Irish Fusiliers, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be wing officer, on probation, 43rd Assam Light Infantry, dated April 11.

WILLIAMS, Lieut. C. S., Royal Fusiliers, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, on probation, dated April 11.

TAYLOR, Lieut. W. W., wing officer and quartermaster 45th Sikhs, to be adjutant, vice Retallick, resigned, May 8.

LACY, Lieut. G. H. de L., wing officer 45th Sikhs, to be quartermaster, vice Taylor, dated May 8.

HAWKINS, Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel E. L., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, is permitted to proceed to England on or after June 1, in anticipation of his retirement from the service being approved by Her Majesty.

HERBERT—The Horse Guards having notified that Major W. H. Herbert, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, will be placed on the Retired List on June 18, he is permitted to proceed to England on or after that date.

EGAN, Major C., Bengal Staff Corps, having resigned his appointment in the Transport Department, is posted to Gorukhpore for general duty.

PILCHER—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Captain T. D. Pilcher, Northumberland Fusiliers, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st battalion of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

GRAHAM—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieutenant T. F. Graham, North Lancashire Regiment, recently transferred from the 1st Dragoon Guards, is directed to proceed to Harnai, to join the 1st Battalion of his regiment, to which he has been posted.

The following officers of Royal Engineers, attached to the Military Works Department, are transferred to Burma, for field service :—

Lieutenants R. T. R. Laurence, J. C. Rimington, and W. S. Hunter.

The following officers of Royal Engineers, on return from field service in Burma, are posted as under :—

TANNER, Lieut. J. A., to the Meerut command, Military Works.

KELLY, Lieut. F. H., to the Rawal Pindi command, Military Works.

WADE, Lieut. J. M., to the Presidency and Oudh command, Military Works.

The following order is confirmed:—

HUNTER—DIGBY—Meerut division order, dated April 20, posting Lieut. W. S. Hunter, R.E., and attached officer of the M.W.D., to the Bareilly division, Military Works; also, dated May 8, transferring Captain T. Digby, R.E., from Chakrata to Meerut.

RAHILLY—O'CONNELL—The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to sanction an exchange of places on the Indian roster of service between the undermentioned officers of the Medical Staff:—Surgeon-Major J. R. Rahilly and Surgeon-Major M. D. O'Connell, M.D.

With the sanction of Government the following order is confirmed:—

STONE—Meerut Division order, dated March 29, appointing Major G. O. Stoney, 1st Battalion King's Own Borderers, to officiate as deputy assistant quartermaster-general of the division, vice Major A. J. Pearson, R.A.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following postings:—

GORDON, Brigadier-General T. E., C.B., C.S.I., A.D.C., to the Allahabad division, temporarily.

NORMAN, Brigadier-General F. B., C.B., to the Sialkot Brigade, temporarily.

GOUGH, Brigadier-General Sir H. H., K.C.B., V.C., is transferred temporarily from the command of the Sialkot Brigade to that of the Rohilkund district, dated May 13.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

BAYLISS, Lieut. E. G., 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment, who has passed by the Higher Standard in Hindustani, to be interpreter, vice Lieut. A. H. Thomas, dated May 3.

LANG, Lieut. E. B., R.A., a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating squadron officer 5th Bengal Cavalry, on probation, dated May 14.

DRUMMOND, Captain F. H. R., 11th Bengal Lancers, squadron officer, to be squadron commander, sub pro tem., vice Beatson, seconded for appointment on the personal Staff of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief, Madras Army.

CARRUTHERS, Lieut. R. A., supernumerary of the Establishment, 13th Bengal Lancers, to be squadron officer, on probation, vice Drummond.

MACPHERSON, Major A. K., deputy judge advocate, is posted temporarily to the Presidency and Eastern Frontier Circle.

MAJOR, Sub-Inspector of Army Schools F., is confirmed in his appointment as assistant superintendent, British Army Schools, Bengal.

HOYSTED—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Deputy Surgeon-General T. N. Hoysted (Medical Staff), promoted, is directed to return to England.

LAMBKIN—ADAMS—The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to sanction an exchange of places on the Indian roster of service between the undermentioned officers of the Medical Staff:—Surgeon F. J. Lambkin and Surgeon R. F. Adams, M.B.

With the sanction of Government, the following orders are confirmed:—

WARDROPER—Rawal Pindi Division order, dated April 24, appointing Major E. Wardroper, 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment, to officiate as deputy judge advocate, Rawal Pindi and Peshawar Circle, from March 12, vice Frendergast, on leave.

BLEAZBY—Presidency district order, dated April 26, appointing Major R. Bleazby, 2nd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment, to officiate as deputy judge advocate, Presidency and Eastern Frontier Circle, in addition to his other duties.

#### FURLOUGHS.

GAGE—The leave to England on private affairs granted to Major J. O. Gage, 1st Battalion Border Regiment, is extended to Nov. 30.

RAE, Captain V. R., paymaster 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, for six months, on m.c.

NEWELL, Lieut. W. J., 11th Bengal Infantry, for six months, on m.c.

SEAMAN, Surgeon-Major A. B., for twelve months, on m.c.

BAILWARD, Captain A. C., No. 7 (Heavy) Battery, 1st Brigade, Southern Division, Royal Artillery, to Persia, on p.a., from June 15 to October 15.

SWAYNE, Lieut. E. J. E. (wing officer, on probation, 16th Bengal Infantry), to Calcutta, on medical certificate, from May 5 to August 5.

COMMELINE, Lieut. F. H. B., South Lancashire Regiment (squadron officer, on probation, 2nd Bengal Cavalry), to Bombay for six months, from date of availing himself of it, to study the native languages.

LUMSDEN, Lieut. H. R. W., 3rd Bengal Cavalry (Staff Corps), to Kashmir, on private affairs, from June 14, to Oct. 15. The first sixty days will be on full staff pay.

TULLOCH, Major J. M., in India, on private affairs, from March 20 to Oct. 1.

CRASTER, Lieut. J. C. B., 12th Kelat-i-Ghilaie Regiment (Staff Corps), to Simla and Mussoorie, on private affairs, from May 15 to Aug. 31.

MACMULLEN, Lieut.-Colonel F. W., 13th Bengal Lancers, to Mussoorie, on private affairs, from June 15 to Oct. 15.

#### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, June 1.)

HAWKINS, Dr. J. S., hon. surgeon Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed leave for six months on urgent private affairs, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

MACDONNELL, Lieut. A. W., commandant Serajunge Volunteer Rifles, is allowed leave for six months, from June 1.

HANNAH, Lieut. A., is appointed to act as commandant of the Seraj-

gunge Volunteer Rifles during the absence, on leave, of Lieut. A. W. MacDonnell.

WYER, Captain F., commandant Dacca Volunteer Rifles, is allowed leave of absence for four months and twenty-four days, from the 25th inst.

#### PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, May 27.)

LEIGH, Captain H. P. P., assistant commissioner, from the Bannu to the Kohat district, which he joined on May 19; Captain Leigh is appointed to the charge of the outpost of Thal.

EGERTON, Captain F. W., assistant commissioner, reported his departure from Bombay on April 23, on the furlough to Europe granted him.

WILKINSON, Mr. T. O., is appointed divisional judge of the divisional court of the Amritsar civil division.

The following appointments are made in the 1st Punjab Cavalry, with the sanction of the Government of India, from April 19, during the absence of Colonel J. R. B. Atkinson, 2nd in command and squadron commander, on furlough:—

HERVEY, Major H. D., 3rd squadron commander and officiating 2nd squadron commander, to officiate as second in command.

CUNNINGHAM, Major D. S., 4th squadron commander and officiating 3rd squadron commander, to officiate as 2nd squadron commander.

UNWIN, Lieut. G. B., squadron officer and officiating 4th squadron commander, to officiate as 3rd squadron commander, in addition to his other duties of squadron officer.

STEWART, Lieut. W. H. M., squadron officer, to officiate as 4th squadron commander, in addition to his other duties of squadron officer.

The following appointments are made in the 1st Punjab Infantry, with the sanction of the Government of India, during the absence of Lieut.-Colonel A. Vallings, second in command and officiating commandant, on furlough:—

HOWELL, Major H., wing commander and officiating second in command, to officiate as commandant, vice Lieut.-Colonel Vallings, and during the absence of Lieut.-Colonel T. Higginson, commandant, on furlough.

BROWNLOW, Lieut. C. B., adjutant and officiating wing commander, to officiate as second in command.

HIGHT, Lieut. E. C. L., wing officer and officiating adjutant, to officiate as wing commander, in addition to his own duties as wing officer.

JERVIS, Lieut. S. W., quartermaster, to officiate as adjutant.

DAWSON, Lieut. R. H., officiating wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster.

The following order is confirmed:—

MEIN—Regimental Order No. 804, dated May 9, consequent on the departure of Captain J. E. Mein, wing officer and officiating second in command 5th Punjab Infantry, to join his appointment of deputy assistant adjutant-general for musketry, making the following temporary appointments from May 9:—

JAMESON, Captain R. E., wing officer and officiating wing commander, to officiate as second in command in addition to his duties as wing officer.

MEIN, Lieut. F. B., adjutant, to officiate as wing commander.

COOPER, Lieut. L. E., quartermaster, to officiate as adjutant.

JOHNSTONE, Lieut. A. A. J., wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster, in addition to his duties as wing officer.

HEBBERT, Mr. H. L., executive engineer, 4th grade, Lower Sutlej, and Chenab Division, Irrigation Canals, is allowed eighteen months' furlough to Europe, from May 20 or subsequent date.

#### NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, May 29.)

LAMB, Lieut. G., of the 1st (Leinster) Regiment, has been appointed to officiate as cantonment magistrate, Fyzabad, during the absence on deputation of Capt. A. W. D. Campbell.

RUTTLEDGE, Surgeon-Major E. B., 2nd class, civil surgeon, Jaunpur, has been appointed to officiate as civil surgeon, 1st class, and to be posted to the Benares district.

READE, Lieut.-Colonel G. E., assistant commissioner, Almorah, to officiate as cantonment magistrate of Ranikhet during the absence privilege leave of Captain G. W. Anson.

#### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, May 29.)

BROOKE, Lieut.-Colonel W. S., deputy commissioner, 2nd class, is placed at the bottom of the list of deputy commissioners of the 3rd class.

MACGEORGE, Mr. H. J., is appointed deputy commissioner, 2nd class, vice Lieut.-Colonel W. S. Brooke.

PROBY, Mr. D. G., received charge of the office of district superintendent of police, Seoni, from Mr. J. Ruth, head-quarters' inspector, on the 25th idem.

The Government have ordered the withdrawal of case shot at present allowed for howitzers in heavy field batteries, and replacement by twelve common shell. The alterations consequent on the issue of the order, in the fittings and packing of the ammunition boxes, are to be carried out by the battery and arsenal artificers.

**MADRAS.**

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**GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT**

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

**MILITARY.***(Fort St. George Gazette, May 28.)*

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Madras Staff Corps from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India:—

CHURCHILL, Lieut. F., Oxfordshire Light Infantry, officiating wing officer 4th Madras Pioneers, dated June 11, 1883.

JOHNSON, Lieut. W. H., Hampshire Regiment, wing officer 2nd Madras Infantry, dated May 29, 1884.

JACKSON, Lieut. R. P., Bedfordshire Regiment, officiating wing officer 22nd Madras Infantry, dated May 3, 1885.

JAMESON, Brigade-Surgeon J., M.D., Medical Staff, to officiate on the Administrative Medical Staff of the Army, with the temporary rank of deputy surgeon-general, vice Deputy Surgeon-General T. Tarrant, M.D., on furlough, dated May 15.

The undermentioned officers are permitted, subject to H.M.'s approval, to retire from the service, on a pension of £90 per annum each:—

MORGAN, Brigade-Surgeon W. H., dated May 19.

BUSTEED, Surgeon-Major H. E., M.D., dated June 1.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Public Department:—

SPENCER, Surgeon-Major T. C. H.

SMYTH, Surgeon J., M.D.

*(June 4.)*

STEVENSON, Lieut.-Colonel E. M., Staff Corps, to be in charge of pensioners and holders of family certificates at Rajahmundry, vice Colonel C. L. Raikes, who vacates.

*(Headquarters, Ootacamund, May 21.)*

BROADHURST—Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards that his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to grant Lieut. A. B. Broadhurst, 14th Hussars, leave of absence from June 20 to Aug. 1.

EVANS, Surgeon A. O., Indian Medical Department, will, on arrival from Suakim, report himself forthwith to the principal medical officer, Burma Field Force, Mandalay, for orders.

The undermentioned officers have been ordered to rejoin their regiments from Burma:—

MCCAUSLAND, Major W. H., squadron commander, sub pro tem, 3rd Light Cavalry.

BREMNER, Lieut. H. J., wing officer and quartermaster 15th M.I.

SULLIVAN, Lieut. R. E., wing officer 10th M.I.

The undermentioned officers will rejoin their regiments as soon as possible from Burma:—

DAWES, Lieut. W. M., wing officer (on probation) 28th M.I.

BURROWS, Lieut. G. V., wing officer 14th M.I.

HAWKS, Lieut. T. B., wing officer and quartermaster 22nd M.I.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following postings and transfer:—

HODDING, Brigade-General G. C., Staff Corps, who has been brought on the brigade staff by General Order G. No. 210, 1886, to the command of the Ceded District.

JACKSON, Lieut. R. P., wing officer (on probation) 22nd M.I., to be attached to the 12th Regiment M.I. until further orders, vice Hawks, ordered to rejoin 22nd M.I.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

SANJANA, Surgeon K. C., to the officiating medical charge of the 12th Regiment M.I.

BARNETT, Lieut.-Colonel J. H. M., second in command, to be commandant 4th Pioneers, vice Hodding, appointed permanently to the brigade staff, dated May 23.

BLENKINSOP, Lieut.-Colonel E. G., wing commander, to be second in command, vice Barnett, promoted.

CLERK, Major R. M., wing officer, to be wing commander, vice Blenkinsop, promoted, but to remain seconded for service on the Staff.

CHURCHILL, Lieut. F., wing officer (on probation), sub pro tem, to be wing officer (on probation), vice Clerk, promoted.

**FURLOUGHS.**

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

HOWES, Colonel A. J., 16th Regiment Madras Infantry, for 180 days, from May 18, on medical certificate.

BROUGHTON, Colonel B. W., 27th Regiment Madras Infantry, Staff Corps, for eight months, from June 1.

The undermentioned commissioned and warrant officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

TRAIL, Colonel D. H., Royal (Madras) Engineers, examiner P.W. Accounts, Bengal (m.c.), for one year and 157 days.

SMITH, Lieut. S. E., S.C., wing officer 27th Madras Infantry (m.c.), for one year.

DRAKE-BROCKMAN, Major R. R. E., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, P.W.D., is granted furlough in and out of India (p.a.) for one year and 275 days.

PHELPS, Colonel R. H., S.C., in charge of pensioners and holders of

family certificates, Madras, is granted privilege leave for sixty days from May 20, Lieut.-Colonel E. M. Stevenson, S.C., performing the duties of the appointment on Colonel Phelps' responsibility.

ROWLANDSON, Colonel C., Staff Corps, assistant adjutant-general, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force (p.a.), for one year and forty-eight days.

SHUTE, Captain A. B., R.A., commandant, No. 2 Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent, arrived at Bombay on May 19.

DEANE, Lieut. F. B., Staff Corps, ninety-one days (p.a.), in extension.

**BOMBAY.**

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**GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.**

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

**MILITARY.***(Bombay Government Gazette, June 3.)*

The following appointment is made from May 20:—

REILLY, Captain (Brevet-Major) R. E. D., Staff Corps (wing officer 28th Bombay Infantry), officiating deputy assistant quartermaster-general, Bombay district, to be an assistant quartermaster-general on the establishment in succession to Major A. B. Stopford, whose tenure of service on the Staff expired on May 19.

The following appointment is made from May 21:—

WOOLDRIDGE, Lieut.-Colonel De L. R. F., Staff Corps, second in command 22nd Bombay Infantry, assistant commissary-general for Transport, to be deputy adjutant-general in succession to Colonel E. A. Green, whose tenure of appointment expired on March 31. The tenure of Lieut.-Colonel Wooldridge's service on the Staff commenced from Sept. 1, 1882, the date on which he was first appointed thereto in the position of assistant commissary-general for Transport.

ECHALAZ—Subject to H.M.'s approval, Major C. T. Echalaz, General List, Infantry, is permitted to retire from the service from June 1, on a pension of £365 per annum, payable in England.

CAREW—H.E. the Governor-in-Council is pleased to appoint Captain G. O'B. Carew, C.I.E., deputy director of the Indian Marine, to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay during the absence on leave of Captain J. Hext, R.N.

*(Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, June 4)*

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

MINCHIN, Captain H. D. M., Staff Corps, 3rd squadron commander 7th Bombay Cavalry, to be 3rd squadron commander 1st Bombay Lancers, vice Captain H. M. Monteith, appointed 3rd squadron commander 7th Bombay Cavalry.

MONTETH, Captain H. M., Staff Corps, 3rd squadron commander (officiating 3rd squadron commander 1st Bombay Lancers), to be 3rd squadron commander 7th Bombay Cavalry (Jacob-ka-Risala), vice Captain Minchin, appointed 3rd squadron commander 1st Bombay Lancers.

CARPENDALE, Lieut.-Colonel M. M., Staff Corps, is transferred from general duty, Bombay, to general duty, Poona.

The undermentioned medical officers have been ordered to proceed on service to Burma:—

WILKIN, Surgeon J. S., Indian Medical Service (in medical charge 8th Bombay Infantry).

BRAQANZA, Surgeon M. B., Indian Medical Service (on general duty, Medical Circle).

The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on May 31:—

STRUTT, Colonel J. R., Staff Corps, commandant 3rd Bombay Light Infantry.

**FURLOUGHS.**

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

WATSON, Major J. R., Staff Corps, 26th Bombay Infantry, to the Neilgherries for 182 days, on medical certificate.

JEFFERIES, Lieut. W., Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, to England for six months, on private affairs.

WAHAB, Lieut.-Colonel G. D., 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, to remain in England from May 17 to Nov. 4, on medical certificate.

**INDIA OFFICE.**

JUNE 24.

**ARRIVALS REPORTED.****MILITARY.**

*Bengal Estab.*—Maj. J. L. Macpherson, R.E., Depy. Surg.-Gen. H. W. Bellew, C.S.I., Lieut. H. H. F. Fagan, S.C., Surg.-Maj. Woodford Finden, Lieut.-Col. G. D'A. Jackson, Cav., Col. G. E. L. S. Sanford, R.E.

*Madras Estab.*—Depy. Surg.-Gen. T. Tarrant, M.D., M.S., Surg. W. Thornhill.

*Bombay Estab.*—Surg.-Maj. J. B. Lyon, Lieut.-Col. G. C. Hogg, Cav., Col. I. M. Greig, R.E.

**CIVIL.**

*Bengal Estab.*—W. C. H. Jones, M. L. Farrar (Cov.), W. Young, C. Hill, H. L. Swinburne, H. G. Pearce (Cov.), H. H. Fox.

*Madras Estab.*—St. John Hewitt.

*Bombay Estab.*—J. K. Spence (Cov.).

## EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Col. W. C. S. Clarke, S.C., four months; Col. A. R. Badcock, C.B., S.C., three months.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—F. B. Taylor (Cov.), two months' furlough; J. Christie, two months' furlough; A. H. L. Fraser (Cov.), two months' furlough.

*Combay Estab.*—E. Pinkey, one month's furlough.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Col. G. N. Channer, V.C., S.C.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—J. Boxwell, T. Michell, G. Harris.

## JUNE 25.

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

## BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants—Lieut. William Forbes Mackenzie Ian Fraser, from the Connaught Rangers: December 17, 1884, but to rank from February 12, 1881. Lieut. Harry Troup Brown, from the Royal Warwickshire Regiment: November 29, 1883, but to rank from October 22, 1881. Lieut. Frank Duncan, from the Somersetshire Light Infantry: November 16, 1884, but to rank from October 22, 1881.

## MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants—Lieut. Charles Chamier, from the Royal Marine Light Infantry, 3rd March, 1883, but to rank from 1st September, 1880; Lieut. James Frederick Greenwood, from the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, 22nd April, 1883, but to rank from 10th June, 1881; Lieut. John Caillard Erck, from the Royal Scots Fusiliers, 5th March, 1884, but to rank from 9th September, 1882.

The Queen has also approved of the transfer of the undermentioned officers to the Temporary Half-Pay List:—

## BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

Capt. Turner Severin Macleay Woolley, 4th June.

## BENGAL INFANTRY.

Major Arthur John Tregonwell Welchman, 9th June.

## INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers have been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List:—Colonel Charles Edward Bates, Madras, December 12, 1885; Colonel Richard Barter, C.B., Bengal, May 10; Major-General Sir Campbell Claye Grant Ross, K.C.B., Bengal, May 18.

The undermentioned Colonels to be Major-Generals:—Robert Murray, C.S.L., Bengal, May 18; Reginald Quintin Mainwaring, Madras, May 18.

To be transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List:—Maj.-Gen. Robert Murray, C.S.L., Bengal, May 18.

The undermentioned Colonels to be Major-Generals on the Unemployed Supernumerary List:—Charles Henry Hall, Bengal; Edward Owen Leggett, Madras; Richard Alexander Moore, Madras; Charles Edward Bates, Madras; John Miles, Bombay; William Charles Robert Mylne, Bengal; Charles Nedham, Bengal; John Wood Rideout, Madras; Walter Theodore Chitty, Bombay; Thomas Mowbray Baumgartner, Bombay; James Kempt Couper, Bengal; William James Pratt Barlow, Bengal, May 18.

## INDIAN LOCAL SERVICE.

The promotion of Maj.-Gen. Robert Sale Hill, C.B., Bengal Infantry, is antedated from Jan. 2, 1886, to Dec. 20, 1885.

Col. Charles Batchelor, Bengal Cavalry, to be Maj.-Gen., May 18.

Maj.-Gen. William Charles Gott, Bengal Infantry, to Lieut.-Gen. on the Unemployed Supernumerary List, May 18.

To be transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List—Maj.-Gen. Charles Batchelor, Bengal Cavalry, May 18.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

## HOME.

## BIRTHS.

MILES—June 19, at St. George's-road, the wife of Captain Tremayne Miles, of a daughter.

ROCH—June 18, at 18, Bentinck-Street, W., the wife of Captain Roch, of a son.

TREHERNE—June 18, at Folkestone, Countess Waldstein, the wife of Colonel M. D. Treherne, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

GLOVER—STRETTON—June 22, at St. Lawrence's Church, Southampton, Robert Frederick Broughton Glover, Lieut. 1st South Staffordshire Regiment, to Frances Alice de Courcy, fourth daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel S. W. L. Stretton, 40th Regiment.

JONES—CROSSMAN—June 17, at Holy Trinity, Brompton, Water Dally Jones, Captain Wiltshire Regiment, younger son of the late John Jones, of the Clock House, Putney-heath, to Marion Isabella, third daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel Frank Crossman, Bengal Army.

NICOL—FREELING—June 16, at St. Peter's, Cranley-gardens, Lewis L. Nicol, Esq., Rifle Brigade, youngest son of the late James Dyce Nicol, Esq., of Ballogie, M.P., to Agnes, eldest daughter of Sir Sanford Freeling, K.C.M.G.

## DEATHS.

TREVELYAN—June 19, at 67, Eaton-square, Sir Charles Edward Trevelyan, Bart., K.C.B., of Wallington, Northumberland, aged 79.

WOMBWELL—June 21, at 10, Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, W., of inflammation of the lungs, Colonel Adolphus Ulick Wombwell, late 12th Lancers, aged 52.

## INDIAN.

## BIRTHS.

BARKER—May 28, at Balacheri, Kathiawar, the wife of Surgeon-Major F. C. Barker, M.D., Civil Surgeon, of a daughter.

DORMAN—May 29, at Cherat, the wife of Surgeon J. C. Dorman, Medical Staff, of a daughter.

FAIRBAIRN—May 11, at Freemantle, near Southampton, the wife of J. N. Fairbairn, P. and O. Company, of a son, stillborn.

SPANKIE—May 31, at Dawnpore, the wife of Captain J. P. W. Sankie, B.S.C., of a son.

THOMSON—May 29, at Simla, the wife of R. G. Thomson, C.S., of a son.

TOWNSEND—May 31, at Benares, the wife of Surgeon-Major E. Townsend, of a son.

WALKER—May 27, at Naini Tal, the wife of W. Walker, Esq., A.V.D., of a son.

YOUNG—June 2, at Coonoor, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel T. H. B. Young, 17th Madras Infantry, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

ACTON—FULLER—May 27, at Coonoor, H. L. B. Acton, 1st Madras Lancers, to Nora, daughter of the late Major W. Fuller, Madras Staff Corps, and stepdaughter of Major-General W. Jones, Madras Staff Corps, retired.

MARSHALL—CARGILL—June 1, Captain W. S. Marshall, 19th P.L., son of Major-General Marshall, late R.A., to Mary, daughter of the late D. Cargill, Oudh Police.

SHAW—CUMBERLAND—May 17, at Chaubuttia, J. Shaw, Scottish Rifles, son of the late Major R. Shaw, Bengal Army, to Gertrude, daughter of the late Captain R. Cumberland, 96th Regiment.

## DEATHS.

ANGELO—May 8, at Mandalay, Burma, H. A. Angelo, of the Burma Military Aolice, son of Lieut.-General J. A. Angelo, Retired List, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, aged 31.

CHILDERS—May 28, at Ootacamund, Major F. C. E. Childers, Royal Artillery, Aide-de-Camp to H.E. the Commander-in-Chief, Madras Army, son of the Right Hon. Hugh Childers, aged 27.

COOK—May 31, at Calicut, A. Winifred, daughter of Surgeon-Major H. D. Cook, aged 11 months.

GRANT—May 16, near Ranikhet, Lieut. T. Grant, 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment, son of Trevor J. C. Grant, B.C.S., aged 25.

HUTTON—May 25, at Mussoorie, G. Fortescue, widow of the late Captain T. Hutton, Bengal Army, aged 73.

PORTAL—May 24, at Ahmednugger, Henry Raymond Portal, Lieut. 2nd Gloucestershire Regiment, aged 22.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.

HOME.—June 19, Moy, Calcutta.—23, Malwa (s), Bombay; Brindisi (s), Calcutta; Rialto (s), Bombay.—24, Rewa (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—June 23, Massilia (s), Colombo.—24, Deccan (s).

MADRAS.—June 22, Bengal (s), London.

## DEPARTURES.

HOME.—June 19, Karamania (s), Calcutta.—22, City of Cambridge (s), Calcutta; Clan Sinclair (s), Bombay; Cuthona, Calcutta.—23, Vega (s), Calcutta.—24, Bokhara (s), Bombay.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Hydaspes*, from London, July 1; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, July 8; from Brindisi, July 12.

For Bombay: Major J. A. Strachan, Mr. Mackeson, Mr. D. J. Smith, Mr. Allan W. Brand, Mrs. Woodward, Bandmaster Overall. From Brindisi: Mr. D. M. Smeaton, Mr. P. Snow, Mr. Ross Johnson, Major Tyndall, Mr. E. Handcock, Capt. A. C. Talbot, Mr. and Mrs. Lorne A. Campbell, Colonel C. B. Ewan Smith, Mr. A. Stanton, Miss King, Colonel T. W. Rutherford, Mr. Goodrich, Dr. Willmot, Mr. Dale, Mr. J. Farrant, Mr. C. A. Angus, Mr. A. D. Younghusband, Mr. A. Younghusband, Mr. R. D. Bayley. From Venice: Sir H. and Miss Prendergast.

For Malta: Major and Miss Moody.

S.s. *Khedive*, from London, July 1; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, July 8; from Brindisi, July 12.

For Colombo: Mr. Owen, Capt. Paterson. For Calcutta: Dr. G. Perkins, Mr. W. Cook, Miss E. Cook, Miss Gregory, Mr. R. S. Shaw.

For Madras: Mr. Walter Kiess.

For Port Said: Major and Mrs. J. C. Ross.

For Malta: Mr. R. Anderson.



S.s. *Brindisi*, from London, July 8; s.s. *Nizam*, from Venice, July 15; from Brindisi, July 19.

For Bombay: Mr. J. H. Campbell, Mr. J. Edge, Mr. and Mrs. Broughton, Surgeon W. E. Breton. From *Brindisi*: Rev. A. Quintain, Mr. J. Sladen, Mr. Dunlop, Rev. C. H. Pelly, Mr. Pedley, Mr. A. L. P. Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Major Grigg, Dr. J. Anderson, Dr. Waddell, Mr. Griffiths, Mr. C. McIver, Mrs. D. White.  
For Malta: Mr. Chaldecott.

S.s. *Kaiser-i-Hind*, from London, July 15; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, July 22; from Brindisi, July 26.

For Madras: Mrs. Foord and daughter, Mr. L. S. Moss, Mr. and Mrs. Shortlands and child.

For Bombay: Mr. C. Lumley, Mrs. Osborne and child. From *Venice*: Mr. Garstin. From *Brindisi*: Mr. H. Graham, Colonel P. F. G. Galloway.

For Aden: Mrs. and two Misses Chetwin.

For Calcutta: Mr. D. Simpson, Mr. C. Nicol, Mr. G. B. Croll, Mr. W. Barron.

S.s. *Ancona*, from London, July 22; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, July 29; from Brindisi, Aug. 2.

For Bombay: Colonel H. B. Jacob. From *Brindisi*: Colonel and Mrs. Jopp, Lieut.-Colonel Woodhouse.

S.s. *Pekin*, from London, July 29; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Aug. 5; from Brindisi, Aug. 9.

For Madras: Mr. J. Brown

For Malta: Dr. Fildbury.

S.s. *Malwa*, from London, July 29; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Aug. 5; from Brindisi, Aug. 9.

For Bombay: From *Brindisi*: Mr. J. C. Davis, Mr. A. Adams, Colonel Wilson, Mr. C. B. Dunlop, Colonel and Mrs. Mander, Capt. Hext, Mr. T. W. Rawlins, Mr. G. H. Farran, Mr. Campbell Thompson.

S.s. *Ravenna*, from London, Aug. 5; s.s. *Gwalior*, from Venice, Aug. 12; from Brindisi, Aug. 16.

For Bombay: Mr. G. H. Bailey, Mr. T. Banks. From *Venice*: Dr. E. M. de Souza, Mr. and Mrs. Swinton. From *Brindisi*: Colonel Hornby.

S.s. *Nepaul*, from London, Aug. 12; s.s. *Assam*, from Venice, Aug. 19; from Brindisi, Aug. 23.

For Bombay: Rev. W. E. B. Norman, Mrs. Norman. From *Brindisi*: Major P. D. Jeffrey.

S.s. *Verona*, from London, Aug. 19; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Aug. 26; from Brindisi, Aug. 30.

For Bombay: Mr. C. C. Elliot. From *Venice*: Mr. Fleming. From *Brindisi*: Capt. Carpenter.

S.s. *Siam*, from London, Aug. 26; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Sept. 2; from Brindisi, Sept. 6.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Richie and two infants. From *Brindisi*: Major W. Cooke.

S.s. *Coromandel*, from London, Aug. 26; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Sept. 2; from Brindisi, Sept. 6.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Rust, child and two infants, Mrs. Brettingham. From *Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. Moore.

For Colombo: From *Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. Ramanathan and child.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Quetta*, to sail June 29.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. William McAlpine.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Rewa*, to sail July 8.

For Colombo: Mr. A. J. Roberts, Mr. P. M. Bingham.

For Calcutta: Mr. Thomas T. Nicoll.

For Madras: Mr. John Smith.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Almora*, to sail July 22.

For Colombo: Miss K. Benningfield.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Chyebassa*, to sail Aug. 5.

For Calcutta: Mr. Ellis, Mr. E. C. Bird.

For Colombo: Miss Duckers.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *India*, to sail Aug. 19.

For Colombo: Mrs. Wm. Vanderspar.

For Calcutta: Miss C. M. Stanbridge.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Manora*, to sail Sept. 1.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Anderson and family.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Nuddea*, to sail Sept. 30.

For Colombo: Mrs. Dobson and infant.

#### Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. *Clan Sinclair*, sailed June 26.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. T. Uphill, Lieut. F. R. Falkner, Mr. John Birrell.

Per s.s. *Clan Macarthur*, to sail July 3.

For Colombo: Mr. H. M. Husey.

For Calcutta: Mr. E. J. D. Brown, Mr. Andrew Clark, Mr. Philip Lumley, Mr. Robert Frame.

Per s.s. *Clan Lamont*, from London, left Colombo, June 9.

From Calcutta: Mr., Mrs. and Miss Nicholson and four children.

Per s.s. *Clan Macpherson*, for London, left Malta, June 19.

From Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Chambers, five children and ayah, Mr. Nuthall, Mr. S. M. Forrest, Mr. W. Elliott, Mr. Luke, Mr. Henson, Mr. T. H. Way, Mr. H. Sweet, Mr. W. Majorbanks, Mr. A. F. Lingam, Mr. C. J. Salmann, Mrs. Ogden, Miss Ogden, Mr. S. Ogden, Master J. Ogden, Miss L. Ogden, Mr. W. H. Ogden, Mrs. Black, Mr. and Mrs. Peto.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. *Cathay*, Capt. Hassall, May 31.

From London: Mr. P. Corbet, Mrs. Dausey, Colonel and Mrs. Strutt, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer, Miss Maunsell, Bandmaster B. Rafter, wife, child and infant, Mrs. Higgins, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Walch, Mr. D. S. Teurerio.

From Venice: Capt. Bellasis, Lady Thompson.

From Brindisi: Mr. Percy Smith, Colonel Wardrop, Mrs. and Miss Wardrop, Mr. H. G. Smith, Colonel Wimberley, Mrs. Wimberley, Mr. A. Andrews, Colonel Bengough, Mr. A. C. Trevor, Mr. A. Drew, Mlle. Peroux, Sir Frank Souter.

From Aden: Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Colabawallah, Capt. Shipton, R.A.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. *Surat*, Capt. R. G. Murray, June 7.

From London: Mr. H. H. Davidson, Miss C. Cochrane, Mrs. Lambert, Mrs. Aston, Mrs. Close, Mr. J. Schmitter, Mr. Reading, Miss H. Jones, Mr. A. Alexander, Rev. M. Noronha, Mrs. Durrant.

From Venice: Mr. P. H. Patrick.

From Brindisi: Mr. J. A. Hill, Colonel Smith, Lieut.-Colonel Grave and Mrs. Grave, Dr. Shakespeare, Rev. W. H. Griffiths, Major R. Hennell, Capt. Young, Colonel Alexander.

From Suez: Hon. Justice Scott.

From Aden: Lieut. Preston.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Lombardy*, Capt. W. J. Webber, left Bombay, June 8.

For London: Mr. R. Rums, Mr. H. Dale and Mrs. Dale, Mr. H. Crozier, Mr. Leach, Mr. Harwood, Mr. J. J. Linchen, Mr. Creaneor, Mr. Owen, Mr. A. J. Murray, Mr. Mawhood, Mr. F. Murray, Dr. Waghorn, Mr. F. Wyer, Mrs. Robertson, two children and two infants.

For Brindisi: Major Sydney Smith, Surgeon-Major Dobie, Mr. H. Kaye, Mr. G. I. Leeson, Mr. W. Franks.

For Suez: Rev. A. B. Sale, Count de Neiva, Count Troutmonsdorff.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Bokhara*, Capt. Edwards, from London, June 24.

For Bombay: Mr. W. B. Webster, Mr. J. W. Thomas, Major and Mrs. Nichols and two infants, Miss Andian, Mrs. O'Connor, two infants and daughter, Mrs. Jones and child.

For Port Said: Mr. E. A. Humber, Capt. Napier.

For Malta: Major McCracker, Schoolmaster W. Gyde, Mr. H. E. Taylor, Miss Clarke and two sisters, Dr. and Mrs. Webb, Capt. MacKenzie Edwards, Lieut. Evelyn Fowler.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Goorkha*, sailed from London, June 24.

For Calcutta: Miss G. Cumberland, Miss Davis.

For Madras: Mr. R. H. Hudleston, Mr. James Hume, Mr. and Mrs. William Deane.

For Malta: Capt. E. B. and Mrs. Elwes.

For Aden: Dr. William Logan.

For Colombo: Mrs. John H. Campbell, Mr. H. Whittle, Mr. C. A. Lovegrove, Mr. F. O. Seaton, Mr. F. J. Edge.

For Suez: Mr. and Mrs. J. Hague, two children and nurse.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. *Pekin*, Capt. A. Symons, sailing on June 15.

For London: Mr. Knock, Mr. Stewart.

For Brindisi: Mr. C. E. Goument, Lieut.-Colonel C. E. D. Branson, Mr. A. W. MacDonnell, Mr. and Mrs. Wylie, Mr. M. I. Kennard, Mr. F. T. Pedley, Mr. Sancton Brown, Mr. Pickering Clark, Mr. W. C. Furnivall, Mrs. Smith.

Per s.s. *Cathay*, Capt. J. P. Hassal, sailing on June 22.

For Brindisi: Mr. James Kimber.

Per s.s. *Massilia*, Capt. S. D. Shallard, sailing on June 29.

For London: Colonel H. C. Menzies, Major and Mrs. W. Herbert.

For Brindisi: Colonel Godfrey, Mr. L. A. W. Rind.

Per s.s. *Assam*, Capt. W. J. Nantes, sailing on July 6.

For London: Colonel C. A. Moore.

For Brindisi: Mr. E. Weatherdon, Mr. A. Barker, Mr. J. MacMinn, Surgeon-Major E. O. Sandy, Mr. Robert Cornish.

Per s.s. *Valetta*, Capt. C. D. Sams, sailing on July 13.

For Brindisi: Colonel H. S. Jarrett, Colonel H. M. Evans, Mr. H. L. Darrah.

Per s.s. *Siam*, Capt. R. F. Briscoe, sailing on July 20.

For Brindisi: Major R. E. Lockhart.

For Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. W. Clark and infant, Mr. and Mrs. C. Pitts.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## BOMBAY.—June 1.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 97½	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	101½	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	105½	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1871	—	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1872	—	to	—
Paris Municipal Loan ...	—	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	92½	to	—
Trust Bond ...	—	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	101	to	—
Cooria Spinning Bonds ...	—	to	—

## BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
Bank of Bombay ...	all	10 pr.ct.	712½
Bank of Bengal ...	all	10 pr.ct.	840
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr.ct.	580
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank ...	all	6 pr.ct.	130
Hong Kong & Shanghai	—	—	—
Banking Corporation ...	—	—	—
National Bank of India ...	£12½	17½ pr.ct.	118

## PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	1,400	16	1,000
Albert Ginning Co. ...	all	75 pr.ct.	459
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	all	18 pr.ct.	1,080
Apollo ...	1,100	175	250
Bellary ...	400	nil.	405
Bombay Cotton ...	all	0	555
Breul's Cawnpore Press	—	—	—
Co., Limited ...	—	—	—
Colaba ...	125	0	669
Dhollora Ginning ...	1,850	70	140
East India ...	all	16	1,340
Fort ...	1,000	180	2,050
French ...	8,500	150	600
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	—	—	—
Khangam ...	—	—	—
Mercantile ...	—	—	—
Mofussil Co. ...	250	0	435
Manmar M. ...	all	45	225
New Bernr ...	—	—	—
New Indian ...	400	50	122½
Prince of Wales ...	125	0	510
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	—	—	—
Sassoon ...	1,000	90	500
Sind & Punjab Cotton	750	70	1,200
Sind ...	500	80	635
Volkart ...	500	25	700

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	20	1,825
Alfred Manufacturing ...	100	2	330
Alliance Spinning ...	500	17½ p.ct.	745
Albert Edward Mills ...	1,000	90	435
Anglo-Indian ...	500	18½	113
Bellary S. & W. Co.	—	—	—
Ld. (Bellary) ...	—	—	—
Bhownuggur Mills ...	1,000	30	6
Bombay United ...	100	20	1,000
Central India ...	500	35	850
Cooria Mills ...	1,000	20	600
D. Spinning ...	all	—	90
Dhun Mills ...	—	—	—
Dhurrumsey ...	—	—	—
Empress Co. ...	all	25	730
Framjee Petit ...	1,000	25	700
Golam Baba ...	400	20	690
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	—	256
Hindustan ...	1,000	40	175
Hingunghat Mill ...	—	—	—
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	30	895
Imperial Cotton ...	500	20	1,000
Indian Manufacturing	—	—	—
James Greaves ...	400	—	460
Jaffer Ali ...	500	40	450
Jowraz Baloo ...	1,000	30	590
Khandesh ...	1,000	30	1,025
Khatoo Mackungee ...	1,000	20	970
Leopold ...	100	5	925
Madras United ...	1,000	100	152
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	—	2,950
Manockjee Petit ...	all	—	1,220
Mazagon ...	250	9	185
Morarij Goculdass ...	1,000	50	1,490
Nalgam ...	—	—	—
National ...	1,000	40	545
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20	930
Oriental ...	625	12	1,500
Paroll ...	400	—	430
People of India ...	—	6½	100
Prince of Wales ...	500	30	190
Sassoon ...	1,000	40	580
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	35	1,395
Sunderdas ...	1,000	50	775
Southern India ...	500	20	430
Southern Mahratta ...	—	—	—
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	35	580
Western India ...	1,000	50	810

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Con-				
solidated Stock ...	218-3-0	5 pr.ct.		1,800
Do. New £20 Shares...	130-14-6	do.		350
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.		90
Do. do. ...	1-12-1	do.		20
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	196-15 5	do.		360
New £18 Shares ...	—	—		—

## MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	205
Bombay Ice Co. (A.) ...	600	119
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. (B.) ...	1,500	2,975
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	10	45
Karachi Ice Co., Ltd.	100	260
Karachee Landing and Shipping ...	300	329

Kemp & Co. ...	175	86
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	90
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	20
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	Prem.
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,650
Treacher and Co. ...	all	1,170
Thacker and Co. ...	all	180

## LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	12½	690
Frere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	700	320

## CALCUTTA.—June 4.

P.c.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Rs.	97 6 to 97 7
4 Promissory Notes ...	—	97 0 to 97 7	—
4 of 1870 (1885) ...	—	101 2 to 101 4	—
4 of 1878-79 (1895) ...	—	101 2 to 101 4	—
4 of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	—	101 2 to 101 4	—
4 of 1879 (Coupon) ...	—	—	—

## CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1865 (1885)	Rs. Paid off	—
6 of 1866 (1886) ...	100 0 to	—
6 of 1867 (1887) ...	101 8 to	—
6 of 1870 (1889) ...	102 8 to	—
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	103 0 to	—
5 of 1878 (1908) ...	99 0 to	99 4
5 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	99 0 to	99 4
4½ of 1882 (1902) ...	95 0 to	—

## BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	100	125 to —
Agra Savings ...	100	125 to —
Allahabad ...	100	193 to 195
Alliance of Simla ...	100	140 to —
Bank of Bengal ...	500	840 to —
Do. of Upper India ...	100	130 to —
Delhi and London ...	225	170 to —
Himalaya ...	100	120 to —
Mussoorie ...	100	100 to —
National of India ...	£12½	113 to —
Rohilkund Kumoon ...	100	105 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	325 to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	80 to —

## COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Price.
Alipore Coal ...	100
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 5
Asiatic Jute ...	100
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10
Barnagore Jute ...	£10
Bengal Coal ...	1,000
B. Baragundd Copper (preface	—
A. shares) ...	7s. 6d.
Do. Deferred B. Shares ...	£1
Bengal Mills ...	£100
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100
Bonded Warehouse ...	445
Bowraah Cotton Mills ...	100
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80
Burrakur Coal ...	100
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	—
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	85
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar	100
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway.	100
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100
Equitable Coal ...	250
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	200
Gouropore ...	100
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100
Howrah Docking ...	500
Howrah Mills ...	100
India General Steam Navigation	100
Kamarrhaty Jute Mills ...	50
Landing and Shipping ...	100
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton) ...	200
Murree Brewery ...	100
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100
New Beerboom Coal ...	100
Ramkisthore Press ...	100
Raneegunge Coal Association ...	100
Riverside Press ...	90
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500
Seelpore Jute Manufacturing ...	100
Strand Bank Press ...	100
Watson's Patent Press ...	100

## TEA COMPANIES.

	Price.
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100
Amicable (Assam) ...	100
Amuckie ...	100
Arcuttipore (Cachar) ...	100
Assam ...	£20
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100
Do. contributory ...	80
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200
Do. contributory ...	100
Burkholo (Cachar) ...	100
Central Cachar ...	200
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100
Chota Nagpore ...	100
Colonial (Assam) ...	100
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100
Darjiling ...	100
Dehing (Assam) ...	90
Dehra Doon ...	100
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100
Dhunsiri ...	100
Durrung (Assam) ...	100
Eastern Cachar ...	100
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100
Endogram ...	10
Giele (Darjiling) ...	100
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100
Grob (Assam) ...	100

Holta (Kangra) ...	100	72 to —
Hoolmarea (Assam) ...	100	95 to —
Hoolungorie (Assam) ...	100	46 to 47
Indian Terai ...	500	100 to —
Jellalporo (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	25 to 26
Kangra Valley ...	100	— par
Kornafull (Chittagong) ...	100	40 to —
Kunchumpore (Cachar) ...	100	13 to —
Kuraong and Darjiling ...	250	88 to —
Do. contributory ...	200	78 to —
Kurseong and Terai ...	—	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	193 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	26 to —
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	60 to —
Loobah ...	100	115 to —
Lower Assam ...	£21	23 to —
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	60 to —
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	19 to —
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	15 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	8 to —
Moran (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	63 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	50 to —
Mungledye (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	— to —
Do. contributory ...	125	— to —
New Falloohi (Darjiling) ...	—	— to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	80	120 to —
Nutanpore (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	40 to —
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	65 to —
Puttareah (Sylhet) ...	100	62 to —
Rajabare (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Sapakati ...	100	110 to —
Second Mutual Cachar ...	50	10 disct.
Seemah ...	—	— to —
Singbull and Murmah ...	100	84 to —
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	67 to 61
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	82 to 81
Springade (Darjiling) ...	100	88 to 93
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	29 to —
Tundarrae (Darjiling) ...	100	61 to 63
Toesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	110 to 112
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	100 to —
Takvar (Darjiling) ...	200	150 to —
Upper Assam ...	£10	15 to 25

## LONDON.—June 26.

## VERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. ...	89 to 89½
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	109½ to 101½
4 Do. October 10, 1888 ...	109½ to 103½
4 India Enforced Paper ...	69 to 70
4 Do. do. 1885 ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1893 ...	71½ to 72½
4 Ceylon, 1882 and 1893 ...	105 to 107
4 Do. 1880-8 ...	102 to 104
4 Mauritius, 1881 ...	101 to 103
6 Do. 1893-96 ...	112 to 116
4 Do. ...	101 to 103
4 Straits Settlements Government ...	105 to 107

## RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	Paid	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. ...	100	104 to 106
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c. ...	100	119 to 121
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100	108 to 110
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	105 to 107
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100	116 to 118

## RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	7½	8 to 8½
Bengal Central, Lim., Shs. ...	5	44 to 5
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	158 to 162
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ...	—	22½ to 23½
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953 ...	—	23 to 25½
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less) ...	—	23½ to 24½
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua., 4 p.c. ...	—	123 to 125
Great I. Pevin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	150 to 153
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ...	100	125 to 130
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	121 to 123
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	115 to 117
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	127 to 129
Rohilkund and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. ...	4½	31 to 42
Scinde, Pun., & Delhi, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	122 to 124
Do. do. 5 p.c. shares ...	5	— to —
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	127 to 129
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	116 to 118
South Mahratta Gua., Ltd. ...	20	108½ to 104½
Do. do. ...	5	10 to 10½
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua. ...	20	103½ to 104½
Do. do. ...	15	13 to 19
West of India Port., Ltd. ...	20	19½ to 21½

## TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern, Limited...	...	all	10½	to	10½
Do. 6 p.c. Preference	...	all	74½	to	14½
Do. 5 p.c. do.	1887	...	a'll	102	to 104
Do. 5 p.c. do.	1899	...	all	105	to 108
Do. 4 p.c. Deb. Stock	...	100	101	to	103
Do. Exten., Austr. & China	...	all	12½	to	12½
Do. 6 p.c. Debenture	...	all	106	to	111
Do. 5 p.c. do.	1900	...	all	105	to 107
Do. 5 p.c. do.	1390	...	all	100	to 103
Indo-European, Lim.	...	all	84	to	85

# LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the Period from which the Leave was granted.

## MILITARY.

Abbott, Maj. A. K., S.C., 1 yr. 43 dys., fr. Dec. 14, '85, B.  
Abbott, Maj. G. M., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 1, '85, B.  
Abbott, Maj. H. A., S.C., 1 yr. 30 dys., fr. Oct. 3, '85, B.  
Abbott, Maj. H. B., S.C., 20 mos., from April 10, '85, Bo.  
Atchison, Bde. Surg. J. E. T., M.D., C.I.E., B.  
Alban, Lieut. W. G., S.C., 16 mos., fr. June 24, '85, Bo.  
Anderson, Lieut. F. J., R.E., 6 mos., M.  
Andrews, Lieut. N. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 3, '86, M.  
Archdall, Surg.-Maj. H. M. G., 1 yr. 270 dys., fr. June 30, '85, M.  
Atkinson, Col. J. R. B., Inf., B.  
Atkinson, Lt.-Col. S. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 20, '85, M.

Badcock, Col. A. R., C.B., 1 yr., from Aug. 18, '85, B.  
Bagshawe, Lt.-Col. F. L., Inf., 1 yr., fr. May 5, '86, M.  
Bailey, Col. W. S., S.C., 6 mos., fr. April 7, '86, M.  
Baillie, Lieut. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 23, '86, Bo.  
Bairnsfather, Lieut. T. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B.  
Bairnsfather, Capt. P. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B.  
Balfour, Lieut. J. H., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B.  
Banks, Surg.-Maj. S. O'B., 1 yr. 174 dys., fr. May 1, '86, Bo.  
Barnes, Col. O., S.C., 1 yr. 10 mos., fr. Dec. 12, '84, B.  
Barnett, Lieut.-Col. J. H. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 1, '85, M.  
Barnett, Col. H. C. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 11, '86, M.  
Bartholomew, Surg.-Maj. M. L., 18 mos., fr. May 7, '86, Bo.  
Barr, Maj. D. W. K., S.C., 8 mos., fr. May 1, '86, Bo.  
Batten, Lt. A. C., S.C., 18 mos., from Mar. 21, '85, B.  
Battye, Maj. L. R., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Feb. 2, '86, B.  
Bayley, Lt.-Col. A. A., S.C., 18 mos., fr. April 1, '85, B.  
Begbie, Lt.-Col. E. W., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 20, '86, M.  
Bell, Col. T., S.C., 1 yr. 172 dys., from June 3, '84, Bo.  
Bennett, Surg. C. H., M.D., M.  
Benaley, Surg.-Maj. E. C., 1 yr., from July 15, '84, B.  
Beresford, Maj. G. W., S.C., 1 yr. 227 dys., fr. Nov. 9, '85, B.  
Birch, Surg.-Maj. E. A., M.D., 18 mos., fr. June 25, '85, B.  
Blane, Surg.-Maj. H. J., M.D., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 1, '85, Bo.  
Blood, Surg. Jos., B.  
Blowers, Lt.-Col. C. E., S.C., 26 ms., from Sept. 9, '84, Bo.  
Boddam, Col. W. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 3, '85, B.  
Boulton, Capt. L. M., S.C., 18 mos., fr. May 22, '85, B.  
Boulton, Lt. H. A. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 19, '85, M.  
Boulton, Col. C. F., S.C., 18 mos., from Oct. 19, '84, Bo.  
Boustead, Surg.-Maj. R., 18 mos., fr. April 30, '85, Bo.  
Bowle, Lt.-Col. M. M., S.C., 18 mos., fr. May 15, '85, M.  
Boyd, Surg.-Maj. H. M. D., fr. Dec. 12, '85, S.  
Bridges, Lt.-Col. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 20, '85, B.  
Brooke, Capt. A. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 23, '85, B.  
Brooke, Lieut. E. S., R.A., 6 mos., fr. Mar., '86, M.  
Broome, Col. J. H., Inf., 342 dys., fr. Mar. 22, '86, B.  
Broome, Lieut. R. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B.  
Brown, Lt.-Col. W. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 2, '84, Bo.  
Brown, Col. M. R., E., 1 yr. 229 dys., fr. Feb. 27, '85, Bo.  
Brown, Brig.-Surg. J. M. D., 1 yr. 90 dys., fr. Nov. 20, '85, B.  
Brown, Maj. C. M., Inf., 18 mos., from May 2, '85, B.  
Brown, Col. S. J., S.C., 1 yr. 223 dys., fr. Jan. 20, '86, B.  
Buller, Col. H. M., Cav., 182 dys., fr. Sept. 25, '85, B.  
Bunbury, Lieut.-Col. W. R., S.C., 207 dys., fr. Mar. 26, '86, B.  
Bunbury, Capt. A. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. April 14, '86, B.  
Burne, Major J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 15, '86, B.  
Burne, Lt. N. A. K., S.C., 18 mos., from April 10, '85, B.  
Butcher, Lieut. G. H., S.C., B.  
Byng, Lt.-Col. T. R., S.C., 18 mos., fr. June 9, '85, M.

Campbell, Maj. W. M., R.A., 182 dys., Bo.  
Carmichael, Surg.-Maj. J. C. G., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 9, '86, B.  
Carr, Maj. F. S., Inf., 1 yr. 4 mos., fr. June 16, '85, B.  
Carter, Maj. T. T., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 5, '84, B.  
Carruthers, Lieut. G. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 3, '85, M.  
Cayley, Bde. Surg. H., 2 yrs. 6 mos., from April 6, '84, B.  
Chambers, Col. B. M., Inf., 15 mos., fr. Nov. 23, '85, Bo.  
Chapman, Lieut. F. R. H., S.C., Bo.  
Chase, Lieut. W. St. L. V., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 28, '85, Bo.  
Christie, Capt. C. H. P., R.E., 1 yr. 6 dys., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B.  
Churchill, Maj. G. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 23, '85, B.  
Clarke, Col. W. C. S., S.C., 1 yr. 182 dys., fr. Mar. 8, '85, B.  
Clark-Kennedy, Maj. A., S.C., 1 yr. 304 dys., fr. Feb. 28, '86, M.  
Coates, Surg. Wm., B.  
Coles, Lt.-Col. C. H., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 1, '85, Bo.  
Coles, Capt. W., R.E., Bo.  
Cologian, Lt.-Col. J. F. F., S.C., 1 yr. 276 dys., fr. Dec. 20, '85, B.  
Colston, Bde. Surg. C. K., 1 yr. 9 ms., fr. Dec. 5, '84, Bo.  
Colvin, Lieut. J. R. C., S.C., 233 dys., fr. May 23, '85, B.  
Cunningham, Col. H., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 9, '85, M.  
Cook, Dep. Surg.-Gen. H., M.D., Bo.  
Cooke, Major W., S.C., 1 yr., from Sept. 25, '85, M.  
Corbyn, Lieut.-Col. E. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B.  
Corfield, Lieut. C. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 26, '85, B.  
Cox, Lieut. E. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. April 1, '84, B.  
Cox, Lieut. C. L. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 18, '85, Bo.  
Cullen, Surg.-Maj. P., M.D., 18 mos., fr. May 26, '85, B.

Dale, Depy. Surg.-Gen. A. J., M.B., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B.  
Davis, Surg.-Maj. G. M. C., 1 yr. 63 dys., fr. Mar. 5, '86, B.  
Deane, Lieut. F. B., S.C., 321 dys., fr. Nov. 23, '85, M.  
De Frece, Col. G. C., S.C., 213 dys., fr. Mar. 7, '86, B.  
Dickinson, Col. W. M., S.C., M.  
Ditmas, Capt. F. R., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Feb. 11, '86, B.  
Downie, Surg.-Maj. K. M., 182 dys., fr. Mar. 1, '86, B.  
Dobbie, Lt. H. H., S.C., 16 mos., fr. Aug. 10, '85, B.  
Drummond, Col. J. H., S.C., 6 mos., fr. May 21, '86, Bo.

Eardley-Wilmot, Lieut. J. S. C., B.  
Ebdon, Maj. F. T., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Apr. 23, '86, Bo.  
Egerton, Capt. F. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. April 23, '86, B.  
Edlington, Lieut. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 20, '86, B.  
Ellis, Captain C. R., S.C., 182 dys., fr. Aug. 14, '85, B.  
Erskine, Lt.-Col. C. E., Cav., 18 mos., fr. May 1, '85, Bo.  
Esmond-White, Sgt.-Maj. H. F., 1 yr. 182 dys., fr. Apr. 17, '85, M.  
Evans, Col. L. E., Inf., 1 yr. 3 dys., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B.

Fagan, Lieut.-Col. J. L., S.C., 1 yr., from Sep. 8, '85, Bo.  
Falcon, Capt. E. J. N., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B.

Ferguson, Surg. J. E., 1 yr., fr. May 15, '86, Bo.  
Finis, Capt. H. R. E., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 28, '85, B.  
Firth, Col. R. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 9, '85, B.  
Fishe, Maj. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 23, '86, B.  
Fleming, Surg.-Maj. J. M., M.D., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 18, '85, B.  
Fooks, Surg. G. E., Bo.  
Fox, Maj. H. C., R.E., 1 yr. 121 dys., fr. Mar. 2, '86, B.  
Francis, Capt. G. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 19, '85, Bo.  
Fraser, Maj. J., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 23, '85, B.  
Fryer, Col. G. E., S.C., M.

Galloway, Col. J. C. B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. May 7, '86, Bo.  
Gardiner, Lieut. H. L., R.A., Bo.  
Gaseloe, Maj. A., S.C., 245 dys., fr. April 16, '86, B.  
Gellie, Lt.-Col. F., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 18, '85, B.  
Georges, Lt. T. W. J. M., S.C., 19 ms., fr. Apr. 10, '85, M.  
Gib, Maj.-Gen. W. A., C.B., S.C., 6 mos., fr. May 7, '86, M.  
Gibbs, Capt. M. I., S.C., 252 dys., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B.  
Glascock, Lt.-Col. T. B. M., S.C., 1 yr. 250 dys., fr. Oct. 31, '85, B.  
Gompertz, Capt. B. T. M., S.C., 18 ms., fr. Apr. 10, '85, M.  
Gordon, Lieut. W. D., S.C., 2 yrs., from Jan. 6, '85, B.  
Gordon, Maj. J. E., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 13, '85, Bo.  
Gordon, Col. W. S. C., 243 dys., fr. Mar. 24, '86, B.  
Gott, Lieut. G. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 16, '86, Bo.  
Gough, Maj.-Gen. Sir C. J. S., K.C.B., V.C., 6 mos., fr. April 30, '86, B.

Gowan, Lieut.-Col. B. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 1, '86, B.  
Grant, Surg.-Maj. A. G., 6 mos., fr. Feb. 18, '86, B.  
Grant, Lieut. F. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 14, '86, B.  
Grant, Lieut.-Col. F. W., S.C., B.  
Graves, Captain B. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 18, '85, B.  
Griffith, Lt.-Col. J. G. E., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 12, '83, Bo.  
Griffiths, Col. C. J., S.C., 250 dys., fr. Mar. 20, '86, B.  
Griffiths, Surg. G. S., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 25, '86, B.  
Gubbin, Capt. C. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 5, '86, B.

Haig, Surg. P. de H., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 1, '85, B.  
Hall, Maj. C. M., Inf., 1 yr. 275 dys., fr. Nov. 3, '85, B.  
Hall, Lieut. H. S. G., S.C., B.  
Hallett, Maj. C. E., S.C., 18 mos., fr. June 1, '85, B.  
Hamilton, H., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 18, '85, B.  
Hammond, Maj. A. G. V., S.C., 1 yr. 4 dys., fr. Nov. 1, '85, B.  
Harcourt, Col. A. F. P., S.C., 1 yr. 7 dys., fr. Dec. 11, '85, B.  
Harris, Lt.-Col. C. J. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 25, '86, M.  
Hatch, Surg. W. K., Bo.  
Hawkins, Capt. F. S. C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 1, '86, B.  
Hay, Maj. C., S.C., 321 dys., fr. Oct. 26, '85, Bo.  
Hay, Capt. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 21, '85, Bo.  
Hay, Lt.-Col. J., S.C., 1 yr. 90 dys., fr. Dec. 12, '85, B.  
Heath, Maj. J. M., C.M.G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 23, '85, Bo.  
Heaviside, Maj. W. T., R.E., 347 dys., fr. Feb. 12, '86, B.  
Heming, Maj. D., Inf., 22 mos., from Jan. 15, '85, M.  
Hennell, Maj. R., Inf., 286 dys., fr. Nov. 21, '85, Bo.  
Hesketh, Lieut.-Col. R. W., S.C., 332 dys., fr. Nov. 21, '85, M.  
Heywood, Lieut.-Col. J. M., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 19, '86, B.  
Hill, Maj.-Gen. R. S., C.B., Inf., 1 yr. 93 dys., fr. Mar. 5, '86, B.  
Hills, Col. G. S., R.E., 2 yrs., from March 20, '85, B.  
Higginson, Lt.-Col. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 11, '85, M.  
Hingston, Capt. C. W. J., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 21, '85, B.  
Hobday, Maj. J. P., S.C., 1 yr. 147 dys., fr. Apr. '86, B.  
Hodgson, Lt.-Col. C. N., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 1, '86, B.  
Hole, Lt.-Col. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 22, '86, B.  
Holmes, Surg.-Maj. A. P., M.D., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 30, '85, B.  
Horne, Col. R., C.I.E., R.E., B.  
Hooper, Surg.-Maj. W. R., 1 yr. 9 ms., fr. Mar. 15, '85, B.  
Hopkinson, Lt.-Col. W., 243 dys., fr. Mar. 24, '86, B.  
Horne, Col. J. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 2, '85, B.  
Hornaby, Maj. A. W. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 20, '85, M.  
Hoekyna, Capt. C. R., E., 205 dys., fr. Feb. 19, '86, B.  
Howard, Maj. T. R., E., 16 ms. 15 dys., fr. April 1, '85, B.  
Hudson, Surg. H. C., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B.  
Hudson, Brig.-Gen. Sir J., K.C.B., S.C., 5 mos., B.  
Hunee, Surg. T., B.  
Hunfrey, Col. F. T., S.C., 284 dys., fr. Oct. 21, '85, Bo.  
Hunt, Maj. H. V., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 20, '86, B.  
Hunt, Col. R. A., C., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. April 24, '85, Bo.  
Hunter, Bde. Surg. G. Y., 6 mos., fr. Apr. 6, '86, Bo.  
Hutchinson, Lieut. A. J. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 18, '85, B.

Inglis, Col. R. H., Inf., 1 yr. 116 dys., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B.  
Irving, Lieut. R. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 23, '86, M.  
Irving-Noble, Lt. N., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 3, '86, M.

Jackson, Maj. E. C. S., Inf., 1 yr. 245 dys., fr. Nov. 22, '85, B.  
Jacks, N., Surg.-Maj. W., 1 yr. 71 dys., fr. Feb. 12, '86, B.  
Jacob, Lieut.-Col. H. B., S.C., Bo.  
James, Lt.-Col. C. F., S.C., 2 yrs., from Jan. 2, '85, Bo.  
Jamieson, Capt. A. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 3, '86, B.  
Jamieson, Capt. C. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 20, '85, B.  
Jamieson, Capt. W. H., S.C., 18 mos., fr. April 10, '85, B.  
Jeffreys, Col. W. R., E., 2 yrs., from Jan. 16, '85, B.  
Jerome, Capt. H. J., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 5, '86, B.  
Jermoe, Surg. R., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 3, '86, M.  
Johnston, Surg.-Maj. J. W., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 10, '86, B.  
Johnstone, Col. J., C.S.I., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 9, '86, B.  
Jones, Lt. F. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 14, '86, M.  
Jones, Capt. G. T., R.E., 13 mos., Bo.  
Justico, Col. H. A., S.C., 1 yr., from Oct. 4, '85, M.

Kellie, Surg. G. J., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 23, '85, B.  
Kelly, Maj. H. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 17, '85, M.  
Kennedy, Maj.-Gen. T. G. C. B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Jan. 30, '86, B.  
Kensington, Capt. C. H. M., R.E., 1 yr. 321 dys., fr. July 17, '85, M.  
Kerr, Col. J. M., Cav., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 21, '86, M.  
Kerr, Lieut. M. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 4, '86, B.  
Kettlewell, Col. T., S.C., 18 mos., fr. June 9, '85, B.  
King, Lieut. H. T., S.C., M.  
Kirke, Maj. H. P., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Jan. 20, '86, B.  
Knyvet, Col. W. L. N., S.C., 1 yr. 183 dys., fr. Aug. 11, '85, B.  
Kunhardt, Capt. H. G., R.E., 1 yr. 273 dys., fr. Dec. 20, '85, B.

Lamb, Maj. G., R.A., B.  
Lamb, Capt. H. C., S.C., 1 yr. 229 dys., fr. Apr. 3, '86, B.  
Lamb, Capt. J., S.C., 307 dys., fr. Feb. 2, '86, B.  
Lean, Capt. W. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 3, '86, B.  
Le Bruton, Maj. W. I., S.C., 15 mos., fr. July 15, '85, Bo.  
Le Geyt, Col. F. H., S.C., 1 yr. 7 mos., fr. Apr. 3, '86, Bo.  
Le Messurier, Col. A., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 13, '85, Bo.  
Leslie, Lieut. A. E., S.C., fr. Mar. 12, '86, Bo.  
Lewes, Maj. J. M. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 5, '86, B.  
Lewis, Capt. E. J. G., S.C., 1 yr. 335 dys., fr. Feb. 3, '86, B.  
Lindley, Capt. W. D., R.E., 180 dys., fr. Mar. 26, '86, M.  
Little, Maj. J. A., S.C., 1 yr. 182 dys., fr. Apr. 17, '85, B.  
Little, Lieut. W. R., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B.  
Lloyd, Capt. R. O., R.E., B.  
Loeb, Maj. W., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 1, '86, Bo.

Macdonald, Capt. C. E. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 14, '84, B.  
Macdonell, Lt. R. D., S.C., 13 mos., fr. Oct. 2, '85, M.  
Macgregor, Maj. C. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 4, '86, B.  
Macgregor, Br.-Gen. Sir C. M., K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., S.C., B.  
Mackenzie, Surg.-Maj. A. W., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B.  
Mackenzie, Maj. J. S. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 14, '85, M.  
Macneill, Lt.-Col. J. G. R. D., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 23, '86, M.  
Macnabie, Surg.-Maj. G. A., M.D., 6 mos., fr. Apr. 30, '86, Bo.  
Maunsell, Col. J. R., R.E., 1 yr. 21 dys., fr. Nov. 14, '85, Bo.  
McCloghry, Surg. J., 1 yr. 9 mos., fr. April 8, '85, Bo.  
McConaghy, Surg.-Maj. W., 15 mos., fr. Apr. 1, '86, Bo.  
McCullagh, Maj. J. R., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 26, '86, M.  
McDermott, Surg.-Maj. J. P., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 7, '86, M.  
McGoun, Col. A., S.C., 2 yrs., from Feb. 12, '85, M.  
McNeale, Maj. J. A., Inf., 1 yr. 81 dys., fr. Dec. 1, '85, B.  
Madden, Lt.-Col. J. M., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 10, '85, Bo.  
Magan, Lieut.-Col. T. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 26, '85, M.  
Magrath, Lt.-Col. H. M. S., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. April 1, '85, M.  
Magrath, Col. B. H. W., S.C., 1 yr. 50 dys., fr. Nov. 3, '85, M.  
Maguire, Lieut. C. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 28, '85, M.  
Maxwell, Capt. H. R., R.E., 1 yr. 123 dys., fr. Feb. 23, '86, B.  
Maxwell, Capt. H. C., R.E., 1 yr. 91 dys., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B.  
Mead, Col. H. R., R.E., 6 mos., fr. Mar. 24, '86, M.  
Meade, Lt. J. W. B., S.C., 128 dys., fr. Apr. '86, B.  
Meuliss, Lieut. G. L., S.C., 1 yr., from Sept. 1, '85, Bo.  
Merriman, Lt.-Gen. C. J., C.S.I., R.E., 19 ms., fr. May 1, '85, Bo.  
Miller, Col. J., S.C., 182 dys., fr. April 2, '86, B.  
Minchin, Col. C. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from Aug. 19, '84, M.  
Mitchell, Capt. St. J. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B.  
Moberly, Col. C. M., S.C., 9 mos., fr. April 1, '86, M.  
Moloney, Surg. T., M.D., 18 mos., from July 14, '85, B.  
Monks, Surg. C., Bo.  
Monteath, Surg.-Maj. J. J., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 30, '84, B.  
Montresor, Capt. W. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 24, '86, B.  
Mookerji, Surg.-Maj. F. N., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 7, '86, M.  
Morris, Maj. G. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 5, '85, B.  
Morris, Lieut.-Col. R., S.C., 240 dys., fr. Feb. 6, '86, B.  
Mosley, Maj. J. E. P., S.C., 1 yr. 124 dys., fr. Jan. 29, '86, B.  
Muir, Lt.-Col. W. J., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 30, '86, B.  
Mullins, Maj.-Gen. J. R. E., 1 yr. 262 dys., fr. Apr. 10, '85, M.  
Murray, Lt.-Col. H. Y., Cav., 2 yrs., from Oct. 31, '84, F.

Nanney, Surg.-Maj. L. C., 15 mos., from Aug. 12, '85, M.  
Neave, Maj. E. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 15, '86, B.  
Newell, Lieut. W. J., S.C., fr. Apr. 30, '86, B.  
Nowill, Maj. J. H., S.C., 8 mos., fr. Apr. 9, '86, M.

O'Dowda, Col. J. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 23, '86, B.  
O'Mealy, Capt. W. A. O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 22, '86, B.  
Orr, Col. J. W., S.C., M.  
Oswald, Lieut. F., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B.  
Owen, Maj. C. A., Cav., 18 mos., from April 1, '85, Bo.

Palmer, Col. W. H. G., S.C., 2 yrs., from Nov. 20, '83, M.  
Parsons, Col. J. E. B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 15, '85, B.  
Paul, Lieut. E. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B.  
Pearson, Maj. A. J., R.A., B.  
Penrose, Lieut. E. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 8, '86, Po.  
Phillips, Col. A. M., S.C., 18 mos., from June 9, '85, Bo.  
Phillipps, Capt. R. V., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 1, '85, B.  
Piers, Lieut. W. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 7, '85, Bo.  
Pirie, Lieut. C. F. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 20, '85, B.  
Playfair, Lt.-Col. A. F., S.C., 1 yr. 3 mos., B.  
Plowden, Col. O. H., 9 mos., fr. April 2, '86, M.  
Pollock, Capt. J. A. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B.  
Potter, Bde. Surg. H., M.D., 1 yr. 120 dys., fr. Oct. 20, '85, B.  
Power, Surg.-Maj. R. V., 1 yr., fr. May 5, '86, M.  
Powllett, Col. F. W., S.C., 243 dys., fr. Apr. 9, '86, B.  
Prendergast, Lt.-Col. L. B., Inf., 273 dys., fr. Mar. 20, '86, B.  
Prior, Lieut. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 8, '86, B.  
Pritchard, Lieut. A. B., S.C., 280 dys., fr. April 5, '86, B.  
Proudfoot, Capt. A. W., S.C., 16 mos., fr. July 30, '85, Bo.  
Purves, Surg.-Maj. H. B., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 1, '86, B.

Randolph, Lieut. A. H. R.E., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 6, '85, B.  
Rawson, Capt. C. R. E., 2 yrs., fr. May 4, '86, M.  
Raye, Surg.-Maj. D. O. C., M.D., 225 dys., fr. Apr. 4, '86, B.  
Reeves, Lt.-Col. H. N., S.C., 18 mos., fr. May 22, '86, Bo.  
Reid, Surg.-Maj. R., 18 mos., from April 25, '85, B.  
Reid, Maj. A. J. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 7, '85, B.  
Rennick, Maj. A. de C., S.C., 2 yrs. 10 ms., fr. Dec. 1, '83, B.  
Renny, Capt. G. B., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 21, '85, B.  
Richardson, Lieut. F. R. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 7, '85, B.  
Riddall, Maj. R. V., R.E., 273 dys., fr. Feb. 7, '86, B.  
Rideout, Col. F. G., Inf., 176 dys., fr. Jan. 12, '86, M.  
Rind, Maj. A. T. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 22, '86, B.  
Ritherdon, Lieut. R. A., S.C., 1 yr., from Aug. 26, '85, M.  
Robertson, Col. R. S., S.C., 273 dys., fr. Mar. 21, '86, B.  
Rogers, Maj. M. W., R.E., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 21, '86, B.  
Rogers-Harrison, Surg.-Maj. A. N., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 6, '85, M.  
Ross, Surg.-Maj. G. C., 1 yr., fr. April 3, '86, B.  
Ross, Col. W. H., S.C., 1 yr. 117 dys., fr. Dec. '85, Bo.  
Rowland, Col. H., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 14, '85, B.  
Rowlandson, Lt.-Col. M. A., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 23, '86, M.

Sandeman, Col. Sir R. J., K.C.S.I., S.C., 1 yr. 217 dys., fr. April 23, '86, B.  
Sanderson, Lieut.-Col. H. B., S.C., fr. Mar. 20, '86, B.  
Sandwith, Lt.-Col. W. F., 266 dys., fr. April 1, '86, Bo.  
Sandra, Capt. E. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 3, '86, B.  
Sargeant, Maj. R. A., R.E., 1 yr. 124 dys., fr. Jan. 29, '86, B.  
Saunders, Col. H. G., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Feb. 19, '86, B.  
Scott, Lt.-Col. T. A., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 15, '86, B.  
Scott-Moncrieff, Capt. G. K., R.E., 16 ms., fr. July 19, '85, B.  
Senior, Lt.-Col. H. W. J., S.C., 1 yr. 89 dys., fr. June 6, '86, B.  
Sewell, Lt.-Col. H. F. H., S.C., 13 mos., fr. April 24, '85, M.  
Shakespeare, Lieut. G. C. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 3, '86, B.  
Shakespeare, Lieut.-Col. G. R. J., S.C., 16 mos., fr. June 20, '85, B.

Shaw, Maj. A. J., Inf., 2 yrs., from Mar. 28, '84, M.  
Shepherd, Maj. T., S.C., 304 dys., fr. Nov. 3, '85, B.  
Sillery, Lieut. C. A., S.C., 9 mos., fr. Jan. 20, '86, M.  
Simpson, Capt. C. H., S.C., 20 mos., fr. Apr. 2, '86, M.  
Simpson, Lt.-Col. R. J. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 30, '86, M.  
Sladen, Col. E. B., S.C., M.  
Smalley, Col. H., R.E., 1 yr. 3 dys., fr. Nov. 20, '85, M.  
Smith, Lieut. J. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 5, '85, M.  
Smith, Maj. P. W., Inf., 18 mos., fr. April 3, '86, B.  
Smith, Lieut. T. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 23, '86, B.  
Smyth, Col. R. G., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. Jan. 15, '86, B.  
Sparks, Lt.-Col. J. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 13, '85, B.  
Spearman, Lt.-Col. H. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 25, '85, B.  
Spratt, Capt. F. T. N., R.E., 208 dys., fr. Mar. 3, '86, B.  
St. Clair, Capt. W. A., R.E., 408 dys., fr. Oct. 3, '85, Bo.  
Steel, Lieut.-Col. J. K., Inf., 270 dys., fr. Mar. 20, '86, B.  
Stevens, Maj. M. W., Inf., 92 dys., fr. May 21, '86, Bo.  
Stevenson, Capt. F., S.C., Bo.

Stewart, Col. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 18, '86, B.  
 Stewart, Col. O. E., C.M.G., C.I.E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 1, '86, B.  
 Stewart, Col. G. S.C., 1 yr. 209 dys., fr. Jan. 7, '86, B.  
 Stewart, Col. J. M., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. March 5, '86, B.  
 Stewart, Brig.-Gen. R. C., Cav., 6 mos., fr. Jan. 29, '86, M.  
 Stokoe, Maj. R., Inf., 1 yr. 9 mos., from Jan. 16, '86, M.  
 Strahan, Maj. S., R.E., 1 yr. 203 dys., B.  
 Stretton, Maj. A. D., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B.  
 Suffren, Bde.-Surg. B. T., 18 mos., from May 15, '85, M.  
 Swanson, Col. N., S.C., 18 mos., from May 4, '85, M.  
 Swiney, Lt. G. W. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 18, '86, B.  
 Swiney, Col. J., S.C., 332 dys., fr. April 30, '86, M.  
 Szczepanski, Lt.-Col. H. C. A., 15 mos., fr. May 15, '85, B.

Tallings, Lt.-Col. A., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. April 30, '86, B.  
 Taylor, Lieut.-Col. A. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 2, '86, B.  
 Temple, Maj. J. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 10, '86, B.  
 Ternan, Capt. B., S.C., 18 mos., from June 21, '85, B.  
 Thackeray, Col. E. T., C.B., V.O., R.E., 16 mos., fr. June 30, '85, B.  
 Thomas, Maj. C. F., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 24, '86, B.  
 Thomas, Surg.-Maj. J. B., 1 yr. 95 dys., fr. May 7, '86, M.  
 Thomson, Col. H. G., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 5, '85, M.  
 Thullier, Lieut. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 23, '86, B.  
 Torrie, Capt. L. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 6, '85, M.  
 Trevor, Lieut. H., S.C., 15 mos., from July, '85, A.  
 Trotter, Capt. R. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 24, '86, B.  
 Turnbull, Surg.-Maj. P. S., 18 mos., fr. April 24, '85, B.  
 Turnbull, Maj. S. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 20, '86, B.  
 Turner, Maj. A. H., S.C., 1 yr. 91 dys., fr. Mar. 5, '86, B.  
 Twemlow, Maj. E. D'O., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 23, '85, B.  
 Tytler, Col. R. F. C. A., Inf., 245 dys., fr. Mar. 22, '86, B.

Vallings, Lieut.-Col. A., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. April 30, '86, B.  
 Vaurenne, Maj. J. P. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 31, '85, B.  
 Vincent, Capt. H. A., S.C., 1 yr. 244 dys., fr. Oct. 3, '85, B.  
 Vyvyan, Maj. B. G., Inf., 1 yr. 245 dys., fr. Feb. 25, '86, B.

Wallace, Lieut. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 1, '85, B.  
 Waller, Maj. R. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 1, '85, B.  
 Walter, Col. O. K. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 30, '85, B.  
 Walton, Col. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 21, '86, B.  
 Ward, Surg. G. J., 6 mos., fr. Apr. 9, '86, B.  
 Ward, Lt.-Col. J., S.C., 342 dys., fr. Apr. '86, M.  
 Warden, Col. G. L., B.  
 Waterhouse, Lt.-Col. J., S.C., 250 dys., fr. Mar. 21, '86, B.  
 Watts, Maj. J. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 26, '85, B.  
 Way, Lieut. H. E. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 14, '86, B.  
 Webb, Dy. Surg.-Gen. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 16, '86, B.  
 Webster, Lt.-Col. H. W., S.C., 9 mos., fr. Feb. 16, '86, B.  
 Welchman, Capt. E. W. St. G., S.C., 2 yrs. 1 mo., fr. Mar. 21, '85, B.  
 Weldon, Col. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 20, '86, M.  
 Western, Maj. J. H., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 1, '85, B.  
 Wigham, Lieut. W. J. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 26, '85, B.  
 Wiggins, Maj. F. E., Inf., 1 yr. 4 mos., fr. June 9, '85, B.  
 Wilkinson, Lieut. H. P. D., Prob. S.C., fr. Jan. 20, '86, M.  
 Williams, Col. D. W., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 6, '85, M.  
 Williamson, Lieut. O. V. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 16, '86, B.  
 Willoughby, Maj. J. F., Inf., 75 dys., fr. Nov. 27, '85, B.  
 Withers, Lt.-Col. J., S.C., 18 mos., from May 26, '85, B.  
 Wright, Lieut. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 6, '86, B.

Young, Capt. C. W., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Feb. 17, '85, B.  
 Young, Surg. E. W., fr. April 30, '86, B.

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BY

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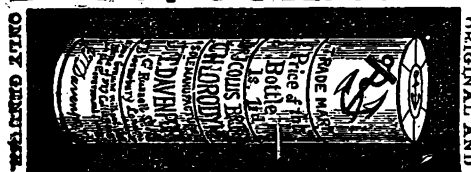
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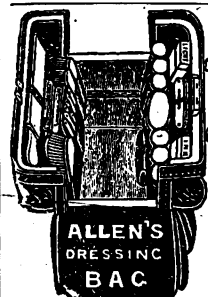
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